



*S. Wale del. History resisting Time. J. Collyer sculp.
 from destroying a Column of Books,
 containing Events from of Creation to of present Time*

T H E
TABLET OF MEMORY,

S H E W I N G E V E R Y
MEMORABLE EVENT IN HISTORY,

F R O M T H E
Earliest Period to the Year 1790,
CLASSED UNDER DISTINCT HEADS,
WITH THEIR DATES :

C O M P R E H E N D I N G
AN EPITOME OF ENGLISH HISTORY,

W I T H
AN EXACT CHRONOLOGY
O F
PAINTERS AND EMINENT MEN.

T O W H I C H A R E A N N E X E D ,
S E V E R A L U S E F U L L I S T S .

T H E S E V E N T H E D I T I O N ,
C O N S I D E R A B L Y E N L A R G E D W I T H N U M E R O U S
A D D I T I O N S .

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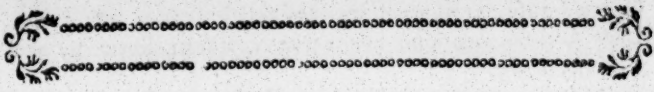


To the PUBLIC.

THE uncommon Success that has attended the former Publications of this useful Compendium, (24,000 having been sold within 12 Years), has enabled the Proprietor considerably to enlarge this Edition.—The Editor presuming to think, that the Utility of every Publication is its greatest Recommendation, and that that which is the most extensive in its Contents, must therefore claim the Approbation of the Public.—Through the whole of the following Pages, the Editor has selected his Articles from Historians of the first Rank, as well as the most authentic Annalists; which will render this Work useful to every Class, from the Throne to the homely Cot. It will save the Learned the trouble of turning over voluminous Authors to refresh their Memories; to the Illiterate it will give Information; and to the Ignorant it will convey Instruction. Here at one View, you may look into Antiquity, or examine Things of later Dates. It will be a Remembrance to those who have forgot what they have read, and may serve as an Epitome of English History.—Care is taken to reconcile the groundless Jars of Annalists and Historians, who often conceal Truth, and mangle Probability. To obviate the Confusion occasioned by blending all Transactions, &c. together, the Editor has classed the different Subjects under separate Heads, each ranged alphabetically.—And, notwithstanding the Smallness of this Volume, it contains every material Occurrence taken Notice of by authentic Writers; having many Thousands of useful Events more than can be found in Publications of four Times the Price.

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T H E

TABLET OF MEMORY.

MEMORABLE ACCIDENTS.

T H E Amphitheatre at Fidonia fell in, and killed 50,000 people, A. D. 26 ; the ruins of it now remain at Castell Ginbelio.

Prince William, eldest son of Henry I. with two of his sisters, shipwrecked and lost, with 180 of the nobility, in coming from Normandy, in 1120.

At Bedford affize a stair-case fell down, when 18 persons were killed, 1438.

A fire happened in a barn at Burwell, Cambridgeshire, at a puppet-shew, when 150 persons lost their lives, 1724.

The roof of the church at Fearn in Scotland, fell in during service and killed 60 persons, Oct. 19, 1742.

Victory man of war of 100 guns lost, with Admiral Balchen and 300 gentlemen's sons, and all the crew, Oct. 1744.

A scaffold built for spectators to see Lord Lovat beheaded fell down, and several persons were killed, and a great number maimed, 1747.

Pantheon, at Rome, its vaulted roof fell in, Nov. 6, 1756.

Bath stage waggon burnt on Salisbury-plain, with its valuable lading, by the wheels taking fire, May 20, 1758.

Poole, in Monmouthshire, had the floor of the sessions hall fall when the court was sitting, and occasioned the death of several, Aug. 11, 1758.

Prince George sloop of war burnt off Lisbon, when 435 of her crew perished, 1758.

B

Opera house, at Rome, its roof fell in, Jan. 18, 1762.
 Lady Moleworth and her three children burnt by accident, 1764.

At the fire works exhibited at Paris, in honour of the Dauphin's marriage, the passages being stopped up occasioned such a crowd, that the people, seized with a panic, trampled upon one another till they lay in heaps; a scaffold erected over the river also broke down, and hundreds were drowned: near 1000 persons lost their lives, April 21, 1770.

Amsterdam play-house took fire, seven persons were suffocated, and great numbers wounded in getting out, 1772.

Sixty-six Jews were killed by a floor giving way at the celebration of a wedding at Mantua, among whom were the bride and the bridegroom's mother, June 3, 1776.

The London East-Indiaman run down by the Russian man of war, when she sunk, and 110 persons perished, Dec. 28, 1778.

Saragossa, in Spain, had 400 of its inhabitants perish by a fire, that burnt down the playhouse Dec. 1778.

Bourbon-les-bains, in Bassigni, France, had the vault under the church give way during the celebration of mass, which occasioned the death of 600 persons, Sept. 14, 1778.

The bridge at Puerta de St. Maria, near Cadiz, fell down as soon as finished, while receiving the benediction, and killed several hundred persons that were over and under it, Feb. 22, 1779.

The Royal George of 100 guns overset at Portsmouth, by which misfortune Adm. Kempenfelt, with the crew were lost; there were near 100 women and 200 Jews on board, June 28, 1782.

Swan sloop of war lost off Waterford, 130 persons perished, Aug. 1782.

New Molton, in Yorkshire, had the floor of its sessions-house give way, when 300 persons fell 12 feet deep, but no lives were lost, Dec. 9, 1785.

Montpelier, in France, had a booth wherein a play was performing, fell down and killed 500 persons, July 31, 1786.

ACCIDENTS occasioned by EXPLOSIONS.

Sixty houses blown up, including a tavern full of company, opposite Barkin-church, Tower-street, by the accidental

blowing up of some barrels of gunpowder at a ship-chandler's, Jan. 4, 1649; a child in a cradle was found unhurt on the leads of the church.

Gravelines had 3000 people killed by an explosion from a magazine, 1654.

At Dublin, above 100 men were killed by the blowing up of a magazine, containing 218 barrels of gunpowder, 1693.

Bremen greatly damaged by an explosion of gunpowder, when 1000 houses were destroyed, and 40 persons killed, Sept. 10, 1739.

Charles-town, South-Carolina, greatly damaged by an explosion, Aug. 11, 1762.

Goree nearly destroyed by the magazine of powder taking fire, Oct. 15, 1762.

Trichinopoli, in the East Indies, blown up by the magazine of gunpowder taking fire, 300 inhabitants lost their lives; 340,000 ball cartridges were destroyed, and the whole foundation shaken, 1772.

Chamberry, in Sardinia, had 18 persons, several houses and walls destroyed, by an explosion of gunpowder, 1773.

Chester, an explosion of gunpowder at, which destroyed many of the spectators of a puppet shew, and greatly damaged several houses, Nov. 5, 1772.

Abbeville, in France, nearly destroyed by an explosion of gunpowder, when 150 of the inhabitants perished, and 100 houses destroyed; the loss sustained is estimated at 472,917 livres, Nov. 1773.

Brescia, in Italy, nearly destroyed by an explosion of gunpowder, Aug. 28, 1779.

Civita Vecchia nearly destroyed by an explosion, Sept. 1779.

At Winster, in Derbyshire, near 60 people were met at a puppet-shew, when the upper floor of the house was blown up with gunpowder, and no hurt done to the people below, Jan. 25, 1785.

Bury, in Lancashire had its playhouse, containing upwards of 300 persons, fall down during the performance, and buried the audience under its ruins; five were killed on the spot, and many had their limbs broke, July 1, 1787.

REMARKABLE OCCURRENCES.

MOUNT Vesuvius threw out such a quantity of flame and smoke, that the air was darkened, and the cities of Pompeia and Herculaneum were overwhelmed by the burning lava, A. D. 79. [Herculaneum was discovered in 1737, and several curiosities have been dug out of it ever since; but every thing combustible had the marks of being burnt by fire.]

Another fatal eruption; 4000 persons were destroyed, and great part of the neighbouring country, 1632.

The most dreadful eruption that had been known, for a century past, happened in 1767.

A column of fire appeared in the air at Rome 30 days, 390.

The country of Palestine infested with such swarms of locusts that they darkened the air; and after devouring the fruits of the earth, they died, and caused a stench which occasioned a pestilential fever, 406.

In the month of August, 873, such a prodigious swarm of large grasshoppers, or locusts, settled upon the lands in France, that in one night they devoured every thing green, even to the leaves and bark of young trees; they died soon after, and the stench caused a pestilential fever.

A prodigious quantity of snakes form themselves into two bands on a plain near Tournay, in Flanders, and fought with such fury, that one band was almost destroyed, and the peasants killed the other by sticks and by fire, 1059.

At Oxen hall, near Darlington, the earth suddenly rose to an eminence resembling a mountain; remained so several hours; then sunk in as suddenly with an horrible noise, leaving a deep chasm, which continues to this day, A. D. 1179.

Gulen river, in Norway buried itself under ground, 1344, but burst out soon after and destroyed 250 persons, with several churches, houses, &c.

Hackney, Alice, who had been buried 175 years, accidentally dug up in the church of St. Mary Bill, London; the skin was whole, and the joints of the arms pliable, 1494.

Marcley Hill, near Hereford, was moved from its situation on Saturday evening Feb. 17, 1571; continued in

motion till Monday following; carried along with it the trees, hedges, and cattle on its surface; overthrew a chapel in its way; formed a large hill 12 fathom high, where it settled, and left a chasm 40 feet deep and 30 long, where it stood before.

In 1583, a similar prodigy happened in Dorsetshire; a field of three acres, with the trees and fences, at Black-moör, moved from thence, passed over another field, and settled in the highway to Hearn.

The town of Pleurs in Italy was buried by a slice of the Alps falling, and all the inhabitants, near 2200, perished, 1618. A town in the same neighbourhood was buried in the like manner in the 13th century.

An unaccountable darkness (no eclipse) at noon-day in England, so that no person could see to read, Jan. 12, 1679.

A remarkable comet appeared in England for a week, 1680.

Borge, a seat near Frederickstadt, in Norway, sunk into an abyfs 100 fathoms deep, which instantly became a lake, and drowned fourteen persons, with 240 head of cattle, 1702.

A body of light appeared in the north-east, which formed several columns or pillars of light, and threw the people into great consternation; it lasted from the evening of March 6 till three the next morning, 1715.

So remarkable a fog in London, that several chairmen mistook their way in St James's-Park, and fell with their fares into the canal; many persons fell into Fleet-ditch, and considerable damage was done on the Thames, Jan. 1, 1729, in the evening.

Heart of a man found at Waverley, in Surry, preserved 700 years in spirits, 1731.

Portland Isle had 100 yards of its north end sink into the sea, which did 400cl. damage to the pier, Dec. 26, 1735.

Scarborough Cliff sunk, and the Spaw removed, Dec. 18, 1737.

Pilling-bog destroyed 60 acres of land, April 1745.

A flash of lightning penetrated the theatre at Venice, during the representation; 600 people were in the house, several of whom were killed; it put out the candles; melted a lady's gold watch-case; the jewels in the ears of others, which were compositions, and split several diamonds, Aug. 1769.

Mercury passed over the sun's disk, visible to the naked eye, from twelve to two o'clock, at London, Nov. 25, 1769.

Solway Moss, bordering on Scotland, ten miles from Carlisle, began to swell, owing to heavy rains, and upwards of 400 acres of it, rose to such a height above the level of the ground, that at last it rolled forward like a torrent, and continued its course above a mile, sweeping along with it houses, trees, and every thing in its way; it then divided into islands of different extent, from one to ten feet deep, upon which were found hares, wild fowl, &c. It has covered near 600 acres at Netherby, to which it removed, and destroyed about 30 small villages; it continued in motion from Saturday to Wednesday, Dec. 31, 1771.

The river Pever in Gloucestershire suddenly altered its course, and ten acres of land, with every thing upon its surface, were removed, with the current, 1773.

A large plantation, with all the building, destroyed by the land removing from its former site to another, and covering every thing in its way, Oct. 16, 1784, in St. Joseph's parish, Barbadoes.

An unaccountable but total darkness at Quebec, &c. in North America, on Sunday Sept. 16, 1785.

The ground at Brixton, in Norfolk, for a very considerable extent sunk near 30 feet, June 1788.

Thames was so low between the Tower and the bridge, that women and children waded it over, owing to so great an ebb in the ocean, that laid the sands bare several miles from the shore, which continued a whole day, 1214; rose so high at Westminster, that the lawyers were brought out of the hall in boats, 1235; and 1703, again 1736; its channel was so shallow in the summer, that a man might ride over it near London-bridge, 1592; made navigable to Oxford, 1624; ebbcd and flowed twice in three hours, 1658; again, three times in four hours, March 22, 1682; again twice in three hours, Nov. 24, 1777; dry both above and below bridge, Sept. 14, 1716; tide flowed 8 hours instead of 4, and ebbcd 5 instead of 8, Sept. 16, 1732; tide exceeded its bounds 18 inches, Feb. 18, 1734-5; again Dec. 24, 1736; Oct. 14, 1747; and Feb. 9, 1762.

M E M O R A B L E E V E N T S.

ABBEYS and monasteries pillaged of their plate and jewels by William the Conqueror, 1069; 100 suppressed by order of council, 1414; dissolved by Henry VIII. to the value of 2,853,000*l.* 1540; suppressed by the Emperor of Germany, 1785.

Abbeys and monasteries obliged to change their tenures, by William the Conqueror, 1070.

Abbots of Reading, Glastonbury, and St. John's Colchester, hanged for denying the King's supremacy, 1539.

Abdication of Cheveline, King of the W. Saxons, 593; James II. Dec. 1688; Philip V. of Spain, January 3, 1723-4; Victor Amadeus, of Sardinia, Sept. 3, 1730.

Algiers, insurrection, on account of tribute, 1761.

Alien Priors seized by the King, 1337.

Ambassador from Portugal arrested for debt, Aug. 1653.

————— from Russia arrested by a lace-merchant; a law for their protection passed, July 27, 1708.

Amboina the English factory at, murdered by the Dutch, 1623.

America declared an Independent State by Congress, July 4, 1776; allowed by France, Feb. 6. 1778; by Holland, 1782; by England, Jan. 20, 1783.

American Congress first met at Philadelphia, Sept. 5, 1775.

Animal magnetism made its appearance in France, where it was soon exploded in 1788; was introduced into England in 1789 with little success.

Antigallican prize detained at Cadiz, 1757.

Antioch, 100,000 of the people of, killed by the Jews in one day, 145 before Christ.

Antwerp made a free port, 1784.

Assassination plot, Feb. 1699.

Atkinson, Mr. Christopher, an expelled member of parliament, stood in the pillory for perjury, Oct. 25, 1785.

Austria granted toleration of religious faith, and abolished torture, 1776.

Pallast of the river Thames monopolized by Charles I. 1636

Bangor, monks of, killed by the Danes, 580.

Bantam, eight ambassadors of, arrived in England, 1682.

Bartholomew fair restrained, owing to the fall of a booth,

which killed and wounded several persons, 1750; toll abolished 1755.

Bawdy-house, a famous one, erected at Rome by Pope Sixtus IV. and the Roman prostitutes paid his Holiness a weekly tax, which amounted sometimes to 20,000 ducats a year, 1471.

Billinggate made a free fish-market, 1699.

Bilson, boy of, amused the public, 1620.

Bishops banished England, 1208; consented to be tributary to Rome, 1245.

Bishops burnt, 1555; seven sent to the Tower, June 8, 1688.

Blackfriars bridge toll ceased, March 25, 1785.

Blandford assizes fatal to the judge, sheriff, &c who died of the jail distemper, 1730.

Bohemia, Queen of, visited England, May 17, 1661, and died there, Feb. 1662.

Books, to the number of 200,000, burnt at Constantinople, by the order of Leo. I. 476.

Boston proscribed, and the port removed by the English parliament, April 4, 1774, as a punishment for a riot.

Bottle conjuror, imposed on the credulous at the Hay-market theatre, Jan. 16, 1748-9.

Bottle that held two hogsheds, blown at Leith, in Scotland, Jan. 7, 1747-8.

Bourbon family compact, took place, 1761.

Brazils insurrection, which threatened its loss to the Portuguese, 1772.

Buckingham Tower fell down and destroyed the church, March 26, 1776.

Buckingham-house settled on the Queen, in lieu of Somerset-house, May 10, 1775.

Calcutta, 123 perished in the Black Hole, June 20, 1756.

Cambridge, installation of the Duke of Newcastle, July 5, 1749; the Duke of Grafton, 1768; the statue of the Duke of Somerset erected in the Senate-house, July 14, 1756, of the late King in 1765.

Canterbury palace robbed, Oct. 11, 1778.

———— revenues seized by the King, 1096.

Carthage and Corinth destroyed, 700,000 inhabitants in the former, 146 before Christ.

Castles demolished in England to the number of 1100, in 1153.

Cautionary towns of the Dutch pawned to Queen Elizabeth, 1585; restored 1616.

Cavendish first voyage to circumnavigate the Globe, 1586.

Ceylon nearly destroyed by the natives, to revenge the Dutch cruelties, 1761; captured by the English from the Dutch, Jan. 1782.

Chantries, 2374 suppressed in England, in 1548.

Cheltenham in Gloucestershire visited by the King and Royal family, July 12, 1788; returned Aug. 16.

Cherokee chiefs, seven of them arrive in England, 1730; three more in 1762; and three more in 1766.

Clark's murder, by Eugene Aram, discovered Aug. 1759.

Cock-lane ghost, affair of, detected, March 1762.

Coldingham nunnery, ravaged by the Danes, 869.

Colossus of Rhodes thrown down, 234 before Christ. It weighed 713,000lb.

Commemoration of Handel, the first performed in Westminster Abbey by 600 performers, May 26, 1784.

Conciliatory terms offered the Americans, and rejected, April 13, 1773.

Congress in America first met at Philadelphia, Sept. 5, 1775.

Congress abolished the authority of Great Britain over her American Colonies, May 15, 1776.

Conspiracies and Insurrections, the most remarkable in ancient or modern history—A most horrid conspiracy was formed against the infant republic of Rome, to restore Sextus Tarquin and the regal government, in which the two sons of Junius Brutus, the first consul, being concerned, were publicly condemned and put to death by their father, 507.—Another, by the Tarquin faction against the Roman senators; Publius and Marcus discover it; the other conspirators are put to death, 496—Of Cataline and his associates, to murder the consuls and senate, and to burn the city of Rome, discovered by Cicero, consul for that year, 62—At Malta, to destroy the whole order, for which 125 slaves suffered death, June 26, 1749—At Lisbon, by several of the nobility, who shot the King, 1758—At Madrid, when they obliged the King to banish the Marq. Squillaci, 1769—At Palermo, Oct. 26, 1773.

Conspiracies and insurrections in England. Against William II. 1088 and 1093—Against Henry II. by his queen and children, 1173—Insurrection of Foulk de

Brent against Henry III. 1224—A conspiracy against the same king for cancelling Magna Charta, 1227—Of the barons against Henry III. 1258—Of the duke of Exeter and others against the life of Henry IV. discovered by dropping a paper accidentally, 1400—Against Henry V. by the earl of Cambridge and others, 1415—Of Richard duke of Gloucester against his nephews Edward V. and his brother, whom he caused to be murdered, 1483—Of the earl of Suffolk and others against Henry VII. 1506—Insurrection of the London apprentices, 7 Henry VIII. 1517—Against queen Elizabeth by Dr. Story, 1571; by Anthony Babington and others, 1586; by Lopez, a Jew, and others, 1593; by Patrick York, an Irish fencing master, employed by the Spaniards to kill the queen, 1594; of Walpole, a Jesuit, who engaged one Squire to poison the queen's saddle, 1598; all these conspirators were executed—Against James I. by the marchioness de Verneuil his mistress, and others, 1604—The Gunpowder plot discovered Nov. 4, 1605—Of Sindercomb and others to assassinate Oliver Cromwell; discovered by his associates. Sindercomb was condemned, and poisoned himself the day before he was to have been executed, 1606—An insurrection of the puritans, 1607—An insurrection of the fifth monarchy men against Charles II. 1660—A conspiracy of Blood and his associates, who seized the duke of Ormond, wounded him, and would have hanged him if he had not escaped; they afterwards stole the crown, 1670—and 71—Of the French, Spanish, and English jesuits countenanced by the pope to assassinate Charles II. discovered by Dr. Tongue and Titus Oates, 1768; another to assassinate him at the Rye-house farm near Hoddesdon, Hertfordshire, in his way from Newmarket, called The Rye-house plot, 1683—Of lord Preston, the bishop of Ely, and others, to restore king James, 1691—Of Granvil, a French chevalier, and his associates, to assassinate king William in Flanders, 1692—A conspiracy by the earl of Aylesbury and others to kill the king near Richmond as he came from hunting, discovered by Fendergrafs, called, The Assassination plot, 1695—Of Simon Frazer, lord Lovat, in favour of the pretender against queen Anne, 1703—Of the marquis Giffard, 1710—To assassinate George I. by James Shephard, an enthusiastic youth, who had been educated to consider the

king as an usurper, 1718 — Of counsellor Layer and others to bring in the pretender, 1722. See Riots, Constantinople had 50,000 subjects massacred by the Arabs, 1758.

Cook first circumnavigated the Globe, 1776.

Coronation chair and stone brought from Scotland, 1296.

Croy and, the monks murdered at Peterborough, 863

Cutters hanged for rioting, Dec. 1769.

Damien attempted to assassinate the French King, Jan. 5, 1757.

Dauphin of France murdered the Duke of Burgundy, and was disinherited the crown, 1419.

Dey of Algiers assassinated by a soldier, Dec. 11, 1754.

Dragoons first raised in England, 1681; sent to Oxford to awe the people, Oct. 7, 1715.

Drake, Sir Francis, circumnavigated the Globe, 1580.

Druids destroyed by command of Nero, 60.

Dunkirk sold to France, 1662.

East Grinstead in Sussex had the tower of its church fall down, Nov. 12, 1785.

Ellin Ellis, at Beaumaris in Denbighshire, aged 72, was brought to bed, May 10, 1766; she had been married 46 years, and her eldest son was 45 years old. She had not had a child for 25 years before.

Exchequer office robbed, 1303.

Fire-works for the peace played off in the Green-park, April 27, 1748-9.

Formosa, in the Chinese seas, shook off the Chinese yoke, and massacred 10,000 Chinese, driving the remainder into the woods and rocks of the island, 1788.

France allowed the American independency, Feb. 16, 1778, and recovered their own civil liberty, July, 1789, by an important revolution.

French protestants expelled their country, 1685.

Friars and nuns, 10,000 turned out of the monasteries in England, 1535; in Germany in 1785.

Forfeited estates in Scotland of 29,694l. 6s. 8d. annual value; and in England to the annual value of 47,626l. 18s. 5d. were seized by government, 1716; those in Scotland restored by parliament in Aug. 1784.

Genoa bank failed, 1750.

George III. was thrown from his horse in Windsor Park, Oct. 3, 1785; visited Oxford with the queen and princesses, Oct. 12, 1785; attempted to be assassinated by

- Marg. Nicholson, a mad woman, Aug. 2, 1786; had the glass of his chair broke by a mad woman as he was conveying to the opera house, June 25, 1777; visited Cheltenham in 1783, and became deranged in his mind from Oct 1788 to March 1789; visited the West of England with his queen and princesses, July and Aug. 1789.
- Gin-shops in London amounted to 7000, in 1735.
- Government's annual expence was 62,000l. in 1752; 1,300,000l. in 1658; 2,200,500l. in 1659; 1,200,000l. in 1660; 6,000,000l. in 1694; 7,000,000l. in 1776.
- Great Seal stolen from the Lord Chancellor, and destroyed March 24, 1784.
- Grosvenor-square center house raffled for, valued at 10,000l. June 10, 1739.
- Guildford tower fell down, April 24, 1740.
- Gunpowder-plot discovered, Nov. 5, 1605.
- Handel's first commemoration at Westminster-abbey, in 1784; 600 performers, yielded 12,746l.
- Hengist murdered 300 English noblemen, May 1, 475-6.
- Henry William, third son of his present Majesty King Geo. III. was the first Prince of the Blood Royal that ever landed in North America, 1781; or Ireland, 1788.
- Henry II. held the stirrup for Pope Alexander to mount his horse, 1161; and the same to Becket, 1170.
- Heptarchy of England began 454, ended 824.
- Hereford cathedral nearly destroyed by the fall of its tower, Sept. 10, 1786.
- Heretable jurisdictions in Scotland abolished, 1747, valued at 164,232l. 16s.
- Holland allowed the American independency, April 1782.
- Holstein ceded to Denmark by Russia, 1773.
- Houghton collection of paintings sold to the Empress of Russia, 1779.
- Hugenots murdered at Paris, Aug. 24, 1572.
- Jerico, walls of, fell, 1454 before Christ.
- Jewels pawned by Charles I. to Holland, and redeemed by the sale of iron ordnance, 1629.
- Jews, the seventy years captivity of, began 606 before Christ; they about Cyrene, headed by one Andreae, murdered near 100,000 Greeks and Romans, they eat their entrails, and covered themselves with the skins of those they assassinated, 115 after Christ; above 580,000 destroyed by the Romans, 135; first arrived in Eng-

land, 1079; thinking to invoke the divine clemency at the solemnization of the Passover, sacrificed a young lad of twelve years old, the son of a rich tradesman at Paris, by first whipping his flesh from his bones, and then crucifying him; for which cruelty the criminals were executed, and the rest banished France, 1180; from this circumstance the Jews have been ever since held in detestation; massacred, Sept. 3, 1189; seven were condemned to pay the king 20,000 marks, or suffer perpetual imprisonment, for circumcising a Christian child at Norwich, and attempting to crucify him, 1235; two hundred and upwards were apprehended for crucifying a child at Lincoln, eighteen of whom were hanged, and the rest heavily fined, 1255; seven hundred were slain in London, because a Jew would have forced a Christian to pay him more than two shillings per week for the loan of twenty, 1262; every Jew, who lent money on usury, was commanded to wear a plate upon his breast, signifying that he was an usurer, or to quit the realm, 1274; two hundred and sixty-seven were hanged and quartered for clipping, 1277; the same year the Jews crucified a child at Northampton, for which fifty were drawn at horses tails, and hanged; all the synagogues were ordered to be destroyed, 1282; all the Jews in England were apprehended in one day, their goods and chattels confiscated to the King, and they, to the number of 15,660, banished the realm, having only sustenance money allowed, 1287; they remained banished 364 years, till Oliver Cromwell restored them; a general massacre of them at Verdun, by the peasants, who, from a pretended prophecy, conceived the Holy Land was to be recovered from the infidels by them; 500 of these Jews took shelter in a castle, and defended themselves to the last extremity, when for want of weapons, they threw their children at the enemy, and then killed each other, 1317; driven out of France, 1394; driven out of Spain, to the number of one hundred and fifty thousand, 1492; they retired to Africa, Portugal, and France. It was against them that the Inquisition was there first established—There was not a Jew in this island from 1610 to 1624.—Act passed here to naturalize them, 1753; repealed on the petition of all the cities in England, 1754—Four

executed for murdering Mrs. Hutchins's servant, December 9, 1771.

Illumination, the most general ever known in London on the restoration of the health of George III. on March 10, 1789.

Inquisition of Naples abolished, 1782.

John's, St. monastery, near Smithfield, burnt by Wat Tyler's rabble, 1381.

Ireland admitted to a free trade by the British parliament, 1779; its liberty of the press restrained, May, 1784; visited by a British prince, William Henry, (now Duke of Clarence) Dec. 6, 1787.

Kings, four entertained by a Lord Mayor of London at one table, 1364.

Kingston, Duchess of, tried for bigamy, convicted, and degraded, April 22, 1776; allowed to be Countess of Bristol, May 18, 1779.

Liberty of the press granted in Denmark, 1770.

Life guards and horse guards disbanded by government, May 26, 1788.

Locusts found in St. James's-park, Aug. 4, 1748; infested Germany, 1749; Poland, 1750.

London Bridge toll ceased, March 27, 1782.

London streets new paved, and signs removed, 1764.

London abandoned to the mercy of the mob, June 4, 1780.

Longevity, extraordinary instances of it in England—Thomas Parr, of Shropshire, a labouring man, was brought to London by the earl of Arundel, and considered as the wonder of his time, being then in the 160th year of his age, and in perfect health; but the change of air and diet soon killed him, for he died the same year he was removed to London, 1635—A so Henry Jenkins, of Yorkshire, died in 1670, aged 169.

Lord Chancellor Thurlow, pressed by a lieutenant and his gang, in Long-acre, London, July 15, 1779.

Louis XI. in scorn, wore a greasy hat, and the coarsest cloth; in the chamber of accounts, an article is found of his expences, which mentions two sols for a new pair of sleeves to an old doublet, and of half a denier for a box of grease for his boots, 1483.

March's, Lord, wheel-carriage wager at Newmarket, Aug. 29, 1750.

Massacres, horrid, 2000 Tyrians crucified, and 8000 put to the sword for not surrendering Tyre to Alexander,

331 before Christ—The Jews of Antioch fall upon the other inhabitants and massacre 100,000 for refusing to surrender their arms to Demetrius Nicanor, tyrant of Syria, 145—A dreadful slaughter of the Teutones and Ambrones, near Aix, by Marius the Roman general, 200,000 being left dead on the spot, 102—The Romans throughout Asia, women and children not excepted, cruelly massacred in one day, by order of Mithridates, king of Pontus, 89—A great number of Roman senators massacred by Cinna, Marius and Sertorius, and several of the Patricians dispatch themselves to avoid their horrid butcheries, 86—Again, under Sylla, and Cataline his minister of vengeance, 82 and 79—At Præneste, Octavianus Cæsar ordered 300 Roman senators, and other persons of distinction, to be sacrificed to the manes of Julius Cæsar, 41—At the destruction of Jerusalem, 1,000,000 Jews were put to the sword, A. D. 70—Cassius a Roman general, under the emperor M. Aurelius, put to death 37,000 of the inhabitants of Se-lucia, 167—At Alexandria, of many thousand citizens, by order of Antoninus, 213—The emperor Probus put to death 700,000 of the inhabitants upon his reduction of Gaul, 277—Of 80 Christian fathers, by order of the emperor Gratian, at Nicomedia; they were put into a ship which was set on fire and driven out to sea, 370—Of Thessalonica, when upwards of 7000 persons invited into the circus, were put to the sword by order of Theodosius, 390—Bellisarius put to death above 30,000 citizens of Constantinople for a revolt, on account of two rapacious ministers set over them by Justinian, 532—Of the Latins, by Andronicus, 1184 (at Constantinople)—The Sicilians massacre the French throughout the whole island without distinction of sex or age, on Easter-day, the first bell for vespers being the signal; this horrid affair is known in history by the name of the Sicilian vespers, 1282—At Paris, 1418—Of the Swedish nobility, at a feast, by order of Christian II. 1520—Of 70,000 Hugonots, or French Protestants, throughout the kingdom of France, attended with circumstances of the most horrid treachery and cruelty; it begun at Paris in the night of the festival of St. Bartholomew, August 25, 1572, by secret orders from Charles IX, king of France, at the instigation of the queen dow-

- ager, Catharine de Medicis, his mother ; it is filed in history the massacre of St. Bartholomew—Of the Christians, in Croatia, by the Turks, when 65,000 were slain, 1592—Of a great number of Protestants at Thorn, who were put to death under a pretended legal sentence of the chancellor of Poland, for being concerned in a tumult occasioned by a popish procession, 1724—At Batavia, where 12,000 Chinese were killed by the natives, Oct. 1740—In England, 300 English nobles, by Hengist, A. D. 475—Of the monks of Bangor, 1200, by Ethelfrid, king of Northumberland, 580—Of the Danes, in the southern counties of England, in the night of Nov. 13, 1002, and the 23 Ethelred II. ; at London it was the most bloody, the churches being no sanctuary ; amongst the rest, Gunilda, sister of Swein, king of Denmark, left in hostage for the performance of a treaty but newly concluded—Of the Jews (some few pressing into Westminster Hall, at Richard I's coronation, were put to death by the people, and a false alarm being given, that the king had ordered a general massacre of them, the people in many parts of England, from an aversion to them, slew all they met ; in York, 500 who had taken shelter in the castle killed themselves, rather than fall into the hands of the people) 1189—Of the English, by the Dutch at Amboyna, 1624—Of the Protestants in Ireland, when 40,000 were killed, 1641—Of the Macdonalds, at Glencoe, in Scotland, for not surrendering in time according to king William's proclamation, though without the King's knowledge, 1692.
- Mississippi bubble, in France, ceased June 27, 1720.
- Mithridates ordered all the Romans that were in Asia to be put to death, 88 years before Christ.
- Modern History Professorship founded in the two English universities, by Geo I. 1724.
- Mohocks, a set of disorderly people, who went about London streets at night, and took pleasure in wounding and disfiguring the men, and indecently exposing the women, 1711 ; one hundred pounds reward was offered, by royal proclamation, for apprehending any one of them.
- Museum British, purchased by parliament and vested in the public, 1753.
- Museum of Sir Ashton Lever, disposed of by lottery, 1785.
- Normans murdered at Durham, 1069.

- North West passage attempted by Capt. Phipps now Lord Mulgrave, 1773.
- Old Bailey Session-house, the lord mayor, one alderman, two judges, the greatest part of the jury, and numbers of spectators, caught the gaol distemper, and died, May, 1750; again fatal to several, 1772.
- Orkney and Shetland Isles conveyed by Denmark to Scotland, 1426.
- Oxford affizes, made memorable by the death of the sheriffs and 300 persons, who died by the infection from the prisoners in 1577.
- Palerma insurrection, 177.
- Paper currency established in America, May 15, 1775.
- Persian army fearing they should be cut off by the Romans, threw themselves into the Euphrates, where upwards of 10,000 of them perished, 424.
- Peter, Czar of Muscovy, visited England, 1698.
- Pharaoh ordered all the male children of the Hebrews to be destroyed, 1573; drowned with his host, in the Red-Sea, Monday, May 11, 1491 before Christ.
- Poland dismantled of several of its provinces by Russia, Prussia, and the Emperor of Germany, 1772.
- Pope's legate caught in bed with a prostitute, 1125.
- Pope (the) visited Vienna to solicit the Emperor in favour of the church, Mar. 1782; suppressed several monasteries and nunneries, 1782.
- Porter raised 2d. per gallon, Jan. 10, 1762.
- Portuguese majesty, attempt to assassinate, Sept. 3, 1758.
- Powell, a lawyer, walked from London to York and back again in six days, Nov. 27, 1773, above 402 miles; again performed by the same person, June 20, 1788, when aged 57.
- Printing first practised in Constantinople, 1730; abolished, 1740; re-established in Constantinople, 1784.
- Privileged places in London, the following suppressed—
 Minorities, Salisbury-court, White-friars, Ram-alley, Mitre-court, Fulwood's-rents, Baldwin's-gardens, the Savoy, Montague-close, Deadman's-place, the Clink, and the Mint, 1696. This last was not wholly suppressed till the reign of George I.
- Protestants permitted to have churches in Hungary, 1784, and were protected in great part of Germany.

Queens of England, France, and Scotland, in England at one time, 1517.

Rabbit women, the affair of, 1726.

Reay, Miss, killed in Covent-garden, April 7, 1779.

Records of Scotland, by being sent by sea from England to Scotland, lost, 1295.

Regatta on the Thames, June 22, 1775.

Revolutions, remarkable, in ancient history—The Assyrian empire destroyed, and that of the Medes and Persians founded by Cyrus the Great, 536 B. C. The Macedonian empire founded on the destruction of the Persian, on the defeat of Darius Codomanus, by Alexander the Great, 331 B. C. The Roman empire established on the ruins of the Macedonian, or Greek monarchy, by Julius Cæsar, 47 B. C. The Eastern empire founded by Constantine the Great, on the final overthrow of the Romans, A. D. 306. The empire of the Western Franks began under Charlemagne, A. D. 802. This empire underwent a new revolution, and became the German empire, under Rodolph of Augsbourg, the head of the house of Austria, A. D. 1273, from whom it is also called, The Monarchy of the Austrians. The Eastern empire passed into the hands of the Turks, A. D. 1300.

Rhetorick, Regius Professor, established at Edinburgh, April 20, 1762.

Riots in British history—Some riotous citizens of London demolished the convent belonging to Westminster-abbey; the ringleader was hanged, and the rest had their hands and feet cut off, 6 Henry III. A. D. 1221. The goldsmiths and taylors company fought in the streets of London; several were killed on each side; the sheriffs quelled it, and thirteen were hanged, 1262—A riot at Norwich; the rioters burnt the cathedral and monastery; the king went thither, and saw the ringleaders executed, 1271—A riot at London in June 1628, and Dr. Lamb killed by the mob—Another, under pretence of pulling down bawdy-houses; four of the ringleaders hanged, 1688—Another, at Guildhall, at the election of sheriffs, 1682; several considerable persons were concerned; they seized the lord mayor; but the city-lieutenancy raised the militia and released him; the rioters were fined—At Edinburgh and Dumfries, on

account of the union, 1707—In London, on account of Dr. Sacheverel's trial; several dissenting meeting-houses broke open, the pulpit of one pulled down, and with the pews burnt in Lincoln's-inn-fields, 1709—Riots of the whig and tory mobs, called Ormond and Newcastle mobs, 2 George I. 1715. The riot act passed the same year, great mischief having been done by both parties in London—The Mug-house riot in Salisbury court, between the whigs and tories, one person shot dead by the master of the house; quelled by the guards, 1716—Rioters in Herefordshire demolished the turnpikes; quelled after a smart engagement with the posse comitatus, 1735—Of the Spitalfield-weavers, on account of employing workmen come over from Ireland; the military and civil power joined to quell them, and some lives were lost, 9 George II. 1736—Between Irish, Welch, and English haymakers, 1736—At Edinburgh, the mob rose, set fire to the prison-door, took out Captain Porteus (who had been pardoned for letting his soldiers fire and kill one of the mob at a former riot) and hanged him upon a sign-post, and then dispersed, 1736—Riot of the Cornish tin-miners, on account of the dearness of corn, 1737—Of the nailors in Worcester-shire; they marched to Birmingham, and obliged all the iron-mongers to sign a paper allowing them an advanced price on nails, 1737—Of some sailors, who were robbed and ill used at a bawdy-house in the Strand, and being assisted by a large body, they pulled down the house, and destroyed the furniture of several others, turning the bad women naked into the streets, 1749; again in Southampton-street in the Strand on the same occasion, 1757—Of the Spitalfield-weavers; the duke of Bedford narrowly escaped being killed, 1765—Of the people in all parts of England, on account of the dearness of provisions, 1766 and 1767—A mob in St. George's-fields, to see Mr. Wilkes in the King's-bench-prison; the military aid indiscreetly called for by the justices of the peace; and several innocent persons, particularly young Allen, fired upon and killed by the soldiers, 1768—200,000*l.* damage done to the public prisons and private buildings in London, June 6, 1780, &c. for which many were hanged—At Glasgow, amongst the cotton-manufacturers, when several were killed by the soldiers,

- Sept. 4, 1787—Riot in Paris, April 1789, when 600 were killed by the soldiery before it was suppressed.
- Roman ladies poisoned their husbands, 170 suffered death for it. This was the first example of such a crime, 331.
- Rye-house plot prevented by a fire that happened at New-market, March 22, discovered June 12, 1683.
- Samson pulled down the temple of Dagon; and destroyed 3000 Philistines, 1117 before Christ.
- Saxons first arrived in Britain, 449.
- Seizures at the Custom-house, amounted to 26,000*l.* in 1742.
- Sheriffs of London, 50 appointed in one day, 35 of whom paid their fines, July 2, 1734.
- Shrewsbury, the church of St. Chad was destroyed by its tower falling, July 11, 1788.
- Slave-trade abolished in Pennsylvania, 1784.
- South Sea scheme in England vanished, 1720, which ruined several hundred families.
- Southwark fair restrained in 1743; abolished 1762.
- Stone bullets in use in England so late as 1514.
- Strangford, Lord, of Ireland, suspended from voting in the Irish House of Lords, for soliciting a bribe in the cause of Rochfort and Ely, 1784.
- Stratford jubilee, Sept. 6, 1769.
- Straw used for the king's bed, 1234.
- Style altered, by Aug. Cæsar's ordering Leap Year to be but once in four years, and the month Sextilis to be called August, eight years before Christ; again it was altered by Pope Gregory, who took 12 days off the calendar, in 1582; the Gregorian style received at Paris by taking off ten days, Dec. 15, 1582; received at London by taking 11 days off the calendar, Sept. 2, 1752.
- Sweden resigned their prerogatives to the crown, 1772.
- Sword of State carried at an English king's coronation by a king of Scotland, 1194.
- Tea destroyed at Boston by the inhabitants, 1773, in abhorrence of English taxes; for which they were severely punished by the English parliament, in Apr. 1774.
- Tedbury church, in Gloucestershire, fell down, Nov. 17, 1770.
- Thieftakers condemned, and pillored in Smithfield, March, 1755.

- Thornhill, Mr. of Stilton, rid 215 miles in 15 hours
 April 29, 1745.
 Torture abolished in France by edict, Aug. 25, 1780.
 Trade with the Americans, prohibited by England, Aug.
 18, 1775.
 Troy, destruction of, June 11, 1184 before Christ.
 Wales, Prince of, committed to prison, for assaulting a
 judge on the bench, 1412.
 Ward, John, of Hackney, expelled the House of Commons
 for forgery, May 16, 1726.
 Water sold in the West-Indies for 1s. a pail full, 1731;
 sold in Exeter in the streets in 1785.
 Weymouth, &c. visited by the King and Royal family,
 July, 1789.
 Whales, six, were driven ashore in a storm, on the coast
 of England, Feb. 2, 1762; one killed above London-
 bridge, in Sept. 1781.
 White roses, several knocked down for wearing them,
 June 10, 1716.
 Willingham boy lived, 1744.
 Wood's half pence sent to Ireland, 1722.
 Woollen goods first exported from Ireland, to a foreign
 market, Jan. 15, 1780.

BATTLES, SEA-FIGHTS, SIEGES, &c.

- A** Capulco ship taken by Adm. Anson, June 20, 1744.
 Africa conquered by Belisarius, 533.
 Alexandria, in Egypt, taken by Cæsar, 46 before Christ.
 Algiers reduced by Adm. Blake, 1655.
 Almeyda, in Portugal, taken by the Spaniards, Aug. 25,
 1762.
 Amboyna seized by the Dutch, 1624.
 Anglesea subdued by the Romans, 78; by the English,
 1295.
 Anglo-Saxons first landed in Britain, 449.
 Angria and his family seized, 1750; forts destroyed, 1756.
 Anson, Adm. expedition against the South Seas, 1740.
 Antigallican privateer's prize detained at Cadiz, 1757.
 Antwerp sacked and ruined, 1585.
 Arcot, in the East-Indies, taken by the English, 1759.
 Argonautic expedition, 1250 before Christ.

Armada, the Spanish, arrived in the Channel, July 19, 1588, but dispersed by a storm; Armada of the Spaniards defeated in the Downs by the Dutch, 1639.

Arzilla, in Moroccco, seized by the Portuguese, 1470.

Athens taken by Xerxes, 480 before Christ.

Avignon taken from the Pope by the French, 1769; restored on the suppression of the Jesuits, 1773.

Austria taken from Hungary and annexed to Germany, when it received its name, 1040.

Austrian vessel stopped by the Dutch in passing the Scheldt, Oct. 1784.

Bahama Islands taken by the Spaniards, May 8, 1782; retaken by the English, July 16, 1783.

Bajazet defeated by Tamerlane, 1402.

Banda Isles seized by the Dutch, 1621.

Bantam seized by the Dutch, 1682.

Barbary conquered from the Greek empire, 640; first conquest there by Spain was Melilla, 1497.

Batavia taken by the English, Jan. 1782.

Bœtian war commenced, 270; ended 336 bef. Christ.

(the Horatii and Curiatii, 609 before Christ.

Marathon, 490 before Christ.

Salamis, who delivered Greece from the Medes, 480 before Christ.

Eurymydon, 470 before Christ.

Leuctra, 373 before Christ.

Mantineia, 363 before Christ.

Chæronea, 338 before Christ.

the River Granicus, when Alexander defeated the Persians, 334 before Christ.

Irfus, when Darius lost 100,000 men, 333

Battle of { before Christ

Arbela, 331 before Christ.

Cannæ, where 40,000 Romans were killed, 216 before Christ.

Ipsus, 301 before Christ.

Pharsalia, 47, when Pompey was defeated, before Christ.

Philippi, which terminated the Roman republic.

Actium, 31 before Christ.

Shropshire, when Caractacus was taken prisoner, 51 after Christ.

- Stamford, in Lincolnshire, the first between the Britons and Saxons, in 449.
- Aylesford, 455.
- Crayford, in Kent, when the Britons were defeated, 457.
- Kydwelly, between the Britons and the Armoricans, 458.
- Ipswich, between the Britons and Saxons, 466.
- Bath, in 520.
- Banbury, in Oxfordshire, in 542.
- Bedford, in 571.
- Camelford, in 542 and 908.
- Hatfield, in Yorkshire, between Cadwallen and Edwin, 633.
- Ofwestry, between Penda the Mercian, and Oswald of Northumberland, 641.
- Malerfield, in Shropshire, Aug. 1, 642.
- Gelling, 651.
- Leeds, 665.
- Landersfarne, 740.
- Battle of Benson, in Oxfordshire, 771.
- Helston, in Cornwall, and in isle of Shepey, between Egbert and the Danes, 834.
- Romney, 840; in Somersetshire, 843; in Devonshire, 915; at London and Canterbury, 852, between Ethelwolf and the Danes.
- The isle of Thanet, where the English were defeated, and the Danes settled, 854.
- Assendon, where the Danes were defeated by Alfred and Ethe-fred; another defeat at Merton, 871.
- Wilton, in Oxfordshire, where the English were defeated by the Danes, 872.
- Farnham, in Hampshire, where the Danes were defeated, 894.
- Bury, in Suffolk, between Edward the Elder, and his cousin Ethelward, 905.
- Edward and the Danes, 910, 913, and 914.
- Griffith of Wales and Leofric the Dane, 916.
- Malden, in Essex, between Edward and the Danes, 918.

Battle of {

- [Chester, in 922.
- Stamford, in Lincolnshire, between Edward, the Danes, and Scots, 923.
- Benfield, 924.
- Widendane, between Athelstan, the Irish, and Scots, 938.
- Brombridge, in Northumberland, in 938.
- Saxons and Danes, with different success, fought several, from 938 to 1016.
- Ashden, in Essex, between Canute and Edmund, 1016.
- Crofsford, with the Welch, 1038,
- Dunfinane, in Scotland, between Siward and Macbeth, 1054.
- Stanford-bridge, or Battle-bridge, between Harold I. and Harfinger, Sept. 25, 1066.
- Hastings, where King Harold was slain, Oct 14, 1066.
- Alnwick, 1092.
- Tinchebray, Normandy, 1106.
- Rouen, in Normandy, 1117.
- Brenneville, in Normandy, 1119.
- Valweves, in Portugal, 1129.
- Cardigan, in Wales, 1136.
- Northallerton, or the Standard, 1138.
- Lincoln, 1141.
- Alnwick, 1174.
- Ascalon, Sept. 16, 1191.
- Gisors, 1198.
- Eovines, July 25, 1214.
- Lincoln, May 19, 1217.
- Lewes, May 14, 1264.
- Eversham, Aug. 5, 1265.
- Chesterfield, 1296.
- Dunbar, 1296.
- Falkirk, 1298.
- Courtras, in Flanders, 1302.
- Biggar, 1303.
- Bannockburn, June 25, 1314.
- Boroughbridge, in Yorkshire, in 1322.
- Halidon-hill, near Berwick, where 20,000 of the Scots were slain, and only 15 English, July 29, 1333; Aug. 26, 1346.

- [Canfant, in Flanders, Nov. 1337.
- Auberoche, in France, 1344.
- Cressy, Aug. 26, 1346.
- Durham, where David, king of Scotland, was taken prisoner, Oct. 17, 1346.
- Nevil's cross, in Durham, 1347.
- Poitiers, where the king of France and his son were taken prisoners, Sept. 19, 1356.
- Auray, in Brittany, in 1363.
- Brignai, in Provence, in 1363.
- Najara, 1369.
- Rochelle, in 1371.
- near Berwick, 1378.
- Otterborn, between Hotspur and the earl of Douglas, July 31, 1388.
- Nisbet, between English and Scots, when 10,000 of the latter were slain, May 7, 1402.
- Shrewsbury, July 22, 1403.
- Monmouth, when the Welch were defeated March 11, and May 14, 1405.
- Battle of [Agincourt, Oct. 25, 1415.
- Beauge, where the duke of Clarence and 1500 English were killed, April 3, 1421.
- Crevent, June, 1423.
- Verneuil, Aug. 16, 1424.
- Herrings, Feb. 12, 1429.
- Patay, under Joan of Arc, April, 1429.
- Herberoi, in France, 1434.
- Basil, in Switzerland, in 1444.
- Castillon, in Guenne, in 1452.
- St. Alban's, May 22, 1455.
- Bloreheath, Sept. 23, 1459.
- Northampton, July 19, 1460.
- Wakefield, Dec. 31, 1460.
- Towton, March 29, 1461.
- St. Alban's, on Shrove-Tuesday, 1461.
- Mortimer's-cross, 1461.
- Hexham, May 15, 1463.
- Banbury, July 26, 1469.
- Stamford, March 13, 1470.
- Barnet, April 14, 1471.
- [Tewkesbury, May 4, 1471.

B A T T L E S, &c.

- Bosworth, Aug. 22, 1485.
 Stoke, June 6, 1487.
 St. Aubin, in France, 1488.
 Knocktow, Ireland, 1491.
 Blackheath, June 22, 1497.
 Floudon, Sept. 9, 1513, when James IV.
 king of Scotland, was killed.
 Marignon, in Italy, Oct. 13, 1515.
 Pavia, in Italy, 1524.
 Bicoca, in Italy, in 1522 and 1525.
 Solway, Nov. 24, 1542.
 Cerisoles, in Piedmont, in 1544.
 Musselborough, Scotland, Sept. 10, 1547.
 St. Quintin, Aug. 10, 1557.
 Gravelines, in Flanders, 1558.
 Dreux, in France, 1562.
 Bassac, in Poitiers, in 1569.
 Ardavat, in Ireland, 1585.
 Arques, in Normandy, Sept. 21, 1589.
 Blackwater, Ireland, 1597.
 Newport, in Flanders, 1600.
 Battle of Avein, in Liege, May, 1635.
 Newcastle, in Northumberland, 1637.
 Calloo, in Flanders, in 1638.
 Arras, June 1640.
 Hopton-heath, in Staffordshire, March 29,
 1641.
 Worcester, Sept. 23, 1642.
 Edgehill, Oct. 23, 1642.
 Brentford, in 1642.
 Kilrush, Ireland, 1642.
 Liscarrol, Ireland, 1642.
 Liskard, in Cornwall, Jan. 19, 1643.
 Hopton-heath, near Stafford, Mar. 19, 1643.
 Barham-moor, March 29, 1643.
 Ross, Ireland, March, 1643.
 Rocroy, in France, 1643.
 Shatton, May 16, 1643.
 Lansdown, July 5, 1643.
 Round-away-down, July 13, 1643.
 Newbury, Sept. 20, 1643.
 Alresford, March 29, 1644.
 Cropedy-bridge, Oxfordshire, June 6, 1644.

- (Friedburg, in Swabia, 1644.
 Marston-moor, July 2, 1644.
 Newark, in 1644.
 Newbury, Oct. 27, 1644.
 Aldern, May 15, 1645.
 Naseby, June 1645.
 Alford, July 2, 1645.
 Norlingen, in Swabia, Aug. 3, 1645.
 Benburb, Ireland, 1646.
 Kingston, in Surry, 1647.
 Knocknonefs, Ireland, Nov. 1647.
 Rathmines, Ireland, 1649.
 Dunbar, Sept. 3, 1650.
 Worcester, Sept. 3, 1651.
 Bothwell-bridge, June 22, 1651.
 Arras, in 1654.
 Brod, in Sclavonia, 1668.
 Zintzheim, in Germany, 1674.
 Senefse, in Flanders, 1674.
 Mulhausen, in Alsais, Dec. 31, 1674.
 Fehrbellin, in Brandenburg, June 18, 1675.
 Battle of { Altenheim, July 28, 1675.
 Argos, in 1683.
 Barkan, in Hungary, in 1683.
 Vienna, July 18, 1683.
 Sedgemore, in Somersetshire, Aug. 6, 1685.
 Coron, in European Turkey, in 1685.
 Mohats, in Hungary, Aug. 4, 1687.
 Herfan, in Hungary, 1687.
 Killikrankie, 1689.
 Newtown Butlers, 1689.
 Boyne, July 1, 1690.
 Salusties, in Piedmont, Aug. 8, 1690.
 Flerus, in Flanders, June 12, 1690.
 Aughrim, July 22, 1691.
 Steinkirk, 1692.
 Landeu, July 19, 1693.
 Marfaglia, Oct. 8, 1693.
 Zeuta, in Hungary, 1697.
 Narva, by Charles XII. of Sweden, Dec. 1700.
 Chiara, Aug. 6, 1701.
 Carpi, in Modena, in 1701.
 Clissa, in Poland, in 1702.

- Fridlinghen, in Swabia, 1702.
 Lauzara, in Italy, Aug. 15, 1702.
 Eckeren, in Brabant, June 30, 1703.
 Donavert, July 2, 1704.
 Blenheim, Aug. 2, 1704.
 Cassano, in Italy, in 1705.
 Franstadt, in Silesia, 1705 and 1706.
 Calcinato, in Italy, in 1706.
 Ramilies, Whitsunday, 1706.
 Turin, Sept. 7, 1706.
 Calish, in Poland, April, 1707.
 Almanza, in Spain, 1707.
 Oudenard, June 30, 1708.
 Holowzin, in Russia, 1708.
 Czarnanapata, in Muscovy, Sept. 22, 1708.
 Lezno, in Poland, 1708.
 Gemaurthorff, in Poland, 1708.
 Winnendale, Sept. 28, 1708.
 Caya, May 17, 1709.
 Pultawa, June 8, 1709.
 Malplaquet, Sept. 11, 1709.
 Battle of { Almanza, July 16, 1710.
 Saragossa, Philip defeated, Aug. 20, 1710.
 Villa Viciosa, Dec. 12, 1710.
 Denain, in Netherlands, in 1712.
 Preston, Nov. 12, 1715, when the rebels
 were defeated.
 Dumblain, Nov. 13, 1715.
 Peterwarden, Turks defeated, Aug. 5, 1716.
 Belgrade, July 16, 1717.
 Glenshields, in Scotland, June 10, 1719.
 between the Turks and Persians, when Kouli
 Kan lost 10,000, and killed 20,000 men,
 before Babylon, Feb. 28, 1733-4.
 Parma, June 29, 1734.
 Guastalla, Aug. 1734.
 in Persia, where the Turks were totally de-
 feated by Kouli Kan, and lost near 60,000, a
 general, and six bashaws, May 22, 1735.
 Bagnialuk, in European Turkey, July 27,
 1737.
 Crotzka, in Hungary, July 21, 1739.
 Molwitz, April 10, 1741.

- [Williamstadt, in Sweden, between the Swedes
and Russians, when the former were de-
feated, July 23, 1741.
Hilkersburg, April 8, 1742.
Czallaw, May 7, 1742.
Dettingen, June 15, 1743.
Friedburg, June 4, 1744.
Fontenoy, April 30, 1745.
Preston-Pans, Sept. 21, 1745.
Falkirk, Jan. 17, 1746.
Roucoux, April 12, 1746.
Culloden, April 17, 1746.
St. Lazaro, May 31, 1746.
Placentia, June 15, 1746.
Exilles, in Piedmont, July 6, 1746.
Vall, in Flanders, June 20, 1747.
Laffelt, July 20, 1747.
Arani, in India, 1751.
Bahoor, in India, Aug. 7, 1752.
Fort du Quesne, N. America, July 9, 1755.
Lake of St. George, Sept. 8, 1755.
Battle of { Paraguay, 1755.
Calcutta, in India, June 1756 and in 1759.
Lowoschutz, Sept. 30, 1756.
Plassie, in the East-Indies, Feb. 5, 1757.
Prague, May 22, 1757.
Reichenberg, in Bohemia, 1757.
Kolin, June 12, 1757.
Haslenbeck, July 25, 1757.
Jagersdorf, in Prussia, Aug. 3, 1757.
Rosbach, Nov. 5, 1757.
Breslau, Nov. 21, 1757.
Lissa, Dec. 5, 1757.
Hoya, in Westphalia, Feb. 24, 1758.
Crevelt, June 23, 1758.
Sandershausen, July 25, 1758.
Meere, Aug. 5, 1758.
Zorndorff, Aug. 25, 1758.
Hockkirchen, Oct. 10, 1758.
Bergen, April 14, 1759.
Minden, Aug. 1759.
Zulichau, in Silesia, July 27, 1759.
Niagara, July 24, 1759

- Warburg, Aug. 6, 1759.
 Colies, 1758.
 Monmorenci, Aug. 10, 1759.
 Cunerdorf, Aug. 12, 1759.
 Plains of Abraham, Quebec, Sept. 13, 1759.
 Wandwasch, Jan. 10, 1760.
 Strehla, in Silesia, in 1760.
 near Quebec, April 28, 1760.
 Pfaffendorff, Aug. 12, 1769.
 Torgau, Nov. 3, 1760.
 Fulda, 1760.
 Fillinghausen, in the Palatinate, July 16, 1761.
 Graebenstein, June 4, 1762.
 Buckersdorf, July 22, 1762.
 Friedburg, in Hesse, Oct. 29, 1762.
 Battle of { Buxar, in India, Oct. 23, 1764.
 Choczim, April 30, 1769.
 Brailow, in European Turkey, in 1770.
 Silistria, in European Turkey, July, 1773.
 Lexington, near Boston, April 19, 1775.
 Bunker's-hill, June 17, 1775.
 Long Island, America, Aug. 27, 1776.
 White Plains, near New-York, Nov. 30, 1776.
 Saratoga, in America, Oct. 16, 1777.
 Brandy Wine Creek, in America, in 1777.
 Brian Creek, 1779.
 Camden, Aug. 16, 1780.
 York-town, when Lord Cornwallis surrendered, 1781.
 In the Carnatic, where Hyder Alley was defeated by Sir Eyre Coote, July 6 and Sept. 27, 1781.
 Belleisle, Marshal and his brother, brought prisoners to Windsor-castle, 1745.
 Belleisle taken from the French, June 7, 1761.
 Bembow, Adm. fought the French off Carthagena, 1702.
 Bender, treaty of, July 21, 1711; city burnt, 1773.
 Benevento seized by the King of Naples from the Pope, in 1768; but restored on suppressing the Jesuits, 1773.
 Bergen-op-Zoom, taken by the French, Sept. 16, 1747.

Berlin laid under contribution by the Austrians, 1758 ; taken, 1760 and pillaged ; restored in 1763.

Berwick, Duke of, killed at Philipsburg, June 12, 1734.

Blake reduced Tunis, Tripoli, and Algiers, 1655 ; destroyed a Spanish fleet 1657, and again 1658.

Bombay yielded to the English by Portugal, 1661.

Boniface VIII. pope, taken prisoner by the King of France, 1303.

Braddock, Gen. killed at du Quesne, July 9, 1755.

Brazil seized by Portugal from Holland, 1654.

Breman repulsed and defeated the French invasion, 1761.

Brennus sacked Rome, 390 before Christ.

Breslau taken by the Austrians, 1758 and 1761.

Brest possessed by the English, 1378 ; redelivered to the Duke of Bretagne, 1391 ; invaded by Julius Cæsar, 54.

Briel, &c. seized by the Hollanders, which began that Republic, 1570.

Britons, applied to the Romans for aid against the Scots, and refused, 446 ; invited over the Saxons, 448.

Bruce landed in Ireland with an army, May 25, 1315 ; soon after crowned at Dundalk ; slain 1318.

Bruges sacked by the Gauntois, 1382.

Buda taken from the Turks by the Imperialists, in whose possession it had been 150 years, 1686.

Byzantium taken by the Romans, 73 ; destroyed by Severus, 196 ; rebuilt by Constantine, 330 ; taken by the Turks, 1453.

Cade, Jack, killed by Alex. Iden, sheriff of Kent, 1451.

Cadiz, in Spain, taken by the English, 1595.

Cæn, in Normandy, plundered by the English, 1346.

Cassa in Crim Tartary planted and rebuilt by Genoa, 1261 ; taken by the Turks, 1464.

Caffres Coast planted by the Saracens, 933.

Calais taken by the English, Aug. 4, 1347 ; retaken by the French, Jan. 10, 1558.

Calcutta taken by the Nabob, 1758.

Cambridge destroyed by the Danes, 1010.

Canada taken by the English, 1628 restored to France, 1631 ; taken again, Sept. 13, 1759.

Candia seized by the Saracens, 808, who changed its name from Crete ; retaken by the Greek empire, 961 ; taken by the Veniceans, 1204 ; retaken by the Turks, 1669.

Canterbury Cathedral burnt by the Danes, 1011.

Canute, first Danish King of England, invaded this country, 1015; made a voyage to Denmark, attacked Norway, and took possession of the crown, 1028.

Cape Breton taken by the English, 1745; again 1758.

Caractacus defeated by Ostorius Scapula, in 51.

Carribbee's war began 1772, adjusted, 1773.

Carthage destroyed, 146 before Christ; again by the Saracens, 622.

Carthagenia taken by Sir Francis Drake, 1584; pillaged by the French of 1,200,000l. in 1697.

Carthagenia bombarded by Adm. Vernon, 1740.

Carthagenian war ceased 160 before Christ.

Cassel taken by the French, 1760; besieged without effect, 1761; surrendered, 1762.

Cataline's conspiracy 66; war 63 before Christ.

Cavendish, Adm. circumnavigated the Globe, 1586.

Ceodwalla, King of Wessex, subdued the kingdom of Sussex; and annexed it to his dominions, 686.

Cerdic, with his son Kenric, defeated and killed Nazanled, a British prince, 508; besieged Bath, 520.

Ceuta, in Barbara, seized by Genoa, 1231; by Portugal, 1415; by Spain, 1640.

Ceylon Isle was taken by the Portuguese, 1505; by the Hollanders, 1603; attempted by Denmark, 1620; by the Portuguese, 1621; by the Dutch, 1658; a great part by the East India Company's troops, 1782; restored to the Dutch, 1783.

Chagre fort taken by Adm. Vernon, 1740.

Chamblefort, in Canada, taken by the Provincials, Oct. 20, 1775; retaken by the English troops, Jan. 18, 1776.

Charles XII. of Sweden, killed in battle, 1718.

Charles-town, South Carolina, surrendered to the British forces, May 4, 1780.

Chatham, the English fleet destroyed there by the Dutch, 1667.

Cherburg forts destroyed by the English, Aug. 8, 1758.

Chili, inhabitants of, had nearly dispossessed the Spaniards, 1765.

China conquered by the Eastern Tartars, 1635.

Chios, the Isle of, conquered from Genoa by the Turks, 1566.

Christopher, St. Isle of, retaken from the French, 1690 ; taken by the French, 1782.

Cimbri, the war with, 113 before Christ.

Cleves taken, 1760.

Closter Seven convention, 1757.

Colberg besieged in vain, 1758, 1760, 1761 ; taken, 1762.

Constantinople taken by the Latins of Croisade, 1204 ; recovered by the Greeks, 1261 ; taken by Mahomet II. which put an end to the eastern empire, that had subsisted 1123 years, 1453.

Copenhagen destroyed by the Lubeckers, 1319 ; again by the Hanseatic fleet, 1361 and 1369.

Corfica seized by the Genoese from the Moors, 1115.

Croisade, or the Holy-war, began 1065 ; again 1101.

Crownpoint taken by the English, 1759 ; by the Provincials, May 14, 1775.

Croyland burnt by the Danes, 868.

Cuba, Isle of, taken by the English, 1762.

Cumberland, Earl of, expedition against Spain, 1589.

Cumberland and Westmorland surrendered to Scotland, 944.

Curacoa seized by Holland, 1634.

Cyprus taken from the Veniceans by the Turks, 1570.

Cyrus took Babylon after a long siege, 544 before Christ.

Danes, their first descent upon England, at Portland, 787 ; their second, in Northumberland, 794, when they were repelled, and perished by shipwreck ; landed on Shepey-island, 832 ; again in Cornwall, and defeated by Egbert, 836 ; again at Charmouth, and defeated Ethelwolf, 840 ; landed at the mouth of the Thames, from 350 ships, and took Canterbury and London, 851 ; subdued by Ethelwolf, at Okely, in Surry, 853 ; invaded Northumberland and seized York, 867 ; defeated King Etheldred and his brother Alfred, at Basing and Merton, 871 ; surprized Warham-castle, and took Exeter, 876 ; took Chippenham, 877 ; 1205 of them killed by Odun, Earl of Devonshire, 878, Alfred entered into treaty with them, 882 ; their fleet totally destroyed at Appledore by King Alfred, 894 ; invaded Anglesea, 900 ; submitted to Edward the Elder, 921 ; invaded Dorsetshire, 982 ; landed again in Essex, 991 ; and were bribed to depart the kingdom ; their fleet defeated, 922 ; number of them massacred by order of

Etheldred II. Nov. 12, 1003; made England tributary to them, 1007; under Canute conquered England, 1017; continued their ravages, and defeated the English at Ipswich, 1010; took Canterbury, and put nine out of ten of the inhabitants to death, 1011; settled in Scotland, 1020; expelled England, 1041; landed again at Sandwich, 1047, and carried off much plunder to Flanders; joined the Northumbrians, burnt York, and slew 3000 Normans, 1069; invaded England again, but were bribed by William to depart, 1074.

Danes under Rollo made their first descent on France, 895, and made settlement in Neustra, now Normandy, 995.

Danish revolution, Jan. 17, 1772; and May, 1784.

Dantzick taken by the Swedes, 1734; by the Prussians, 1773.

———— Abridged of its privileges by the King of Prussia, 1775.

Dartmouth burnt by the French, 1337.

David, King of Scotland, taken prisoner by the English, 1346; ransomed for 100,000 marks, 1357.

Death, Capt. killed in an engagement, Dec. 23, 1757.

Dieppe laid in ashes by the English, July 14, 1694.

Dominica taken by the English, 1761; by the French, Sept. 7, 1778; restored to the English, 1783.

Drake, Sir Francis, set sail round the world, 1577; his expedition for annoying Spain, 1585; defeated the Spanish Armada, 1588.

Dresden taken by the Prussians, 1758; the Imperialists, 1759; the Prussians again, 1760.

Dublin stormed by Dermond, 1171.

Dunkirk taken by the English, June 24, 1658, from Spain, and delivered to France.

Edinburgh taken by the English, 1296.

Egypt conquered by the Saracens, 640; usurped by Affarredon, 1160; conquered by the Turks, 1517.

Ely monastery burnt by the Danes, 870.

Embsen subdued by Hamburgh, 1433.

England invaded by Julius Cæsar, 54 before Christ. **He** says, that the inhabitants on the sea-coast, from their correspondence with Gaul, were clothed; those who lived in the inland countries were entirely wild and naked. Though they had horses, and chariots armed

with scythes, their towns were only a parcel of huts on an eminence fortified with trees laid crosswise, like the Indians in America, only that they had plenty of corn and cattle. Their money was iron and brass plates; and rings of determined weight.] Quitted by the Romans, 430; ravaged by the Picts and Scots, 440; invited over the Saxons to expel the Picts and Scots, 446, who soon began to establish themselves, by taking possession of different parts of the kingdom on the South-side of the Severn; invaded by the Scots, who were defeated by Athelstan, 921; invaded by the Welch, 984; invaded by Sweyn, King of Denmark, 1003; invaded again by Sweyn, 1013, and almost totally subdued by him; invaded by Canute, 1015; invaded by Godwin, Earl of Kent, 1052; invaded by the Normans, under William, their Duke, who subdued the kingdom, 1066; invaded by the Irish, who were defeated, 1069; the Irish landed again, and were defeated, 1070; invaded by Malcolm of Scotland, who burnt several churches, &c. 1071; again in 1091, and 1093, when Malcolm and his son were killed at Alnwick; invaded by Robert, Duke of Normandy, 1101; invaded by David of Scotland, 1136; by the Welch, the same year with success; invaded by the French, 1416; invaded by Henry, Duke of Richmond, Aug. 7, 1485; by the Spaniards, 1588.

Esopus, on North River, in North America, totally destroyed, with great quantities of stores, Oct. 15, 1777.

Eustatia, Island of, taken by the French from Holland, 1689; by the English, 1690 and 1781; retaken by the French the same year.

Exeter taken by Sweyn, King of Denmark, and destroyed 1003; city rebelled, 1067, and reduced by King William the Conqueror; again by Henry VII.

Expedition, grand secret, Sept. 1757.

Falkland, Lord, killed at Newbury, Sept. 1643.

Falkland Islands seized by the Spaniards, 1771.

Falmouth, in New England, destroyed by the British Forces, Oct. 18, 1775.

Flanders dismembered from France, 866.

Florida taken by the English, 1759; by the Spaniards, 1781.

Formosa seized by the Dutch, 1635; the Dutch inhabitants expelled by the Chinese, 1662.

Fort St. George, in the East-Indies seized by the French, 1746; restored, 1748.

Fort-William taken by the English, 1757.

France conquered by the English, 1170; again 1358; recovered by the French, 1447.

Genoa taken by the Austrians, Dec. 8, 1746.

Georgia surrendered to the British forces, and relinquished obedience to the Congress of America, Dec. 29, 1778; abandoned by the English forces, 1783.

Gibraltar taken by Sir George Rooke, July 23, 1704; besieged by the Spaniards, Feb. 1727, May 1731, 1780, to 1782.

Goree, Isle of, taken by the English, 1758; again 1779; restored to the French, 1783.

Goths slew 300,000 inhabitants of Milan, 539.

Granada recovered from the Moors, 1491.

Greek empire mastered by the Latins, 1204; reconquered, 1261; invaded by the Turks, 1350. Its final overthrow, 1453.

Groenland seized by England from the Dutch, 1610.

Grenada Isle taken by the French, July, 6, 1779; restored to the French, 1783.

Grisons revolt from Germany to the Swiss, 1471.

Guadaloupe taken by the English, 1759 and 1779.

Gunboats destroyed before Gibraltar, Sept. 13, 1782.

Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, killed Nov. 16, 1663.

Hamburgh sacked by the Pagans, 1012, 1066; by the Danes, 1216; by the Norwegians, 1244.

Hanover desolated by the French, 1758.

Hanoverian troops first arrived in England, 1756.

Harfleur taken by the English, Sept. 18, 1415.

Havannah taken, Aug. 13, 1762.

Havre de Grace successfully bombarded, 1759.

Hawkins, Sir John's, expedition against Spanish America, 1595.

Helena, the isle of, taken by the Dutch, 1665; by the English, 1666.

Hengist and Horsa landed on the isle of Thanet, 449.

Hermione, Spanish ship, taken March 21, 1762; which fold for 544,640l. clear of expences.

Howard, Sir Edw. attacked Prejeant, a French admiral, off Brest, and was defeated, April 25, 1513.

- Howe, Lord Viscount, slain in battle, 1758, aged 34.
 Hudson Bay forts destroyed by the French, 1686, and 1782.
 Hungary conquered by Charlemagne, 791.
 Invasions of England and Great Britain.—By the Romans, under Julius Cæsar, 55 B. C.—Again under Plautius, A. D. 43—By the Saxons, 447—By the Danes, in 787, 832, 851, 866, 979, and 1012—By the Normans, under William I. 1066—One projected by Spain, with a fleet proudly called, *The Invincible Armada*; defeated and dispersed by a storm, 30 Eliz. 1588—Another by Spain, the fleet dispersed by a storm, 5 Geo. I. 1719—Another by France, frustrated in 1744—A descent made in Ireland by Thurot, with a small armament, to cover the intended grand invasion of England by the French fleet under Conflans, 1760; both defeated, and Thurot killed—Of France, by Hen. I. of England, 1128.
 Ireland subdued by King Edgar, 962; invaded by Fitz-Stephen, near Wexford, May, 1170, who settled there the first colony of British inhabitants; surrendered to Henry II. 1172; totally subdued, 1210; invaded by the Spaniards, 1601.
 Jamaica plundered, 1595; pillaged by the English, 1635; taken by the English, May 7, 1655.
 Jerusalem taken by David from the Jebusites, 1048; by Nebuchadnezzar, after a siege of 18 months, June 9, 587 before Christ; destroyed by Titus, Aug. 31, 70; taken by Robert, Duke of Normandy, 1100.
 Jersey attempted by the French, May 1, 1779, and their shipping destroyed in Concale Bay.
 Joan, of Arc, burnt for a witch, May 30, 1431.
 John, King of France, taken prisoner by Edward the Black Prince, and brought to England, where he was ransomed for 3,000,000 of crowns, 1357, but being unable to pay it, returned to England and died in prison, 1364.
 Jugurtha, war with, 111 before Christ.
 Julius Agricola totally subdued the Britons, 78.
 Julius Cæsar landed at Deal, Aug. 26, 55 before Christ.
 Liege, the city of, taken by the English, 1702.
 Leipzig seized by the Prussians, Sept. 1, 1756.
 Lewellin, the last prince of the Welch, defeated, and his head put on the Tower of London, 1284.

Lewis, Philip of France's son, laid claim to the crown of England, and landed with an army on the isle of Thanet, May 23, 1216.

Lombardy conquered by Charlemagne, 770.

Londonderry besieged, April 20, 1689.

Louisbourg taken by the English, June 17, 1745; given up to the French, 1749; retaken July 22, 1758.

Lucia, St. taken by the English, Jan. 1779.

Macedonian war commenced, 200 before Christ.

Madras taken from the English, 1746.

Malacca seized by the Dutch, 1640.

Malo's, St. reduced to ashes by the English, 1695.

Manilla taken, July 27, 1762.

Margaret, Queen to Henry VI. with her son, taken prisoners at the battle of Tewkesbury, May 4, 1471.

Martinico taken from the French, together with St. Lucia, St. Vincent's, and Granada Islands, Feb. 1762.

Matthews and Lestock, Admirals, suffered the French and Spanish squadrons to escape, Feb. 1746.

Maximilian, the Emperor, enlisted as a subject and captain under Henry VIII. in 1513.

Medenian war, first 743; second 685 before Christ.

Mexico seized by the Spaniards, 1521.

Minorca conquered by Gen. Stanhope, Aug. 1708; surrendered to the French, June 1756; besieged by the Spaniards, 1782, and taken.

Monmouth, Duke of, invaded England, June 11, 1685; proclaimed King at Taunton, June 20, following; defeated near Bridgewater, July 5; beheaded on Tower-hill, July 15, aged 35.

Montserrat, Isle of, taken by the French, Feb. 18, 1782.

Montreal taken by the English, 1760; by the Provincials, Nov. 12, 1775, and retaken by the English, June 15, 1766.

Moro-castle, at the Havannah, taken by the English, 1762.

Morocco conquered by the King of Fez, 1611.

New-York surrendered to the British troops, Sept. 15, 1776.

Niagara taken by the English, 1759.

Nineveh destroyed by the Medes, 612 before Christ.

Norfolk, in Virginia, destroyed by the British forces, Jan. 1, 1776.

Normandy conquered from the crown of France, 876;
invaded on all hands, 1117.

Norman invasions commenced in 800; settled in France in
1002; in Friesland, 1011; reduce England, 1066; dri-
ven out of Naples in 1194.

Norwich destroyed by Sweyn of Denmark, 1004.

Nova Scotia taken by the English from the French, 1681;
restored 1631; taken again, 1745 and 1758, and con-
firmed to England, 1760; divided into two provinces,
1784; had a bishop appointed by the King of England,
Aug. 11, 1787.

Numantine war commenced, 141 before Christ.

Omoo, in the bay of Honduras, taken by the British
forces, Oct. 20, 1779; but soon after retaken by the
Spaniards.

Orleans, the siege of, May 4, 1428; again, 1563.

Ormus taken from Portugal by the assistance of the East-
India company, 1622.

Osnaburg taken and pillaged by the French, 1761.

Oswego taken by the English, 1756.

Palamos, in Spain, taken by the French, 1694.

Peloponesian war, which continued 27 years, began 431
before Christ.

Persian empire conquered by Alexander, 331 before Christ.

Peterborough city nearly destroyed by the Danes, 887.

Philipsburgh taken by the French, 1734.

Philpot, John, an Alderman of London, fitted out a fleet
at his private expence, and took many prizes, 1380.

Phocæan, or sacred war, 357 before Christ.

Plantagenet, Geoffrey, Earl of Anjou, invaded Normandy,
1137.

Plymouth burnt by the French, 1377.

Pondicherry taken by the Dutch from France, 1694; by
the English, 1761; and in Oct. 1778.

Poleroon Isle, in the East Indies, seized by the Dutch,
1664.

Pope, the, taken prisoner, and sent to Constantinople, 653.

Portobello taken by Adm. Vernon, Nov. 22, 1739.

Portsmouth burnt, 1265; again by the French, 1377;
again by accident, 1760, 1770; naval review at, June,
1773.

Portsmouth, in Virginia, destroyed by the British forces,
Jan. 1, 1776.

Prizes, to the value of 9,483,000*l.* taken from the French and Spaniards, in 1745 and 1746.

Protection of foreign ministers, peers, &c. cancelled, Jan. 17, 1723-4.

Prussia did homage to Poland for its territories East of the Vistula, 1471.

Punic war, the first commenced, 263; the second, 218; the third, 149 before Christ.

Pyrrhus wounded in a battle with the Romans, in which he lost 20,000 men, they 5,000.

Quebec besieged in vain, by the English, 1711.

—— taken from the French, Sept. 13, 1759.

—— besieged in vain by the Provincials, Dec. 6, 1775.

Rebellions, remarkable in British history. Against William I. in favour of Edgar Atheling, by the Scots and Danes, A. D. 1069—Against William II. in favour of his brother Robert, 1088; extinguished, 1090—Of the Welch, who defeated the Normans and English, 1095—In England, in favour of the Empress Maude, 1139; ended, 1153—Prince Richard against his father Henry II. 1189—Of the Barons, April 1215; compromised by the grant of Magna Charta, June 15 following—Of ditto, 1262; ended 1267—Of the lords spiritual and temporal against Edward II. on account of his favourites the Gavestons, 1312; and again on account of the Spencers, 1321—Of Walter, the tiler, of Deptford, vulgarly called Wat Tiler, occasioned by the brutal rudeness of a tax-gatherer to his daughter; having killed the collector in his rage, he raised a party to oppose the tax itself, which was a grievous poll-tax, 1381—Of the Duke of Gloucester and other lords, 1388—Of Henry Duke of Lancaster, who caused Richard II. to be deposed, 1399—In Ireland, when Roger Earl of March, the viceroy and presumptive heir to the crown, was slain, 1399. See Richard II.—Of the English and Welch, 1400—Against Henry IV. by confederated lords, 1403—Under the Earl of Northumberland, who was defeated at Bramham-moor, and slain, 1458—Of Jack Cade, in favour of the Duke of York, 1450—In favour of the House of York, 1452, which ended in the imprisonment of Henry VI. and seating Edward IV. of York, on the throne, 1464—Of the English, in Yorkshire, owing to some encroachments respecting St. Leonard's hospital, in York,

1469—Under Warwick and Clarence, 1470, which ended with the expulsion of Edward IV. and the restoration of Henry VI. the same year—Under Edward IV. 1471, which ended with the death of Henry VI.—Of the Earl of Richmond, against Richard III. 1485, which ended with the death of Richard—Under Lambert Simnel, who pretended to be Richard III's nephew, 1486, which ended the same year, in discovering that Simnel was a baker's son: he was pardoned—Under Perkin Warbeck, 1492, which ended in the execution of Warbeck, 1499—Under Flammoc, 1497, owing to taxes, which ended with the battle of Blackheath—Of the English, on account of destroying the monasteries, 1536; ended the same year—Of ditto, in the West, owing to inclosures and oppressions of the gentry, June, 1549; suppressed the same year—Of ditto, in Norfolk, headed by Ket the tanner, but soon suppressed, August, 1549—In favour of Lady Jane Grey, against Queen Mary, 1553, which ended in the death of Lady Jane—Of Sir Thomas Wiat, against the Queen's marriage with Philip of Spain, &c. 1554—Of the Roman Catholics against Queen Elizabeth, 1559; suppressed the same year—In the North of England, 1569—Of the Irish under the Earl of Tyrone, 1599; suppressed, 1601—Under the Earl of Essex, against Elizabeth, 1600, which ended in his death, 1601—Against Charles I. 1639, which ended with his death, 1649—Of the Irish under Roger More, Sir Phelim O'Neil, &c. against the English in Ireland, 1641; ended 1651—Of the Scotch, 1666—Under the Duke of Monmouth, 1685, which ended in his death—Of the Scotch under the old Pretender, 1715; quelled, 1716—Of the Scotch under the young Pretender, 1745; quelled, 1746—Of the Americans, on account of taxes, 1774.
 Rhode taken by the Saracens, and the Colossus, which had been thrown down by an earthquake, which weighed 720,000 lb. fold to a Jew, in 652.
 Rhode Island was taken from the Americans by the British forces, Dec. 6, 1776.
 Richard I. King of England, taken prisoner in Germany, and ransomed for 100,000 marks, 1193.
 Rome sacked by Brennus, 390 before Christ.
 Rye burnt by the French, 1377.

Sabine virgins, rape of, by the Romans, 750 before Christ.

Samnite war ended, 272 before Christ having continued 71 years.

Sandwich burnt by the Danes, 957.

Sandwich, the Earl of, Admiral, blown up in an engagement with the French, May 28, 1672.

Saratoga convention, between Gen. Burgoyne and Gen. Gates, Sept. 19, 1777, but never ratified by Congress.

Sardinia, isle of, taken by the English, 1708.

Sardinia taken by the Genoese from the Moors, 1115.

Sardis, taken by the Athenians, 504 before Christ.

Saxony conquered by Charlemagne, 774.

Schweidnitz taken by the Austrians, 1758, and retaken by the Prussians. Taken again, 1761, and again retaken, 1762.

Schomberg, Duke of, landed in Ireland, near Carrickfergus with an army, Aug. 13, 1689; killed at the battle of the Boyne, 1690.

Scipio, Cn. took the two camps of Asdrubal and Syphax, killed 40,000 of their men, and took 6,000 prisoners, 214 before Christ.

Scotch regalia and crown jewels taken and brought to England, with their coronation-chair, now in Westminster-abbey, 1296.

Sea-fight with the Danes, when Alfred defeated 120 ships off Dorsetshire, in 893.

———— between the French and the English, 1217.

———— between the English and Flemings, 1371.

———— with the French and 400 sail taken, with 30,000 men, 1340.

———— 80 French ships taken by the English, 1389.

———— near Milford Haven, when 31 French ships were taken or destroyed, 1405.

———— off Sandwich, when the French fleet was taken by the Earl of Warwick, Nov. 1449.

———— between the English and French, when the latter were defeated, 1545.

———— again 1549, when 1000 French were killed.

———— near the Gulph of Lepanto, between the Protestant powers and the Turks, which last lost 25,000 men killed, and 4000 taken prisoner.

ners ; and out of 260 vessels, saved only 25,
Oct. 7, 1571.

Sea-fight between the English fleet and the Spanish Armada, 1588.

— between the Spaniards and Dutch, 1639.

— in the Downs with the Dutch, June 19, 1652.

— again, Sept. 28, Oct. 28, Nov. 29, 1652.

— near Portland, with the Dutch, who were beaten, Feb. 18, 1652-3.

— off Portsmouth, when Blake took 11 Dutch men of war, and 30 merchant ships, Feb. 10, 1652.

— off the North Foreland, when the Dutch lost 20 men of war, June 2, 1653.

— on the coast of Holland, when they lost 30 men of war, and Admiral Tromp was killed July 29, 1653.

— at Cadiz, when the galleons were destroyed by the English, Sept. 1656.

— at the Canaries, when Blake destroyed the galleons, April, 1657.

— 130 of the Bourdeaux fleet destroyed by the Duke of York, Dec. 4, 1664.

— off Harwich, when 18 capital Dutch ships were taken, and 14 destroyed, June 3, 1665.

— the Earl of Sandwich took 12 men of war and two East-India ships, Sept. 4, 1665.

— again, when the English lost nine and the Dutch 15 ships, June 4, 1666.

— The Dutch totally defeated, with the loss of 24 men of war, four admirals, and 4000 officers and seamen, July 25, 26, 1666.

— five of the Dutch Smyrna fleet and four East-India ships, taken by the English, March 14, 1671-2.

— at Southwold-bay, when the Earl of Sandwich was blown up, and the Dutch defeated by the Duke of York, May 28, 1672.

— again, by Prince Rupert, May 28, June 4, and Aug. 11, when the Dutch were defeated, 1673.

— in the Bay of Tripoly, when the English burnt four men of war of that state, March 4, 1674-5.

Sea-fight off Beachy-head, when the English and Dutch were defeated by the French, June 30, 1690.

— off La Hogue, when the French fleet was entirely defeated, and 21 large men of war destroyed, May 19, 1692.

— off St. Vincent, when the English and Dutch were defeated by the French, June 16, 1693.

— the Vigo fleet taken by the English and Dutch, Oct. 12, 1702.

— between the French and English, when the former entirely relinquished the dominion of the latter, Aug. 24, 1704.

— at Gibraltar, when the French lost five men of war, Nov. 5, 1704.

— off the Lizard, when the English were defeated, Oct. 9, 1707.

— Admiral Leake took sixty French vessels laden with provisions, May 22, 1708.

— near Carthagena, when Adm. Wager destroyed a fleet, May 28, 1708.

— French fleet destroyed by Sir George Byng, July 31, 1718.

— off Toulon, Feb. 9, 1744.

— in the East-Indies, when the French retired to Pondicherry, 1747.

— off Cape Finisterre, when the French fleet was taken by Adm. Anson, May 3, 1747.

— off Newfoundland, when Boscawen took two men of war, June 10, 1755.

— off Ushant, when Adm. Hawke took seven men of war of the French, Oct. 14, 1747.

— off Belleisle, when he took 14 sail of victuallers, July 14, 1756.

— off Cape Francois, when seven ships were defeated by three English, Oct 21, 1757.

— French beat off Cape Lagos, by Adm. Boscawen, Aug. 18, 1759.

— off Quiberon Bay, when Hawke defeated the French, Nov. 20, 1759.

— Keppel took three French frigates, and a fleet of merchant-ships, Oct. 9, 1762.

— on Lake Champlain, where the Provincials were totally destroyed by the British forces, Oct. 11, 1776.

Sea-fight off Ushant, a drawn battle, between Keppel and Dorvilliers, July 17, 1778.

— off Penobscot, in New-England, when the American fleet was totally destroyed, July 30, 1779.

— near Cape St. Vincent, between Adm. Rodney, and Adm. Don Langara, when the latter was defeated and taken prisoner, Jan. 8, 1780.

— near Cadiz, when Adm. Rodney defeated the Spaniards, Jan. 16, 1780.

— Dogger-bank, between Adm. Parker and the Dutch, Aug. 5, 1781.

— between Martinique and Guadaloupe, when Adm. Rodney defeated the French going to attack Jamaica, and took five ships of the line and Adm. Count de Grasse, April 12, 1782.

— The same day Adm. Hughes destroyed the fleet of France under Adm Suffrein in the East-Indies.

Senegal taken by the English, May 1, 1758; again 1779. Sennacherib's army destroyed, 710 before Christ.

Sheerness blown up by the Dutch fleet, 1667.

Silesia taken by the King of Prussia, 1740.

Spain, Old, become subject to the Saracens, in 713; and recovered from them, 1493.

Stockholm, revolution at, 1772.

Suetonius Paulinus, in the reign of Nero, invaded the island of Anglesea, and burnt the Druids, 59; defeated Boadicea, at London, and slew 80,000 of the Britons the same year.

Surat taken by the English, 1759.

Susa, in Africa, bombarded and nearly destroyed by the Venetians, Nov. 1784.

Swiss soldiers first in the pay of France, 1480.

Tangiers destroyed by the English, 1684.

Temeswaer taken by the Imperialists, 1716.

Theban war, 1225 before Christ.

Thiebes destroyed by Alexander, when he left only Pindar the poet's house standing, 335.

Thetford burnt by the Danes, 1010.

Thurot, Marshal, made a descent on the coast of Ireland, Feb. 20, 1760.

Ticonderoga taken by the English, 1759; by the Provincials, May 13, 1775.

Tobago taken by the English from the Dutch, 1672; retaken by them 1664.

Tobago, Isle of, taken by the French, June 2, 1781.

Trincomale, in Ceylon, taken by the English, Jan. 11, 1782.

Tripoli reduced by Admiral Blake, 1655.

Troy, the siege of, began 1184 before Christ.

Tunis reduced by Adm. Blake, 1655; taken by the Emperor Charles V. and restored to its king that had been banished, 1535.

Tuscan war commenced, 312 before Christ.

Tyler, Wat, the rebel, killed by the Ld. Mayor, 1381.

Venable's expedition to America, Dec. 4, 1654.

Vespasian conquered the Isle of Wight, 43.

Vigo galleons taken by the English fleet, Oct. 12, 1703.

Vincent's, St. Isle of, taken by the French, June 17, 1779.

War, among many others, with Scotland, 1068.

Peace with ditto, 1091.

Ditto with France, 1113.

War with France, 1116.

Peace with ditto, 1118.

Peace with Scotland, 1139.

War with France, 1161.

Peace with France, 1186.

War again with France, with success, 1194.

Peace with ditto, 1195.

War with France, 1201.

War, Civil, renewed, 1215.

War ended, 1216.

War with France, 1224.

War ended, 1243.

War, Civil, 1262.

War, Civil, ended, 1267.

War with France, 1294.

War with Scotland, 1296.

Peace with France, 1299.

Peace with Scotland, March 30, 1323.

War again with Scotland, 1327.

War ended, 1328.

War again with Scotland, 1333.

- War with France, 1339.
Peace with France, May 8, 1360.
War with France, 1368.
War, Civil, 1400.
War with Scotland, 1400.
Peace with France, May 31, 1420.
War with France, 1422.
War, Civil, between York and Lancaster, 1452.
Peace with France, Oct. 1471.
War, Civil, 1486.
War with France, Oct. 6, 1492.
Peace with ditto, Nov. 3, following.
Peace with Scotland, 1502.
War with France, Feb. 4, 1512.
War with Scotland, 1513.
Peace with France, Aug. 7, 1514.
War with ditto, 1522.
War with Scotland, 1522.
Peace with France, 1527.
Peace with Scotland, 1542.
War with Scotland, directly after.
Peace with France and Scotland, June 7, 1546.
War with Scotland, 1547.
War with France, 1549.
Peace with both, March 6, 1550.
War, Civil, 1553.
War with Scotland, June 7, 1557.
War with France, 1557.
Peace with France, April 2, 1559.
Peace with Scotland, 1560.
War with France, 1562.
Peace with ditto, 1564.
War with Scotland, 1570.
War with Spain, 1588.
Peace with Spain, Aug. 18, 1604.
War with Spain, 1624.
War with France, 1627.
Peace with Spain and France, April 14, 1629.
War, Civil, 1642.
War with the Dutch, 1651.
Peace with ditto, April 5, 1654.
War with Spain, 1655.
Peace with Spain, Sept. 10, 1660.
War with France, Jan. 26, 1666.

War with Denmark, Oct. 19, following.
 Peace with French, Danes, and Dutch, Aug. 24, 1667.
 Ditto with Spain, Feb. 13, 1668.
 War with the Algerines, Sept. 6, 1669.
 Peace with ditto, Nov. 19, 1671.
 War with the Dutch, March, 1672.
 Peace with the Dutch, Feb. 28, 1674.
 War with France, May 7, 1689.
 Peace, general, Sept. 20, 1679.
 War with France, May 4, 1702.
 Peace of Utrecht, July 13, 1713.
 War with Spain, Dec. 1718.
 Peace with ditto, 1721.
 War with Spain, Oct. 19, 1739.
 War with France, March 31, 1744.
 Peace with France, &c. Oct. 18, 1748.
 War with France, 1756.
 War with Spain, Jan. 4, 1762.
 Peace with France and Spain, Feb. 10, 1763.
 Peace between Russia and the Turks, 1773.
 War, Civil, in America, commenced, June 14, 1774.
 War with France, Feb. 6, 1778.
 War with Spain, April 17, 1780.
 War with Holland, Dec. 21, 1780.
 Peace with France, Spain, Holland, and America, 1783.
 Warwick, Richard Neville, Earl of, defeated at the battle
 of Barnet, April 14, 1441, and slain.
 Warwick-abbey destroyed by the Danes, 1016.
 Wight, Isle of, taken by the French, July 13, 1377.
 York city burnt by the Danes, 1069; again, 1179.

LAWS, COURTS OF JUSTICE, OATHS, TAXES, &c.

ABJURATION oath first required, 1701.
 Adelphi lottery-act passed, 1773.
 Admiralty, court of, erected 1357; incorporated, June 22,
 1768.
 Adultery made capital, 1650.
 Affirmation of the Quakers first accepted as an oath, 1702;
 alteration made in it, Dec. 13, 1721.
 Agrarian law introduced at Rome, 486 before Christ.

- Ale and alehouses in England, 728 ; made mention of in the laws of Ina, King of Wessex.
- Aliens forbidden to hold church livings ; and Juries for their trials to be half foreigners, 1430 ; prevented from exercising any trade or handicraft by retail, 1483.
- Allegiance, oath of, first administered, 1606.
- Almanack stamps, encreased, 1781.
- Ambassadors first protected by a law, 1709.
- American Loyalists relieved, 1785.
- Apothecaries exempted from civil offices, 1702.
- Appeals to the Pope first made, 1138 ; forbidden, 1532.
- Arable lands restrained, and pasture enforced, 1534.
- Arbitration act passed, 1698.
- Array, the first commission of, to raise the militia, 1422.
- Arrest, vexatious ones, prevented by an act, May 17, 1733 ; for less than 10l. forbid, 1779.
- Assaying of gold and silver legally established, 1354.
- Affize of bread and ale in England established, 1266 ; again legally, 1710.
- Asylums for debtors abolished in London, 1696.
- Attorney's tax commenced, 1785.
- Attornies in-Norwich, Norfolk, and Suffolk restrained, and their number reduced from 80 to 14, 1454.
- Auction and Sales tax, 1779.
- Augmentation, the court of, established, 1536.
- Baliol, King of Scotland, appeared to a summons, and pleaded his cause in Westminster-hall, Oct. 14, 1293.
- Bankrupt, fraudulent, punished, 1707.
- Bankrupts in England first regulated by law, 1543.
- Bastard children, concealing the death of them, deemed murder, 1624.
- Batchelors taxed, 1695 ; again, 1785.
- Beer act passed, 1643, 1660, 1761, 1784.
- Beggars relieved by law, 1496.
- Benefit of the clergy taken from murderers, Oct. 24, 1513.
- Berkeley, Judge, arrested on his seat in the Court of King's-Bench, and sent to prison, for giving his opinion in favour of ship-money, Feb. 10, 1640.
- Bigamy, statute of, first passed, 1276.
- Bill of rights passed, 1689.
- Bills of Exchange regulated, 1698, 1705 ; made felony to counterfeit, 1734 ; taxed 1783.

- Birth of children taxed, 1695, 1783.
 Black act passed, 1723.
 Black rent established in Ireland, 1412.
 Bondage released by Queen Elizabeth in many of her manors, 1574.
 Boston port bill, for its removal, 1775.
 Brewers licences taxed, 1784.
 Bribery, &c. at elections, forbid by law, 1696, 1729, 1735.
 Bricks and tiles taxed, 1784.
 Broad-swords forbid by law to be worn in Edinburgh, July 24, 1724.
 Brokers regulated in London by law, 1697.
 Buckingham-house bought for the Queen, 1775.
 Buildings regulated by law, 1764, 1770, 1772.
 Burials taxed, 1695, 1783.
 Buttons and button-holes of cloth prohibited by law, 1721.
 Bye-laws of corporations restrained, 1504.
 Callicoes prohibited to be printed or worn, 1700 and 1721.
 Cambricks from France prohibited, 1745, totally, 1758; re-admitted, 1786.
 Canon law first introduced into England, 1140.
 Capper or hatter, a statute passed, that none should sell any hat above 20d. nor cap above 2s. 8d. 1489.
 Caps—a law, enacting that every person above seven years of age, should wear on Sundays and Holidays a cap of wool, knit made, thickened and dressed in England, by some of the trade of cappers, under the forfeiture of three farthings for every day's neglect; excepting maids, ladies, and gentlewomen, and every lord, knight, and gentleman, of twenty marks of land, and their heirs, and such as have borne office of worship in any city, town, or place, and the wardens of the London companies, 1571.
 Cards and dice double taxed, April 8, 1756; additional tax, 1789.
 Cattle are prohibited to be imported into England from Ireland and Scotland, 1663.
 Chancery, court of, established 605; present one, by William I. 1066. The first person qualified for chancellor, by education, was Sir Thomas More, 1530, the office before being rather that of a secretary of state than the president of a court of justice; first reference to a

- master in, owing to the ignorance of the chancellor, Sir Christopher Hatton, about 1588.
 Charity schools instituted to prevent the seduction of the infant poor to popish seminaries, March 25, 1687.
 Chest, at Chatham, enforced by law, 1590.
 Children forbid by law to be sold by English parents, 1000.
 Chimneys first introduced into buildings, 1200.
 China at Dresden first made, 1702.
 Christenings taxed, 1783.
 Church benefices forbid to be held by foreigners, 1430.
 Civil law first received and studied in England by Theobald, Archbishop of Canterbury.
 Circuits, Justiciary, established, 1176.
 Civil list debts paid, 1777.
 Clarendon statutes passed 1164.
 Clergy forbid drunkenness by a law, 741.
 Coachmaker's licences commenced, 1785.
 Coach-tax commenced, March 25, 1747; encreased, 1776, 1782, and 1785.
 Coals, duty laid on them by Charles I. 1627.
 Commercial treaty and consolidated duties, 1787.
 Commissioners appointed for the public accounts, 1780.
 Common-pleas, court of, established, 1215.
 Commutation-tax commenced, 1784.
 Compound waters highly taxed, May 29, 1729.
 Conciliatory-act with America passed, Feb. 7, 1778.
 Conservators of public liberties chosen in England, 1215.
 Contractors with government disqualified for sitting in parliament, 1782.
 Conventicles punished by law, 1661.
 Convocation, no business done since, 1716.
 Coronation oath enacted, 1689.
 Cotton duty commenced, 1785.
 Coventry act passed, 1669; regulated, 1699.
 Council first allowed persons guilty of treason, April 21, 1696.
 Counties first sent members to parliament by authority, 1258.
 County-courts first erected, 896.
 Courts of conscience in London began, 1517; again, 1603, in Bristol, Gloucester, and Newcastle, Nov. 30, 1689.
 Courts of justice instituted at Athens, 1272 before Christ.
 Cox's museum lottery, 1773.

Criminals were ordered transportation instead of execution, 1590; Henry VIII. executed 72,000 during his reign.

Crown lands resumed by law, 1449.

Curfew bell established by William the Conqueror, 1068; abolished in 1100.

Customs of England amounted to but 14,000*l.* in 1580; to 50,000*l.* in 1592; to 148,000*l.* in 1614; to 168,000*l.* in 1622; to 500,000*l.* in 1642; to 1,555,600*l.* in 1720; to 1,593,000*l.* in 1721; to 1,094,000*l.* in 1744; to 2,000,000*l.* in 1748; its officers deprived of voting for members of parliament, 1782.

Danegelt, a land-tax first established by Ethelred II. 991; abolished by Stephen, 1136.

Deaths taxed, 1783.

Declaration of rights, bill passed, 1689.

Dictum de Kennelworth passed, 1266.

Dog-stealers act passed, 1770.

Doomsday-book began in 900, finished 1086.

Dress restrained by law, 1465, 1574, and 1580.

Drunkenness forbid by the canon law to the clergy, 741.

———— in the commonalty restrained by law, 975.

Duchy courts were erected by Henry IV.

Duelling, in civil matters, forbidden in France, 1305; introduced into England, 1587.

Duty on brandies lowered 4*s.* 6*d.* per gallon, May 10, 1787.

Elections made void by bribery, 1696.

English parents forbid by law from selling their children out of the kingdom, 1000.

English language to be used in all law-pleadings, 1362; ordered to be used in all law-suits, May, 1731.

Entailing estates introduced by statute, 1279 and 1307.

Entertainment places about London licensed, 1752.

Exchequer chamber, court of, erected by Edward III. 1359, improved by Elizabeth, 1584.

Exchequer, court of, instituted on the model of the transmarine exchequer in Normandy, 1079; Exchequer stopped payment from Dec. 2, 1672, to May following.

Excise-office formed, 1643; its officers deprived of their votes for members of parliament, 1782.

Excise on beer, ale, &c. first imposed by act of parliament, 1643; bill passed, Nov. 25, 1690.

Excise scheme defeated, April 11, 1733.

Excise scheme introduced into the House of Commons,

and opposed by every trading town in the kingdom, 1733. For one week in 1733, it amounted to 28,000*l*. In 1744 it was 3,754,072*l*. In the same year the malt distillery, of London, was 459,000*l*. The revenue was 3,847,000*l*. in 1746.

Excommunication from Rome forbid to be used in England, under severe penalties, 1391.

Explanation, Irish act of, passed 1665.

Exportation of corn permitted by law, 1663; bounty granted, 1689.

Eyre, Justices in, the office instituted by Henry II. 1184; the last instance of their holding a court in any of the forests, is believed to have been during the reign of Charles II.

Female servant tax commenced, 1785.

Fencing schools in London prohibited, as introductory to duels, 1285.

Feodal, or feudal laws, the tenure of land by suit and service to the lord or owner of it, introduced into England by the Saxons about 600. The slavery of this tenure increased under William I. 1068. This was dividing the kingdom into baronies, giving them to certain persons, and requiring those persons to furnish the king with money, and a stated number of soldiers. It was discountenanced in France by Louis XI. about 1470; restored and limited by Henry VII. 1495; abolished by statute 12 Charles II. 1662.

Fiery Ordeal enforced, 1042.

Fires occasioned by servants punishable, 1707.

Fishing towns legally regulated, 1542.

Fishing on our coasts, the Dutch forced to pay a tribute for, 1609; the Dutch paid 30,000*l*. for liberty to fish, 1683. Welwood, in his answer to Grotius, says, "that the Scots obliged the Dutch, by treaty, to keep 80 miles from shore in fishing, and to pay a tribute at the port of Aberdeen; where a tower was erected for that and other purposes, and the Dutch paid the tribute, even in the memory of our forefathers."

Five-mile act passed, Oct. 31, 1665. This act obliged non-conformist teachers, who refused to take the non-resistance oath, not to come within five miles of any corporation where they had preached, since the act of oblivion, unless they were travelling, under the penalty of 50*l*

- Foreigners forbid to follow trade by retail, 1487.
 Foreigners indulged with one half foreigners, in juries, 1430.
 Forfeited estates in Scotland, restored by parliament, 1784.
 Forgery first punished with death in England, 1734.
 Fornication made capital for the second offence, 1650.
 Freemasons forbid in England, 1424.
 French tongue abolished the English courts of justice, 1362.
 Game acts passed, 1496, 1670, 1753, 1784, 1785.
 Game certificates commenced, 1785.
 Gaming-houses licensed in London, 1620.
 Gascoigne, Sir William, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, committed Henry, Prince of Wales, into custody, for assaulting him on the bench, 1412.
 Gin act passed, July 24, 1737.
 Geneva shops suppressed, 1743; abolished 17,000 1750.
 Gipsies expelled out of England, 1563.
 Gladiators, the combats of them abolished, 325.
 Glass-tax established, 1746.
 Glove-tax, Aug. 2, 1785.
 Gold coin permitted by act of parliament to be destroyed, 1773; reduced to the standard, Aug. 1776.
 Greenwich Hospital began to receive 6d. per month from every seaman in 1695.
 Guineas reduced by parliament, from 22s. to 21s. 1717.
 Habeas Corpus act passed, 1641, and May 27, 1679.
 Hackney coaches and chairs established by act of parliament, June 24, 1694; regulated again, 1784 and 1786.
 Hanover succession established by law, 1701.
 Harlots, or common prostitutes, obliged to wear striped hoods of party colours, and their garments the wrong side outwards, 27 Edward III. 1355.
 Hat-tax commenced Oct. 1, 1784.
 Hawkers and pedlars licensed, June 24, 1697; restrained, 1785.
 Hearth, or chimney money, an oppressive tax on every fireplace or hearth in every house in England, 2s. per annum, 13 Charles II. 1662; abolished by William and Mary 1689.
 Hell-fire clubs suppressed by order of council, April 29, 1729.
 Hemp and flax directed to be sown for making fishing-nets, 1533.
 Heretics, the law against them repealed, 1534.

Herring statute passed, 1357.

Highland drefs forbid in Scotland by law, Aug. 1746 ; restored, 1782.

Highways, the first law in England to repair them was in 1555.

Horse-tax commenced, 1784.

House-tax, 1778.

Hustings, the court of, in the city of London, is the supreme court of judicature, as the court of common council is of legislature, in that city. The court of hustings was granted to the city to be holden and kept weekly, by Edward the Confessor, 1052.

Impeachment, the first of a Chancellor, and the first by the Commons, 1386.

Impressed seaman's bill, 1740.

Incest and adultery capital for the first offence, May 14, 1650.

Inclosures in England restrained, 1521.

Influence of the crown abridged by parliament, 1782.

Insolvent act passed, the first in 1649 ; the most considerable ones in 1743, 1761, 1763, 1769, 1772, 1774, 1776, 1778, 1781.

Insurance secured by law, 1601.

Interest of money was 2d. per week for 20s. in 1260 ; 45 per cent. 1307 ; interest of money at 10 per cent. first law in England establishing, 1546. The good pious people of Edward VI. repealed this law, as unlawful, and most impious ; but it was restored by the wiser folks of Queen Elizabeth's time. In those days the monarchs could not borrow without the collateral security of the metropolis. Reduced from ten to eight per cent. 1624 ; reduced by the Rump parliament to six per cent. and confirmed at the Restoration to five per cent. 1714 ; from four to three per cent. 1750. Interest of the national debt reduced, 1749.

Ireland admitted to a free trade by the British parliament, 1779, and released from subserviency to the English privy council, 1782 ; regulation in trade, 1785.

Isle of Man, the sovereignty of it annexed by an act of parliament to Great Britain, 1765.

Jews were banished England for their usury, 1290.

Judges appointed, and the kingdom divided into three circuits, three to each, 1176 ; seized and condemned,

and the Lord Chief Justice executed for favouring despotism, 1388; one committed the Prince of Wales for assaulting him on the bench, 1412; Bennet fined 20,000*l.* for bribery, 1616; threatened with impeachments, and put in bail, and Berkeley taken off the bench, and committed by the Commons, 1641. Three impeached, Nov. 23, 1680; their salaries augmented, and they appointed for life, instead of during pleasure, 1759; enlarged, 1772. Of the puisne judges in 1779. Some sent to the East Indies, 1774.

Juries first instituted, 979; in Middlesex regulated, 1731. Justices of the peace first appointed, 1076.

Justices, itinerant, appointed, 1176.

Justinian published his codex of the civil law, 529; and four years after, his work of the same kind called the Digest.

Kilkenny, the statute of, passed, 1364.

Knights and Citizens obliged to reside at the places they represented, 1413.

Lancaster, duchy court of, established, 1376.

Land-tax, the first in England, 991; amounted annually to 82,000*l.* in 1018; every hide of land taxed 3*s.* in 1109; established one in 1689.—Vide TAXES.

Latin tongue abolished Courts of Law, 1731.

Law of Moses delivered, May 4, 1491 before Christ.

Laws of the land first translated into Saxon, 590; published, 610.

Laws of Edward the Confessor composed, 1065.

Legacies taxed, 1780.

Licences for public houses first granted, 1621; for brewers and exciseable articles enforced, 1784.

Linens taxed, 1785.

Literary property, statute in favour of, passed, 1709.

Lollards proscribed by the English parliament, 1406.

Longitude, a reward promised by parliament for the discovery of, 1714.

Lords Lieutenants of counties instituted, July 24, 1549.

Lottery for the British Museum was in 1753; for Sir Ashton Lever's, 1784; for Cox's jewelry and the Adelphi-buildings, 1773.

Luxury restricted by an English law, wherein the prelates and nobility were confined to two courses at every meal, and two kinds of food in every course, except

on great festivals; it also prohibited all who did not enjoy a free estate of 100*l.* per annum, from wearing furs, skins, or silk; and the use of foreign cloth was confined to the royal family alone, to all others it was prohibited, 1337. An edict was issued by Charles VI. of France, which says, "Let no one presume to treat with more than a soup and two dishes." 1340.

Lycurgus, the Spartan lawgiver, established his body of laws in Lacedemonia, 884 before Christ.

Magna Charta granted by King John, June 12, 1215.

Mail coaches first established to Bristol, 1784; to other parts of England, and an act to regulate and encourage them in 1785; and exempt them from tolls.

Maiming and wounding made capital, 1670.

Malt-tax established, 1667; encreased, 1760; new modelled, 1766.

Marhborough statutes passed, 1269.

Marriages taxed, 1695, 1784.

Marriage-act passed, June, 1753; took place, March 25, 1754; amended, 1781.

Medicine duty commenced, 1783.

Militia act passed, 1757, 1764, 1781.

Monastery, the first, founded, where the sister of St. Anthony retired, 270—Monks first associated, 328—The first founded in France near Poitiers, by St. Martin, 360. Constantine the IVth sends for a great number of friars and nuns to Ephesus, orders them to change their black habits for white, and to destroy their images; on their refusal, he orders their eyes to be put out, banishes them, and sells several monasteries, appropriating the produce, 770.

Mortmain act passed 1279; and another May 20, 1736.

Nantz, edict of, passed by Hen IV. by which protestants enjoyed toleration in France, 1598; revoked by Louis XIV. 1685; by this bad policy 50,000 French protestants left France and came to England.

National debt first contracted in Henry VI. reign, 1430; the present national debt commenced, and was 5,000,000*l.* in 1697; was 46,603,100*l.* in 1717; was 64,593,797*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.* $\frac{1}{2}$ in 1747; was 74,780,886*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* $\frac{1}{2}$ in 1757; and was 110,603,836*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* $\frac{1}{2}$ in 1762; was 127,497,619*l.* whose interest amounted to 4,526,392*l.* per annum, 1772; and the debt was up-

wards of 200,000,000l. in 1780; and 274,000,000l. in 1784.

Naturalization, first law for in England, 1437.

Naturalization, Jews, bill passed, 1753; repealed December following.

Naval salute to the English flag began in Alfred's reign, and has continued ever since.

Navigation act first passed, 1381; again 1541; again for the Colonies, 1646, 1651; which secured the trade of our Colonies, 1660; and 1778. Of the Thames shipping commenced, 1786.

Navy debt was 491,362l. in 1736; and 5,337,939l. 9s. 2d. $\frac{1}{2}$ in 1747.

Negroes adjudged to be free whilst in this country, 1772; declared free in Scotland, Jan. 15, 1778.

New stile act passed, 1752.

News-papers stamped, 1713, 1725, 1765, 1781, 1789.

Nonjurors double taxed, May 27, 1723; and obliged to register their estates.

Notes and bills stamped, 1782.

Officers of the Board of Works, Great Wardrobe, Treasurer of the Chamber, and Jewel Office, with the Board of Green Cloth, and Cofferer of the Household abolished by parliament, July, 1781.

Ordeal by fire and water abolished, 1261, known among the Greeks;

Packet from Milford Haven established to Ireland,

Papal authority abolished by law, 1391.

Paper tax, 1781 and 1784.

Papists obliged to register their names and estates, 1717, 1762, 1780, 1781, 1784; their estates valued at 375,284l. 15s. 3d. $\frac{1}{2}$ per annum, in 1719; taxed 100,000l. Nov. 23, 1722; indulgencies granted them by parliament, 1778; excluded the throne, 1689.

Parliament began under the Saxon government; the first regular one was in King John's reign, 1204; the epoch of the House of Commons, Jan. 23, 1265; members obliged to reside in the place they represented, 1413; peers eldest son, Francis Russell, son of the Earl of Bedford, was the first who sat in the House of Commons, 1549; that remarkable for the epoch in which they were first formed the parties of Court and Country, June 16, 1621; a peer elected, and sat as a member of

the House of Commons, 1649; the House of Commons committed a Secretary of State to the Tower, Nov. 18, 1678; their Speaker refused by the King, 1679; bill passed for triennial ones, Nov. 1694; the first British one met, Oct. 24, 1707; triennial act repealed, May 1, 1716; act passed for septennial ones, 1716; the Lord Mayor and an Alderman of London committed to the Tower by the House of Commons, 1771; their privilege of protection from arrest for debts relinquished, 1770.

Parliamentary grants to the King were in kind, 30,000 sacks of wool being in the grant, 1340.

Party-walls regulated by parliament, 1785.

Patent for copper and brass coin in England, 1636.

Pawnbrokers licence act, 1784.

Perjury punished with the pillory, 1563.

Peter-pence paid Rome, 790; abolished, 1534.

Penal laws began, 1381.

Plate act passed, May, 1756; repealed, 1780.

Plays required to be licensed by the Lord Chamberlain by parliament, 1737.

Pleading introduced 786; changed from French to English, 1362.

Poisoning made treason, 1532.

Poll-tax first levied in England, 1380; abolished by William III.

Policies of insurance taxed, 1782.

Poligamy forbid by the Romans, in 393.

Poor, the first act for the relief of, 1597; poor-rates amounted to 3,000,000l. 1774.

Popery abolished in England by law, 1536.

Postage of letters advanced, 1784.

Post-horses first tax, 1779.

Poyning's act repealed in Ireland, when independency was restored there, May 17, 1782.

Pragmatic sanction first took place, 1439; again, 1740.

Prince of Wales's debts paid by parliament, May 24, 1787.

Printseller's property secured, 1777.

Privy-counsellors protected, 1711.

Promissory notes regulated, 1705; taxed by a stamp, 1782.

Protections by noblemen and foreign ambassadors restrained by parliament, 1773.

Quack medicines taxed, 1785.

Queen Charlotte's annuity settled at 100,000*l.* on the king's death, 1762.

Ravishing women made a capital offence, 1279.

Receipt tax commenced, 1782; amended, 1784.

Registering shipping in the Thames commenced, 1786.

Registering shipping in England, 1787.

Registering wills in Yorkshire first permitted, 1707; in Middlesex, 1709.

Registers, parochial, first appointed, 1530.

Representatives in parliament obliged to residence, 1413.

Requests, court of, began, 1494.

Revenue officers deprived of their votes for members of parliament, 1782.

Rights, bill of, established, 1641; and of succession, 1689.

Royal family marriages restrained, 1772.

Saddle horse duty, 1784.

Salaries of the judges enlarged, 1772 and 1779.

Salic law first quoted, 1327.

Salt duties revived, 1732.

Sanctuaries abolished in England, 1534.

Scotch gold and silver prohibited passing current in England, 1393.

Scutage, the first tax levied in England to pay an army, 1159.

Secretaries of state first appointed in England, Lord Cromwell was so made by Cardinal Wolsey, 1529.

Servant men's tax, 1775; enlarged 1781 and 1785. Female servants tax, 1785.

Session, court of, reinstated at Edinburgh, 1746.

Sheep prohibited to be exported from England, 1424.

Ship-money exacted, 1634; abolished, 1641.

Shoes—the people had an extravagant way of adorning their feet; they wore the beaks or points of their shoes so long, that they encumbered themselves in their walking, and were forced to tie them up to their knees; the fine gentlemen tied theirs with chains of silver, or silver gilt, and others with laces. This ridiculous custom was in vogue from the year 1382, but was prohibited, on the forfeiture of 20*s.* and the pain of curbing by the clergy, 1467.

Shop-lifting act passed, 1699.

Shop-lifting punished, 1699.

Shop tax passed, 1785; repealed, 1789.

Shoulder-knots first used, 1672.

Silver coinage, 1696.

Sinking Fund bill passed, 1717.

Slave—a statute made, enacting, that a runagate servant, or any who lives idly three days, be brought before two justices of the peace, and marked V. with a hot iron on the breast, and adjudged the slave of him who brought him, for two years; he was to take the said slave, and give him bread, water, or small drink, and refuse-meat, and cause him to work, by beating, chaining, or otherwise: and if, within that space, he absented himself 14 days, was to be marked on the forehead or cheek, by an hot iron with an S. and be his master's slave for ever; second desertion felony; lawful to put a ring of iron round his neck, arm, or leg; a beggar's child might be put apprentice, and, on running away, a slave to his master, 1547; obtained their freedom by arrival in England, 1772; abolished in Poplish Austria, June 26, 1782. Debated on in parliament, 1789.

Smuggler's act passed, 1736; mitigated, 1781; enforced, 1784.

South-sea act passed, May 6, 1716; its bubble, 1720.

Stage coach duties, 1785.

Stamp-duties instituted, June 28, 1694; encreased, 1756; again, 1776; again, 1780, 1789.

Stamp-act in America, passed, 1764; repealed March 18, 1766.

Stamp-duties began in Ireland, March 25, 1774.

Stamps on newspapers began, 1713; encreased, 1725, 1765, 1781, and 1789.

Stamps on notes and bills, 1782.

Standard fixed by law for gold and silver, 1300.

Star-chamber court instituted, 1487; abolished, 1641.

Statutes of Clarendon made, 1164; of Marlborough, 1269; of Mortmain, enacted, 1279; Quo Warranto passed, Oct. 1280; Winchester passed, Oct. 1284; forbidding the levying of taxes without consent of parliament, 1297; of Premunire, which excluded foreigners from ecclesiastical livings, April 23, 1344.

Stews, public ones, suppressed, which before were licensed, 1546.

Stock-jobbing forbid by parliament, March 28, 1734.

Succeſſion act paſſed, 1689.

Sumptuary law paſſed, 1482.

Sunday act, 1781.

Supremacy of the Pope aboliſhed by law, 1391.

Swearing on the Gospels firſt uſed, 528.

Succeſſion act paſſed to exclude Catholics, 1689; ſettled on the preſent family, 1700.

Taverns reſtrained in London to the number of forty, 1553.

Taxes were raiſed arbitrarily, 1100; amounted to ſeven million, five hundred and thirteen thouſand, three hundred and forty-four pounds, in 1754.

Tax, land, ſince the Revolution, 1688, 1s.—1689, 2s.—1690 to 1692, 3s.—1693 to 1697, 4s.—1698, 1699, 3s.—1700, 2s.—Additional duty, 6d.—1701, 3s.—1702 to 1712, 4s.—1713 to 1715, 2s.—1716, 4s.—1717 to 1721, 3s.—1722 to 1726, 2s.—1727, 4s.—1728, 1729, 3s.—1730, 1731, 2s.—1732, 1733, 1s.—1734 to 1739, 2s.—1740 to 1749, 4s.—1750 to 1752, 3s.—1753 to 1755, 2s.—1756 to 1766, 4s.—1767 to 1770, 3s.—1771, 4s.—1772 to 1775, 3s.—1776 to 1789, 4s.

Tea-dealers obliged to have ſign-boards painted, 1779.

Tea-duties ceaſed, and the double tax on windows commenced, Oct. 1, 1784.

Tenures held by Knights ſervices aboliſhed by law, 1643.

Terms of law began, 1079.

Teſt act paſſed, 1673.

Thames embankment, began, 1771.

Theatres not to be liſenſed by the King, but by parliament, 1737.

Theft made death, 946.

Tiles taxed, 1784.

Tobacco, a proclamation againſt, uſed formerly for phyſic, and a tax laid on it, without the conſent of parliament, of 6s. 8d. per pound, beſides 2d. formerly. It came from the Spaniſh Weſt Indies, 1604; prohibited to be planted here, 1624; ſubjected to exciſe laws, 1789.

Toleration act paſſed, 1689.

Transportation of felons introduced, 1590.

Treaſon requiring two witneſſes, 1552.

Trials regulated, and two witnesses required for treason, 1695.

Tribute of wolves heads paid in England, 971; paid by the English to the Danes in one year, 48,000*l.* 997.

Triennial parliaments established, 1694.

Victualler—enacted, that none shall sell less than one full ale-quart of the best beer or ale for 1*d.* and two quarts of the smaller sort for 1*d.* 1603.

Uniformity, act of, passed, 1559; took place, 1662.

Union acts passed, March 4, 1707.

Urine—the inhabitants of London and Westminster, &c. commanded by proclamation to keep all their urine throughout the year, for making salt-petre, 1626.

Usury forbid by parliament, 1341. In 1260, 2*s.* per week for the loan of 20*s.* which was at the rate of 43*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per ann. for 100*l.* which was restrained by an act 1275, against the Jews

Waggon duty commenced, 1783.

Welchmen forbid purchasing lands in England, 1401.

Widowers taxed, 1695.

Window tax established, 1696.

Window tax passed, first 1696; increased, Feb. 5, 1746-7; again, 1763 and 1778; and again the commutation tax for tea, Oct. 1, 1784.

Wine licences established, 1661.

Witchcraft act passed, 1601; repealed, March 25, 1736.

Witnesses, two, required to attain for high treason, 1552.

Wool and woollen manufactures of Ireland and America prohibited to be carried any where but to England, 1700; enacted that none shall be buried but in wool, under the penalty of 5*l.* 1666 and 1678.

Woollen-cloths for burials first enforced by law, 1678.

Wolves-heads, tribute from the Welch princes, 975.

DISCOVERIES AND SETTLING OF COUNTRIES.

AMERICA first discovered by Columbus, Oct. 11, 1492, so named by Americus Vespucius, 1497; not known to the French till 1504; had negroe slaves first carried to it, 1508.

America, North, first discovered by Sebastian Cabot, a Venetian, 1497; settled in 1610.

- America, South, by Americus Vespucius, 1497.
 Andrianoffsky isles, between Asia and America, discovered 1760.
 Angola settled by Portugal, 1482.
 Anguilla, in the Caribbees, first planted by England, 1650.
 Antigua settled by the English, 1632.
 Archangel, passage to, discovered, 1553.
 Aruba isle, planted by Holland, 1634.
 Azores isles discovered, 1449, by Portugal.
 Baffin's bay discovered, 1622.
 Bahama isles discovered, 1629; taken possession of by the English, Dec. 1718.
 Barbadoes planted, 1614.
 Barbuda isle first planted by England, 1628.
 Batavia, in the isle of Java, first fortified by Holland, 1618.
 Bermuda isles discovered, 1527; settled, 1612.
 Boston, in New England, built, 1630.
 Botany Bay settlement first sailed from England, March 21, 1787.
 Bourbon, (formerly Mascareen) Isle, planted by France, 1672.
 Brasil discovered, 1496; settled by Holland, 1624; taken from Holland by Portugal, 1654.
 Britain first discovered to be an island, about 90.
 Caledonia, in America, settled, 1699.
 California discovered by Cortes, 1543.
 Canada discovered by Cabot, 1499; explored 1508, 1524, and 1534; settled 1540; Quebec built, 1608; taken first by England, 1628.
 Canary isles discovered, 1344, and granted Spain; explored, 1393.
 Cape Breton discovered by the English, 1584; yielded to France, 1632; taken by England, 1745; restored, 1748; again taken and kept, 1758.
 Cape de Verd islands discovered, 1449.
 Cape of Good Hope discovered, 1487; planted by Holland, 1651.
 Cape Horne first sailed round, 1616. Straits discovered, 1643.
 Carolina discovered, 1497; planted, 1629.
 Carribee isles discovered, 1595.

- Cat isle, one of the Bahamas, the first discovery in America by Columbus, 1492.
- Cayenne isle first planted by France, 1635.
- Ceylon, the isle of, discovered, 1506.
- Chili discovered by Spain, 1518; invaded by the Spaniards, 1540.
- China first visited by the Portuguese, 1517; conquered by the Eastern Tartars, 1635.
- Christopher's, St. isle of, discovered, 1595; settled by the English, 1626.
- Congou kingdom discovered, 1480; settled on by Portugal, 1482.
- Cuba discovered, 1494; settled in 1511.
- Curacoa settled by the Dutch, 1634.
- Davis's Straits discovered, 1585.
- Defeada isle discovered by Columbus, 1494.
- Domingo, St. isle of, discovered, 1492; city founded, 1494.
- Dominica discovered by Columbus, Nov. 3, 1493.
- Easter-island discovered, 1722.
- East-Indies discovered by the Portuguese, 1497; visited overland by some English, 1591; first Dutch voyage, 1595; first voyage of the English company, 1601; first from France, 1601; first voyage of the Danes, 1612.
- Faulkland, isles of, discovered, 1592.
- Florida discovered by Cabot, 1500.
- Forbisher's Straits discovered, 1578.
- Fox island, in North Pacific Ocean discovered, 1760.
- Georgia colony erected by Gen. Oglethorpe, 1732.
- Goree isle, on the Guinea coast, first planted by the Dutch, 1617.
- Granada isle settled by France, 1652.
- Greenland was discovered in 1585.
- Guadaloupe isle discovered by Columbus, 1493; planted by France, 1635.
- Guienne, or Gascony, totally lost to England, 1453.
- Helena, St. discovered, 1502; settled by England, 1651.
- Hudson's bay discovered by Capt. Button, 1610.
- Iceland discovered by a Danish pirate, in 860.
- Jamaica discovered by Columbus, 1494; planted by Spain, 1509.
- Japan discovered, 1542; visited by the English, 1612.

- Ladrone isles discovered, 1521.
 Le Roach island, near Falkland's Island, discovered, 1657.
 Louisiana, west of the Mississippi, discovered by the French, 1633; settled by them, 1718.
 Madagascar discovered by the Portuguese, 1506.
 Madeira, island of, discovered, 1420.
 Magellan, Straits of, discovered, 1518.
 Marigalante isle discovered, 1493.
 Maryland province planted by Lord Baltimore, at the expense of 40,000l 1633.
 Mauritius isle discovered, 1598.
 Mexico settled with Spaniards, 1518.
 Montserrat, in the West-Indies, discovered by Columbus, 1493; planted by England, 1632.
 Nevis planted by England, 1628.
 New Caledonia discovered, 1774.
 New England planted by the Puritans, 1620.
 Newfoundland discovered by Cabot, 1497; settled, 1614.
 New Guinea discovered, 1699.
 New Holland discovered by the Dutch, 1628; settled by the English, 1787.
 New Jersey, in America, planted by the Swedes, 1637.
 New Spain, or Mexico, discovered, 1518.
 New Zealand discovered, 1660; explored in 1769.
 New Plymouth built and settled, 1620.
 New York settled, 1664.
 North East passage to Russia discovered, 1553.
 Nova Scotia settled, 1622.
 Nova Zembla discovered, 1553.
 Otaheite, or Geo. III's island discovered, June 18, 1765.
 Owhy-hee island discovered, 1778.
 Paraguay discovered, 1525.
 Pennsylvania, Penn's charter for planting, 1680.
 Peru discovered, 1518.
 Phillippine isles discovered by the Spaniards, 1521.
 Pitt's Straits, in the East-Indies, discovered, April 30, 1760.
 Porto-Rico discovered, 1497.
 Saba planted by the Dutch, 1640.
 Salem, in New England, settled, 1628.
 Sandwich's islands, in the Pacific Ocean, discovered, 1778.
 Society isles, in the Pacific Ocean, discovered, 1765.

Solomon's isles, in America, discovered, 1527.
 Somers' isles discovered, 1493.
 Spain, New, discovered, 1518.
 St. Eustatia isle settled by Holland, 1632.
 St. Helena first possessed by the English, 1600; settled, 1651.
 St. Salvador, or Guanihani, was the first land discovered in the West Indies, or America, by Columbus, Oct. 11, 1492.
 Suffolk isles discovered, 1774.
 Surinam planted by England, 1640.
 Tabago planted by the Dutch, 1642.
 Terceras isles discovered by the Spaniards, 1583.
 Terra Firma settled by the Spaniards, 1524.
 Trinida, the isle of, discovered, 1498.
 Virginia discovered by Sir Walter Raleigh, 1584; the settlement of the first permanent colony there, 1636.
 West-Indies discovered by Columbus, 1492.

INVENTIONS, IMPROVEMENTS, DISCOVERIES IN ARTS, &c

AD M I R A L, the first in England, 1297.
 Agaric of the oak, first known as a styptic, June, 1750.
 Agriculture introduced, 1600 before Christ.
 Aineguilla mines, in New Spain, discovered, 1770.
 Air-balloons invented in France by Mons. Mongolfier in 1783; introduced into England, and Mr. Lunardi, ascended from Moorfields, Sept. 15, 1784.
 Air pumps invented, 1654.
 Air guns invented, 1656.
 Aldermen first appointed, 882.
 Ale-houses were in England in 728; ale invented, 1404 before Christ.
 Algebra first known in Europe, 1494. Letters first used, 1590.
 Allum, first brought to perfection in England, 1609; discovered in Ireland, Oct. 22, 1757.
 Altars first used, 135; consecrated, 271; the first in Britain, 634.
 Ambassador, the first sent to Turkey from England, 1606.

- The first that arrived from India in Europe, was from Tippoo Saib to France, June, 1788.
- Amethists discovered at Kerry, in Ireland, 1755.
- Anabaptist meeting-house, the first in England, established, 1640.
- Anathema first used by the church, 387.
- Anatomy restored in 1550. Of plants discovered, 1680.
- Anchors invented, 587.
- Annuities, or Pensions, first granted, 1512, when 20l. was given to a lady of the court for services done, and 6l. 13s. 4d. for the maintenance of a gentlewoman, 1536; and 13l. 6s. 8d. a competent sum to support a gentleman in the study of the law, 1554.
- Anointing first used at coronations in England, 872; in Scotland, 1097.
- Anthems first used, 386.
- Apothecaries first mentioned in History, 1345.
- Appeals first made to Rome from England, 1138; abolished, 1532.
- Apple-trees, two kinds of, brought from Syria and Africa into Italy, nine years before Christ.
- Apricots, first planted in England, 1540. They originally came from Epirus.
- Archery introduced into England before 440.
- Arches of stone, St. Paul's church built on, a manner of building formerly unknown here, 1187.
- Archdeacon, the first appointed in England, 1075.
- Argand's lamps introduced into general use in London, in 1785.
- Arithmetic introduced into Europe from Arabia, 991.
- Arithmetic, decimal, invented, 1402.
- Arms, coat of, introduced into England, 1100.
- Arms of England and France were first quartered by Edward III. 1358.
- Army, the first standing one in modern times, established in France, in 1445.
- Array, the first commission of, to raise a militia, 1422.
- Artichokes first planted in England, 1487.
- Arundelian tables made, 264 before Christ; discovered, 1610.
- Asparagus first produced in England, 1608.
- Assaying gold and silver legally established in England, 1354.

- Assiento, or contract for supplying America with slaves from Jamaica, began 1689; vested in the South Sea Company, 1713; given up to Spain by the peace, 1748.
- Assize of bread first appointed, 1202.
- Astronomical observations first made at Babylon, 2234; celebrated tables made, 1253 before Christ.
- Astronomy and geography brought to Europe by the Moors of Barbary and Spain, 1201.
- Attraction, the first idea of, taken up by Kepler, 1605.
- Auction, the first in Britain, was about 1700, by Elisha Yale, a governor of Fort George, in the East-Indies, of the goods he brought home with him.
- Aurora Borealis, or the northern lights, first observed, March 6, 1715-16. Electricity of discovered, 1769.
- Baize manufacture first introduced into England at Colchester, 1660.
- Baking of bread invented, 1400 before Christ; became a profession, 170 before Christ.
- Bands for lawyers first used by Judge Finch, 1615; for clergymen, in about 1652.
- Bankers—Mint used formerly by merchants to lodge their money in, till the King made free with it in 1640; after which trusting to servants, till too many ran to the army, they lodged it with goldsmiths, whose business was to buy and sell plate, and foreign coins; and at first paid fourpence per cent. per diem, but lent to others at higher interest, and so became the first bankers, 1645. The dividend on its capital stock reduced from six to five and half per cent. 1727. Capital encreased, 1728, 1729. Paid off 1,000,000*l.* 1738. Capital enlarged, and privileges prolonged, 1742 to 1765. Capital encreased, 1746. Contract renewed, 1764. Issued small notes, 1759.
- Banks first began, 808; that of Venice, 1157; of Genoa, 1345; of Amsterdam, 1609; of Hamburgh, 1710; of Rotterdam, 1635; of England, 1640, established, 1694; in the East-Indies, 1787.
- Bank stock, three per cent. ann. created, 1726; three per cent. consol. ditto, 1731; three per cent. reduced ditto, 1746; three per cent. ann. payable at the South Sea house, 1751; three and a half per cent. ann. ditto, 1758; long ann. 1761; four per cent. consol. ditto, 1762. House built, 1732; enlarged, 1770 and 1786.

- Old Scotch bank created, 1695; Royal ditto, 1727.
 First established by the Lombard Jews in Italy. The name is derived from Banco, bench, benches being erected in the market-place for the exchange of money, &c.
- Barbers introduced to Rome from Sicily, in 299 before Christ.
- Bark, Jesuits, virtues of discovered, 1500; first brought to Europe, 1650.
- Barometers invented, 1626; wheel barometers contrived, 1668; pendant ditto, 1695; marine ditto, 1700.
- Barons first summoned to parliament, 1205.
- Barons first created in England, 1388.
- Baronets, first instituted, 1611; of Nova Scotia, 1625.
- Barristers first appointed by Edward I. 1291.
- Bath springs discovered, 871 before Christ; the baths of the Romans discovered under the Abbe-house, 1755.
- Battering-ram invented, 441 before Christ.
- Bayonets invented, and first used in England, Sept. 24, 1693.
- Beer first introduced into England, 1524; in Scotland, as early as 1482.
- Beheading of noblemen first introduced into England, 1074.
- Bellmen first appointed in London, 1556.
- Bellows invented 554 before Christ.
- Bells invented by Paulinius, Bishop of Nola, in Campania, about 400; first known in France, 550; first used by the Greek empire, 864; were introduced into churches, about 900; the first tuneable set in England were hung up at Croyland-abbey, in Lincolnshire, 960; used to be baptized in churches, 1030.
- Berlin, coach, invented, 1509.
- Bible first translated into the Saxon language, 939; into the English language by Tindal and Coverdale, 1534; first translation by the King's authority, 1536. See Religious Institutions,
- Bills of exchange first mentioned, 1160; the only mode of sending money from England by law, 1381.
- Bills of mortality for London began, 1538.
- Bishop, the first that suffered death in England, by sentence of the civil power, 1405.
- Bishop of Nova Scotia first appointed, Aug. 11, 1787.

- Bishop, in America, the first was Dr. Seabury, consecrated, Nov. 14, 1784.
- Bishopricks in Germany first founded by Charlemagne, 800.
- Bishopricks removed from villages to great towns in England, 1076.
- Blackwell-hall first appointed for a repository for woollen cloth, 1515.
- Blankets first made in England, 1340.
- Blister-plasters invented, 60 before Christ.
- Blue, Prussian, discovered at Berlin, 1704.
- Blood, circulation of, through the lungs, first made public by Michael Servetus, a French physician, in 1553; Cifalpinus, published an account of the general circulation, of which he had some confused ideas, and improved it afterwards by experiments, 1569; but it was fully confirmed by Harvey, 1628.
- Board wages first commenced with the King's servants, in 1629.
- Boats, flat-bottomed, invented in the Conqueror's reign, who used them in the Isle of Ely.
- Bombs first invented by a man at Venlow, 1388.
- Bomb-veffels invented in France, 1681.
- Bones, the art of softening them found out, 1688.
- Books, in the present form, were invented by Attalus, King of Pergamus, 887.
- Books, the first supposed to be written in Job's time; 30,300 burnt by order of Leo, 761; a very large estate given for one on Cosmography, by King Alfred; were sold from 10l. to 30l. a piece, about 1400: the first printed one was the vulgate edition of the bible, 1462; the second was, Cicero de Officiis, 1466; Cornelius Nepos, published at Moscow, being the first classical book printed in Russia, April 29, 1762.
- Book-keeping first used after the Italian method, in London, 1569.
- Boots were invented, 907 before Christ.
- Botany, the study revived, 1565.
- Bounties first legally granted in England for raising naval stores in America, 1703. For exporting corn, 1689.
- Bows and arrows introduced here, 1066.
- Bows and arrows and stone cannon-bullets in use, 1640.
- Brazil-diamond mines discovered, 1730.

Bread first made with yeast by the English, about 1650.

Breastplates for armour invented, 937 before Christ.

Breviaries first introduced, 1080.

Bribery first used in England, 1554.

Bricks first used in England by the Romans.

Bridge, the first of stone in England, was at Bow, near Stratford, 1087.

Broad seal of England, first used, 1050.

Buckles were invented about 1680.

Building with stone brought into England by Bennet, a monk, 670; with brick, first introduced by the Romans into their provinces; first in England, about 886; introduced here by the earl of Arundel, 1600, London being then almost built with wood, and a very ugly city. The increase of buildings in London, and within a mile, prohibited, 1607. The buildings from High Holborn, north and south, and Great Queen-street, built nearly on the spot where stood the elms or the ancient Tyburn, in Edward III. were erected between 1607 and 1631.

Bull-baiting, first at Stamford, Lincolnshire, 1209; at Tutbury, Staffordshire, 1374.

Bull-fights in Spain, first used, 1560.

Bull-running, at Tutbury, Staffordshire, instituted, 1374.

Bullets of stone used instead of iron ones, 1514; of iron first mentioned in the Fædra, 1550.

Bullion of gold and silver, first method of assaying, 1354.

Burial-places, the first Christian one in Britain, 596.

Burials, first permitted in consecrated places, 750; in church-yards, 758.

Burying in woollen first began, 1678.

Cabinet council first instituted, April, 1670.

Calendar first regulated by Pope Gregory, 1579.

Callico first imported by the East India Company, 1631.

Callico-printing, and the Dutch loom engine first used, 1676.

Camera obscura invented, 1515.

Canal, which joins the Baltic and North Sea, open to all nations, May 14, 1785. Navigable rivers, and canals to join rivers, first made in England by Henry I. 1130—The Thames made navigable to Oxford by act of Parliament, 21 James I. 1624—The Kennet from Reading to Newbury, 2 George I. 1715—The river Dee made navigable from Hertford to Ware, and so to Lon-

don, 12 George II. 1739—Manchester navigation opened, June 17, 1761—Northamptonshire navigation began Aug. 7, 1761.

Canal in Caermarthenshire, 1766.

— from the Severn, near Tilton-bridge, 1766.

— from Wilden Ferry, in Staffordshire, 1766.

— from the Forth to the Clyde, in Scotland, 1763

— from Birmingham to Bilston, 1768.

— from Oxford to Coventry, 1769.

— from Leeds to Liverpool, 1770.

— from the Dee to Nantwich, 1772.

— from Skipton, 1773, to Oxford, 1775.

— from Apedale, 1775.

— from Stourbridge, 1776—Ditto from Hiders Green, 1766.

— from the Trent to the Mersey enlarged, 1783.

— from the Thames to Leachlade, 1783.

— from the Lea to Limehouse, 1770.

— from the Severn to Leachlade, 1789.

Candles, tallow, so great a luxury, that splinters of wood were used for light—no idea of wax-candles, 1300.

Candles of tallow, first began to be used, 1290.

Canonization first used by Papal authority, 993.

Cannons invented, 1330; first used by the English, 1346; first used in England, 1445; used in Denmark, 1354.

Caps first worn, 1449.

Cards invented in France, first used for Charles VIth amusement, 1390.

Carp, first brought to England, 1525.

Carving in marble invented, 772 before Christ.

Cauliflowers first planted in England, 1603.

Celery first introduced to the English tables by Count Tallard, during his captivity in England, after the battle of Malplaquet in 1709.

Celestial Sphere, first seen in Greece, brought from Egypt 368 before Christ.

Chain-shot invented by Adm. de Wit, 1666.

Chairs, sedan, first used in London; a fourteen years patent for selling them granted to Duncombe, 1634.

Charity-schools first began in England, March 25, 1688; 6000 children met at St. Paul's, May 2, 1782; 160 within London, Westminster, and the bills of morality, established between 1688 and 1767, inclusive.

Cheltenham mineral spring discovered, 1740.

Chemistry and distillery introduced into Europe by the Spanish Moors, who learned it from the African Moors, and these of the Egyptians, 1150.

Cherries brought from Pontus by Lucullus to Rome, 70; apricots from Epirus, peaches from Persia, the finest plums from Damascus and Armenia, pears and figs from Greece and Egypt, citrons from Medes, pomegranates from Carthage, about 114 years before Christ.

Cherry-trees first planted in Britain, 100 before Christ; brought from Flanders, and planted in Kent, with such success, that an orchard of 32 acres produced in one year 1000l. 1540.

Chefs, the game of, invented, 608 before Christ.

Chest, at Chatham, for the relief of seamen, instituted, 1588.

Chiaro-obscuro, the art of painting in, with three plates, to imitate drawings, first used, 1500.

Chimnies not known in England, 1200; only in the kitchen, or large hall, smoaky, where the family sat round a large stove, the funnel of which passed through the ceiling, 1300.

China made in England by Mr. Wedgwood, 1762.

Chivalry began in Europe, 912.

Cinque Ports began, 1067; first received their privileges, 1216.

Circuits of the Judges first appointed, 1176.

Circumnavigators of England were Drake, undertaken in 1577; Cavendish, 1586; Cowley, 1683; Dampier, 1689; Cooke, 1708; Clipperton and Shelooek, 1719; Anson, 1740; Byron, 1764; Wallis, 1766; Carteret, 1766; Cook, 1768; 1772; 1776, continued by King, 1780, and since by Portlock, &c. in 1788. First that entered the Pacific Ocean was Magellan, a Spaniard, 1520. Other Spanish circumnavigators were Gryalva, 1537; Alvarado, 1337; Mendana, 1567; Quiros, 1605. The Dutch circumnavigators were Le Maire, 1615; Tasman, 1642; Roggewein, 1721. M. Bougainville the Frenchman's voyage was 1766.

Cities first incorporated, 1201.

Cities and boroughs first represented in parliament, 1266.

Civil law revived in Italy, Germany, &c. 1127.

Clockmakers, three, from Delft, first in England, 1368.

Clocks, called water-clocks, first used in Rome 158 before Christ; clocks and dials set up in churches, 913; clocks made to strike, by the Arabians, 801; by the Italians, 1300; a striking clock in Westminster, 1368; the first portable one made, 1530; none in England that went tolerably, till that dated 1540, maker's name N. O. now at Hampton-court palace: clocks with pendulums, &c. invented by one Fromantil, a Dutchman, about 1657; repeating clocks and watches invented by one Barlow, 1676. Till about 1631, neither clocks nor watches were general.

Cloth, coarse woollen, introduced into England, 1191; first made at Kendal, 1390.

Coaches first used in England, 1580; an act passed to prevent men riding in coaches, as effeminate, in 1601; began to be common in London, 1605; hackney-coaches began in London, about 1625, and were only twenty in number. Their number was restrained, 1635; 50 hackney-coachmen only were allowed in 1637; limited to 200, in 1652; to 300, in 1654; to 400, in 1661; to 700, in 1694; when they were first licenced; to 800, in 1712; to 1000, in 1770. By the duty on coaches it appeared, in 1778, 23,000 were kept in England, when their duty amounted to 117,000*l*.

Coals discovered near Newcastle, 1234; first dug at Newcastle by a charter granted the town by Henry III. first used, 1280; dyers, brewers, &c. in the reign of Edward the First, began to use sea-coal for fire, in 1350. In consequence of an application from the nobility, &c. he published a proclamation against it, 1398, as a public nuisance. Imported from Newcastle to London in any quantity, 1305; in general use in London, 1400. 600,000 chaldrons used in London, 1773, and 765,880 chaldrons in 1788. Their duty yields the Duke of Richmond, 15,000*l*. per annum. Their whole duty in 1788 was 306,718*l*. and upwards.

Cock-fighting instituted by the Romans, after a victory over the Persians, 476 before Christ.

Coffee-house, the first in England was kept by Jacob, a Jew, at the sign of the Angel, in Oxford, in 1650; Mr. Edwards, an English Turkey merchant, brought

home with him a Greek servant, who kept the first house for making and selling coffee in London, 1652. The Rainbow coffee-house, near Temple-bar, was, 1657, presented as a nuisance to the neighbourhood.

Coffee first brought to England by Mr. Nathaniel Conopius, a Cretan, who made it his common beverage, at Baliol College, Oxford, in 1641.

Coffee-trees discovered in the West-Indies, in the year 1730; first cultivated at Surinam by the Dutch, 1718; its culture first encouraged in the plantations, 1732.

Coif, the serjeant's, was originally an iron skull cap, worn by knights under their helmets: Blackstone says, it was introduced before 1259, to hide the tonsure of such renegade clerks as chose to remain as advocates in the secular courts, notwithstanding their prohibition by canon.

Coin—silver, first coined by Phidon, King of Argos, 869 before Christ; silver money first coined at Rome, 269 before Christ; before then brass money only was used, a sign of no correspondence with the East, where gold and silver were used long before; coin first used in Britain, 25 before Christ; in Scotland of gold and silver, 233 after Christ; coin was first made round in England in 1101; silver halfpence and farthings were coined in the reign of John, and pence the current coin; gold first coined in England, 1087; groats first coined in Bohemia, 1301; copper money used only in Scotland and Ireland, 1399; gold next coined in England, 1345; groats and half groats the largest silver coin in England, 351; the money in Scotland, till now the same as in England, began to be debased, 1354; gold first coined in Venice, 1476; shillings first coined in England, 1505; crowns and half-crowns first coined, 1551; copper money introduced into France by Henry III. 1580; the first legal copper coins introduced, which put an end to private leaden tokens, universally practised, especially at London, 1609; copper money introduced into England by James I. 1620: milling coin introduced, 1662; halfpence and farthings first coined by government, Aug. 16, 1672; guineas were first coined, 1673; silver coinage, 1696; broad pieces of gold called in by government, and coined into guineas, 1732; a recoinage of light gold, 1773. One million was coined

in 1710 from French Louis d'ors. From 1771 to 1777, 20,500,000l. was coined in guineas and half guineas. A coinage of silver in shillings and sixpences took place to 7000l. in 1787. Halfpence issued for the Isle of Man by England, 1786.

Coin in bullion first legally permitted to be exported, 1663. Coining with a die first invented, 1617; first used in England, 1620.

Collars of SS, in honour of St. Simplicius, the fashion of wearing began, 1407.

Comedy, the first acted at Athens, on a scaffold, by Sufarian and Dolon, 562 before Christ; those of Terence first acted, 154 before Christ; the first in England, 1551.

Companies, 12 first established in London, 1194.

Compass, seaman's, invented, 1229; a Dutchman first used one at Venice, 1260; improved at Naples, 1302; its variation observed, 1538.

Concert, the first subscription one was at Oxford, 1665; the first in London was 1678.

Conic section, the first idea of, given 240 years before Christ.

Consul, English, the first one by that name in Italy, 1485; in Portugal, 1633.

Copper first imported from Virginia, Oct. 1730.

Copper money first used in Scotland and Ireland, 1399; in France in 1580; in England, the first legal, in 1609.

Copper mines first discovered in Sweden, 1396; in England, 1561; revived in England, 1689. Found in New-York, 1722.

Corn first exported from Britain, 347; permitted by law, 1437; again 1683.

Cornelius Nepos published at Moskow, being the first classical book printed in Russia, April 29, 1762.

Coronation and anointing first used in England, 872.

Coronation, the first by a bishop, 457.

Coronation oath, the first in England, 979; that now used, introduced 1377; altered 1689. The first sermon at a coronation, 1041.

Coronation feast in England, the first, 1273.

Coronets for viscounts were first allowed by Henry VIII. for barons by Charles II.

Coronets for earls were granted by Henry III. ; viscounts, James I.

Corporation, invented by Numa, among the Romans, 118 before Christ ; began in England, 1090.

Cotton wool used in English manufactures in 1787 ; was valued at 7,500,007l. and weighed 22,600,000lbs.

Counties first division of in England, 900.

Counties first sent members to parliament, 1258.

Couriers or posts invented by Charlemagne, 808.

Crayons, art of fixing them, discovered, 1748.

Creed, Lord's prayer, and ten commandments, first translated into the Saxon tongue, 746.

Crackery-ware invented, 1309 before Christ.

Crown, the first Roman that wore one was Tarquin, 616 before Christ ; first used in England, 872 ; the first tiara, or triple one, used by the Pope, 1364 ; the first single one used by them was in 553 ; the first double one, in 1303.

Croisades to Palestine first began, 1095.

Culverins first made in England, 1534.

Currants first planted in England, 1533 ; brought from Zant Isle, 1582.

Customs on exports and imports first collected in England, about 979 ; first granted, 1274 ; amounted to but 14,000l. in 1580 ; farmed for many years for 20,000l. till 1590 ; to 50,000l. in 1592 ; to 148,000l. in 1614 ; to 168,000l. in 1622 ; to 300,000l. in 1642 ; farmed for 390,000l. 1666 ; amounted to 557,752l. in 1688 ; to 1,555,600l. in 1720 ; to 1,593,000l. in 1721 ; to 1,904,000l. in 1744 ; to 2,000,000l. in 1743 ; above 3,500,000l. in 1788. Its officers deprived of voting for members of parliament, 1782. Seizure at the custom-house amounted to 26,000l. in 1742.

Custom-house, London, first in England, 1559 ; burnt down and rebuilt, 1718.

Cyder called wine, made in England, 1234.

Cyphers, digits, or figures in arithmetic, invented by the Arabic Moors, 813.

Daicles was the first person crowned as the Olympic games, 752 before Christ.

Dancing by cinque paces introduced into England, from Italy, 1541.

Danegelt first paid, 999 ; remitted, 1050.

Danes first arrived in England, 787; in Ireland and Scotland, 795; established the toll in passing the Sound, 1348.

Decimal arithmetic invented, 1602, by Simon Stevin, of Bruges.

De Courcy, has the privilege of standing covered before the Kings of England, at their first audience granted by John, 1203.

Dedications to books introduced to get money, 1600.

Deeds in Old English, in Rymer's *Fœdra*, 1385.

Degrees, academical, first introduced at Paris, before 1213.

Diamonds first polished and cut at Bruges, 1489.

Diamond-mines discovered in Brasil, 1730; that at Coulbour in the East-Indies, 1640; that at Raolconda, in 1584; one sent from Brazil for the Count of Portugal, weighed 1680 carats, or 12 ounces and a half, valued at 224 millions sterling. Governor Pitt's weighed 127 carats, and 106 after cutting, and sold for 135,000*l.* to the King of France. That which belonged to Aureng-Zeb, weighed 793 carats. The Mogul's weighs 279 carats, worth 779,244*l.* The Grand Duke of Tuscany's weighed 139 carats.

Dice invented, 1500 before Christ.

Dieu et mon droit, first used as a motto by Richard I. on a victory over the French, 1194.

Dispensations first granted by the Pope, 1200.

Distaff spinning first introduced into England, 1505.

Distillery in 1784 yielded in England 371,921*l.* 3*d.* $\frac{3}{4}$.

Divorce, the first at Rome, 229 before Christ.

Doomsday book began, 900; completed, 1086.

Dresden china invented, 1702.

Duelling, the first public one, 1096; with small swords introduced, 1588.

Dying and dipping their own cloaths, the English so little skilled in, till 1608; that they were usually sent white to Holland, and returned to England for sale.

Earthen vessels first made by the Romans, 715 before Christ; the first made in Italy, 1310.

Eclipses, (the most remarkable) of the sun, observed at Sardis, and predicted by Thales, 585 B. C.—At Athens 424 B. C.—At Rome, caused a total darkness at noon-day, A. D. 291—At Constantinople, 968—In France,

- 1033, June 29, dark at noonday—In England, 5 Stephen, March 21, 1140, occasioned a total darkness—Another on the 22d of June, 2 Richard I. 1191, entire darkness and the stars very visible at ten in the morning—In the same year, the true sun and the appearance of another, so that astronomers alone could distinguish the difference by their glasses—Another, 1331—A total eclipse of the sun in England, when the darkness was so great that the stars faintly appeared, and the birds went to roost in the morning about ten, April 22, 8 George I. 1715.
- Eclipses of the moon, total, observed by the Chaldeans, at Babylon, 721 B. C.—At Syracuse, 413 B. C.—In Asia Minor, 219 B. C.—At Rome, predicted by Q. Sulpitius Gallus, 168 B. C.—Another, which terrified the Roman troops and prevented their revolt, A. D. 14.
- Electricity, first idea of, given by two globes of brimstone, 1467; electric stroke discovered at Leyden, 1746; first known it would fire spirits, 1756.
- Eleusinian mysteries first introduced at Athens by Eumolpus, 1356 before Christ.
- Ell, or yard, in measure, fixed by the length of Henry the First's arm, 1101.
- Emperor of Germany made elective, 996.
- Engines to extinguish fires invented, 1663.
- England, the first geographical map of it, 1520.
- England first so named by Egbert, 829; first divided into counties, tythings, and hundreds, 890.
- Engraving or etching invented, and consequently rolling-press printing, 1460, by a goldsmith at Florence; in metzotinto, and improved by Prince Rupert, of Palatine, 1648; to represent wash, invented by Barable, a Frenchman, 1761; crayon engraving invented at Paris, by Bonnet, 1769.
- Engraving on wood invented by Alb. Durer, 1511.
- Epsom mineral spring first discovered, 1630.
- Era, that of Nabonasar, was 747 before Christ; Philipic, or death of Alexander, 324 before Christ; of contracts, or Seleucidæ, 312 before Christ; the Christians made their era the birth of Christ, which was A. M. 3962, but did not use this reckoning till the year 600, using in the mean time the civil account of the empire; the

Mahometans began their begira (for so they term their computation, from the flight of their prophet from Mecca, when he was driven thence by the Philarchæ, A. D. 617; the Grecians reckoned by Olympiads, the first of which is placed in the year of the world, 3187; but this account perishing under the Constantinopolitan Emperors, they reckoned by indictions, every indiction containing 15 years, and the first beginning A. D. 313, which among chronologers are still used; the Romans reckoned first from the building of their city, which was, A. M. 3113, and afterwards from the 16th year of the Emperor Augustus, A. M. 3936, which reckoning was used among the Spaniards till the reign of Ferdinand, the Catholic; the Jews had divers epochs; as, 1. from the Creation of the world in the beginning of time; 2. from the universal Deluge, an. 2656; 3. from the confusion of tongues, an. 2786; 4. from Abraham's journey out of Chaldea into Canaan, an. 2021; 5. from the departure of the children of Israel out of Egypt, an. 1451; 6. from the year of the jubilee, an. 2499; 7. from the building of Solomon's Temple, an. 2932; and 8. from the captivity of Babylon, A. M. 3357; but in historical computation of time, are used only the two most ordinary epochs, the world's Creation, and Christ's appearance in the flesh.

Etching on copper invented with aqua fortis, 1535.

Excise, the first used in England, 1643.

Exchequer Bills invented 1696, first circulated by the Bank 1706.

Exports from Great Britain, in 1700, were 7,302,716l. 8s. 7d.; imports were 5,970,175l. 1s. 10d. In 1788 exports were 18,296,166l. 12s. 11d.; the imports were 17,804,024l. 16s. 1d.

Faenza's earthen ware invented, 1299.

Fairs and markets first instituted in England by Alfred, about 886. The first fairs took their rise from wakes, when the number of people then assembled, brought together a variety of traders annually on those days. From these holidays they were called *feriæ*, or fairs.

Fans, muffs, masks, and false hair, first devised by the harlots in Italy, and brought into England from France, 1572

Feudal System first introduced into England, 1066; into Scotland, 1090.

Figures in arithm. introd. into Europe from Arabia, 991.

Fire artillery in England, the first in Europe, 1347.

Fire engines to force water, invented, 1663.

Fire, method invented to prevent its spreading, by Mr. David Hartley, 1766.

Fire ships first invented, 1588.

Fire under water invented, 622.

Fish brought to London by land carriage first practised in 1761.

Flag, the honour of given, by the Dutch to England, 1674.

Flowers, the art of preserving them in sand, discovered 1633.

Forest, New, in Hampshire, made, 1081.

Franking letters first claimed, 1660; commenced, 1734; restrained, 1764 and 1775 and 1783.

French language and customs first introduced into England, 1060.

Fruits of foreign countries first brought into Italy 70 before Christ.

Fruits and flowers, sundry sorts before unknown, were brought into England in the reigns of Henry VII. and VIII. from about 1500 to 1578. Amongst others of less note, the musk and damask roses, of great use in medicine, and tulips. Several sorts of plumb trees, and currant plants; also saffron, woad, and other drugs for dyeing, attempted to be cultivated, but without success.

Fulling of cloth invented by the Romans.

Galleys first used with three rowers to each oar, 786 before Christ. They came from Corinth.

Gamut in music, invented by Guy L'Aretin, 1025.

Gardening, introduced into England from the Netherlands, from whence vegetables were imported till 1509; musk-melons and apricots cultivated in England; the pale gooseberry, with sallads, garden-roots, cabbages, &c. brought from Flanders, and hops from Artois, 1520; the damask rose brought here by Dr. Linacre, Physician to Henry VIII. pippins brought to England by Leonard Mascall, of Plumstead, in Suffex, 1525; currants or Corinthian grapes, first planted in England, 1535, brought from the isle of Zant, belonging to Venice; the musk rose, and several sorts of plums from

Italy, by Lord Cromwell; apricots brought here by King Henry VIII's gardener; tamarisk plant from Germany, by Archbishop Grindal; at and about Norwich the Flemings first planted flowers unknown in England, as gilly-flowers, carnations, the Provence rose, &c. 1567; woad originally from Thoulouse, in France; tulip-roots first brought into England from Vienna, 1578; asparagus, artichokes, oranges, and lemons, introduced into England about this time; cauliflowers somewhat later; also beans, peas, and fallads, now in common use, 1660.

Gauging invented, 1570.

Gauze manufacture began at Paisley, in Scotland, in 1759, which in 1784, yielded 350,000l. and employed 11,634 hands.

Gazettes, the first published in England was at Oxford, Nov. 7, 1665; the London Gazette was first published Feb. 5, 1665-6. One was ingeniously forged for a stock-jobbing purpose, Nov. 1787.

Gilding with leaf gold on bole ammoniac, art of, invented by Margaritone, 1273.

Glass introduced into England, by Benedict, a Monk, 674.

Glass windows began to be used in private houses in England, 1180; glass first made in England into bottles and vessels, 1557; the first plate-glass for looking-glasses and coach windows, made at Lambeth, 1674; in Lancashire, in 1773.

Golden Bull of the empire, commenced 1356.

Gold first coined in England, 1257.

Gold mines discovered in Malacca, Oct. 27, 1731; in New Andalusia, 1785.

Grammarians, the first regular ones flourished 276 bef. Ch.

Grapes brought to England, and planted first at Blaxhall, in Suffolk, 1552.

Great seal of England first used, 1050.

Green, Saxon, invented, 1744.

Gregorian calendar first used, 1582.

Greek first introduced into England, 1491.

Grist-mills invented in Ireland, 214.

Guards for the King's person first instituted, 1486.

Guelphs and Ghibelins began 1140.

Guineas were first coined, 1673, from gold brought from the Coast of Guinea.

- Guineas 30s. each in 1696; reduced from 22s. to 21s. in 1717; called in, 1776.
- Guinea, the first slave trade on this coast by the English, was opened by John Hawkins, assisted by a subscription of sundry English gentlemen; he sailed from England with three ships, purchased negroes, sold them at Hispaniola, and returned home richly laden with hides, sugar, and ginger, 5 Eliz. 1563.
- Gun-powder invented by a monk, 1330; first made in England, 1418.
- Guns, great, invented by Swartz, a Cologne monk, 1330; used at the battle of Cressly, in 1346, when Edward had four pieces of cannon, which gained him the battle; they were used at the siege of Calais, in 1347; in Denmark, 1354; at sea, by Venice against Genoa, 1377; first used in Spain, 1406; first made in England of Brass, 1535; of Iron; 1547; invented to shoot whales, 1731; first used in England, at the siege of Berwick, 1405; booms and mortars invented, 1634.
- Hackney-coaches first used, 20 in number, in Lond. 1625; prohibited by Charles I. 1735. See COACHES.
- Handkerchiefs first manufactured at Paisley, in Scotland, 1743, when 15,886l. worth were made; in 1784, the manufacture yielded above 164,385.
- Hanged, drawn, and quartered, the first punishment of the kind, 1241.
- Harrowgate mineral spring discovered, 1571.
- Hats invented at Paris, 1404; first made in Lond. 1510.
- Heidelberg's first great wine vessel or Ton built, 1343.
- Helioscope invented, 1625.
- Hebrew points invented, 475.
- Hemp and flax first planted in England, 1533.
- Heraldry had its rise 1100.
- Heraldic lines for colours in coats of arms invented, 1639.
- Herculaneum, the ancient city of, discovered 1730.
- Herring fishery first practised, 1164.
- Herring pickling first invented, 1390.
- Holborn first paved, 1417.
- Holy war first undertaken, 1096.
- Holt mineral springs discovered, 1728.
- Hops first used in malt liquors in England, 1525.
- Hops, the parliament petitioned against it as a wicked weed, 1428.

Horfe guards instituted, 1550.

Hydraulic fire engines invented, 1682.

Hydroftatics taught by Archimedes, 200 before Chrif.

Iambick verfe, invented by Archilocus, who flourifhed 686 before Chrif.

Ich Dien, the Bohemian motto, firft ufed by the Prince of Wales after the battle of Crefly, 1346.

Impeachment, the firft of a Chancellor, and the firft by the Commons, 1386.

Indulgences firft granted by Rome, 1190.

Inoculation firft tried on criminals, 1721.

Infurances on fhips and merchandize, Suetonius conjectures, that Claudius was the firft contriver of, 43.

Infurance of fhipping began in England, 1601.

Infurance-offices firft fet up in London, 1667.

Interest firft mentioned for the word ufury, 1624.

Interest firft mentioned as legal, 1199, at 10 per cent.—in 1300, 20 per cent.—in 1558, at 12 per cent.—in 1571, at 10 per cent.—1625, at 8 per cent.—in 1749, the funds were reduced from 4 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 per cent.

Iron difcov. by the burning of Mount Ida, 1406 bef. Chr.

Iron firft caft in England, at Backftead, Suffex, 1544.

Iron firft difcovered in America, in Virginia, 1715.

Iron Bullets firft ufed in England, 1550.

Iron-wire, Englifh; before 1563, all made and drawn, by main ftrength alone, in the foreft of Dean, and elfewhere, until the Germans introduced the drawing it by a mill. The greateft part of iron-wire and ready made wool-cards, hitherto imported.

Iron mill for flitting bars, the firft in England was fet up at Dartford, 1590.

Iftmian games instituted by Syfiphus, King of Corinth, 15 years after the rape of Ganymede, 1326 bef. Chr.

Italian method of book-keeping, published in Eng. 1569.

Jewels were firft worn by Agnes Sorel, in 1434.

Journals of the Houfe of Peers, the firft taken, 1550.

Jupiters's faterellites difcovered by Janfen, 1590.

Kingdoms, origin of, by Nimrod, at Babylon, 2233 before Chrif.

King's fpeech, the firft delivered, 1107, by Hen. I.

Knitting ftockings invented in Spain, about 1550.

Knives firft made in England, 1563.

Labour of husbandmen at different periods, from 1568, to the year 1788, in England.

1568	_____	4d. per diem.
1620	_____	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
1632	_____	6
1647	_____	10
1662	_____	6
1688	_____	8
1698	_____	8
1716	_____	9
1740	_____	10
1760	_____	1 0
1788	_____	1 4

Lace, Flanders, more valuable than gold—one ounce of fine Flanders thread has been sold in London for 4l. Such an ounce made into lace may be here sold for 40l. which is ten times the price of standard gold, weight for weight.

Lacteals, the, discovered by chance, in opening a dog, by Asellius, July 23, 1662; in birds, fish, &c. by Mr. Hewson, surgeon of London, 1770.

Land-carriage fish first brought to London, 1761.

Lanterns invented by King Alfred, 890.

Lapis calaminaris discovered in England, 1561.

Laquer varnish, first used in the stead of gilding, 1633.

Latin ceased to be spoken in Italy, 581.

Leaden pipes for conveying water invented, 1236.

Leo IX. the first Pope that kept up an army, 1054.

Letters invented by Memnon the Egyptian, 1822 bef. Chr.

Library, the first private one, the property of Aristotle, 534 before Christ; the first public library of which we have any certain account in history, was founded at Athens by Hipparchus, 526 B. C.—The second of any note was founded at Alexandria by Ptolomy Philadelphus, 284. It was burnt when Julius Cæsar set fire to Alexandria, 47; B.C. (400,000 valuable books in MS. are said to have been lost by this catastrophe)—The first library at Rome was established 167—At Constantinople, founded by Constantine the Great, about A. D. 335, (destroyed, 477 A second library formed from the remains of the first at Alexandria, by Ptolomy's successors, and reputed to have consisted of 700,000 volumes, was totally destroyed by the Saracens, who heated the water for their baths for

- fix months, by burning books instead of wood, by command of Omar, caliph of the Saracens, 642—The Vatican at Rome, by Pope Nicholas V. 1446. Rebuilt, and the library considerably improved, by Sixtus V. 1588—The imperial of Vienna, by Maximilian I. about 1500—The royal of Paris, by Francis I. about 1520—The Escorial at Madrid, by Philip II. 1557—Of Florence, by Cosmo de Medicis, 1560—The Bodleian at Oxford, founded 40 Eliz. 1598—The Cottonian, formerly kept at Cotton house, Westminster, founded by Sir Robert Cotton about 1600. Appropriated to the Public use and benefit, 13 William III, 1701; partly destroyed by fire 1731; removed to the British Museum, 1753—The Radcliffeian at Oxford, founded by the will of Dr. Radcliffe, who left 40,000l. to the University for that purpose, 1714.—At Cambridge, 1720, to which Geo. I. gave 5000l. to purchase Dr. Moore's collection.
- Lights of the Zodiac discovered, 1659.
- Linen first made in England, 1253. Now began the luxurious to wear linen, but the generality woollen shirts. Table linen very scarce in England, 1386.
- Linen-weavers, a company of, from the Netherlands, established in London, 1320.
- Linen-staining first known in England, 1579.
- Loadstone attraction known in France before 1180.
- Logarithms invented by Sir John Napier, of Scotland, 1618.
- London first governed by a Mayor and Common Council, 1208.
- London, the first bridge of, built of stone, 1212.
- Longitude discovered by Harrison's time-piece, 1764.
- Looking-glasses made only at Venice, 1300.
- Lord Mayors shows instituted, 1453; the feast instituted, 1501.
- Lotteries, the first mentioned by historians, for sums of money, 1612; established, 1693.
- Lotteries for repairing the fortifications on the coasts of England in 1569, and drawn at the west end of St. Paul's cathedral, was for pieces of plate.
- Lucius, the first Christian King of Britain, 180.
- Magnifying-glasses invented by Roger Bacon, 1260.
- Magic lantern first invented by Roger Bacon, 1252.
- Malacca gold mines discovered, 1731.

Malt liquor used in Egypt in 450 bef. Chr. ; excise on it in England, 1660.

Manchester navigation opened June 17, 1761.

Manufactures in England produced annually in 1783.

	£.		£.
Woollen —	16,800,000	Lead — —	1,650,000
Leather —	10,500,000	Tin — —	1,000,000
Flax — —	1,750,000	Iron — —	8,70,000
Hemp — —	890,000	Plating, Steel, &c.	3,400,000
Glass — —	630,000		
Paper — —	780,000		51,310,000
Porcelain —	1,000,000	Other Manufac.	5,250,000
Silk — —	3,350,000		
Cotton — —	960,000		56,560,000

Map of England the first, 1520 ; the first of Russia, 1560.

Maps and Globes invented by Anaximander, 600 bef. Chr.

Maps and sea-charts first brought to England by Bartholomew Columbus, 1489.

Masquerades, the first in Scotland, Friday, Jan. 15, 1773.

Mechanical arts in Britain in greater perfection than in Gaul, 298.

Mercator's Charts invented, 1556.

Merchant Taylors, first so named, 1501.

Mercury discovered to be anti-venereal, 1512.

Mercury rendered malable, discovered by Mrs. Orbelin, at Vienna, 1785.

Microscopes invented by Jansen, 1590 ; first used in Germany, 1621 ; solar microscopes invented, 1740.

Military uniforms first used in France by Louis XIV.

Mirrors invented in silver by Praxiteles, 288 bef. Chr.

Mississippi trade began, Nov. 28, 1716.

Monarch, the first sole, in England, 828.

Monastery, the first founded, to which the sister of St. Anthony retired, 270 ; the first in Britain, 596.

Money first made at Argos, 894 before Christ. Has increased 18 times its value from 1290 to 1789 ; and twelve times its value from 1530 to 1789. Silver has increased 30 times its value since the Norman Conquest, viz a pound in that age was three times in quantity what it is at present, and ten times its value, in purchasing any commodity.

Monk, the first was Paul of Thebais, about 250.

Months first received their names from Charlemagne.

- Moorfields levelled and first planted. 1614.
 Mortars for bombs first made in England, 1543.
 Mourning, white, used in Spain for the last time, 1495.
 Mulberry-trees first planted in England, 1609.
 Musical notes invented, 1070.
 Muskets first used in France, at the siege of Arras, 1414;
 in general use, 1521.
 Muslins from India, first worn in England, 1670.
 Napier's bones, invented by Sir John Napier, 1617.
 National debt in 1783 was 272 millions, which were it to
 be laid down in guineas in a line, would extend above
 4,300 miles in length; if laid down in shillings, would
 extend three and a half times round the globe; if in so-
 lid silver, would require 60,400 horses to draw it, at
 15 cwt. for each horse.
 Nautical inventions and improvements considerable, 1302.
 Navigable canals, the first in England, 1144. See Canals.
 Needles were first made in England by a native of India,
 1545, the art lost at his death; recovered by Christo-
 pher Greening, 1560, who was settled with his three
 children, Elizabeth, John, and Thomas, by Mr. Damer,
 ancestor of the present Lord Milton, at Long Crendon,
 in Bucks, where the manufactory has been carried on
 from that time to this present day.
 Negro adventure, the first to America, 1508; the first
 from England, 1562.
 News-papers, first published in England, Aug. 22, 1642.
 Their annual produce to Government in 1788 was
 129,000l. Their number printed 15,564,203.
 New-Forest, in Hampshire, made 1081.
 New-river cut finished in three years time; the manager,
 Mr. Hugh Middleton, knighted by King James; runs
 50 miles, and has about 200 bridges over it, 1609;
 brought to London, 1614.
 New-stile first introduced into Europe, 1582; into Hol-
 land and the Protestant states, 1700; into England,
 1752.
 Northamptonshire navigation began Aug. 7, 1761.
 Notary, Public, began in the first century.
 Nunnery, the first in England at Folkestone, 630.
 Oak saw-dust first discovered useful in tanning, 1765.
 Oil consumed in London in 1775 cost 300,000l.
 Olives first planted in Italy, 562 before Christ.

Olympiads, 1st in 776; 2d in 772; 5d in 768; 4th in 764; 5th in 760; 7th in 752; 10th in 740; 13th in 728; 15th in 720; 16th in 716; 17th in 712; 21st in 696; 23d in 688; 24th in 684; 25th in 680; 27th in 672; 28th in 668; 29th in 664; 39th in 624; 43d in 608; 46th in 596; 55th in 560; 56th in 556; 60th in 540; 61st in 536 before Christ.

Orbits of the planets first determined by a Saxon Clergyman, 1681.

Organs brought to Europe from the Greek empire, were first invented, and applied to religious devotion in churches, 751.

Orphan's fund in London began about 1391.

Orrery invented, 1670.

Packet to Ireland by Milford-Haven began 1787.

Painting, the art of, first introduced at Rome from Hetruria by Quintus, who on that account was stiled Pictor, 291 B. C.—The first excellent pictures were brought from Corinth to Rome by Mummius, 146 B. C.—In oil, said to have been invented by John Van-Eyck, who, with his brother Hubert, were the founders of the Flemish school, 1415—The first picture was an Ecce Homo, 1455—In Chiara Oscuro, 1500, introduced into Venice by Venetiano, 1450; into Italy by Antonello, 1476.

Paper made of cotton rags was in use in 1000; that of linen rags in 1417; the manufacture of introduced into England, at Dartford, in Kent, 1588; scarce any but brown paper made in England till 1690; white paper first made in England, 1690.

Paper money first used in America, 1740; revived in 1788.

Parchment invented by King Attalus, of Pergamus, 887.

Pardons, the first granted at coronations, 1327.

Paris first paved with stones, 1186.

Parishes in England first laid out, 640, when it had 45,000; afterwards reduced to 8,700.

Parish registers were first instituted by Lord Cromwell's order, 1538.

Park, the first in England, made by Henry I. at Woodstock, 1123.

Park, St. James's, drained 1537, planted 1668, greatly improved 1774.

Parliament, the first in England, 1216; triennial, 1651; the first septennial one, 1716.

TABLE of Parliaments since 1716.

	BEGAN	ENDED.	Y.	M.	D.
Geo. I.	17 Mar. 1715	10 Mar. 1721	5	11	21
	10 May 1722	5 Aug. 1727	5	2	27
Geo. II.	28 Nov. 1727	18 April 1734	6	4	21
	13 June 1734	28 April 1741	6	10	15
	25 June 1741	18 June 1747	5	11	24
	13 Aug. 1747	8 April 1754	6	7	26
	31 May 1754	20 Mar. 1761	6	9	20
Geo. III.	19 May 1761	12 Mar. 1768	6	9	21
	10 May 1768	30 Sept. 1774	6	4	20
	29 Nov. 1774	1 Sept. 1780	5	9	3
	31 Oct. 1780	25 Mar. 1784	3	4	25
	18 May 1784	Sine Die.			

Correct statement of the Increase of Representatives in Parliament from the reign of Henry VIII. to James I.

Henry VIIIth, added	—	—	38
Edward VIth	—	—	44
Mary	—	—	25
Elizabeth	—	—	62
James the First	—	—	27
Total			196

Parthenian games first instituted, 1262 before Christ.

Parties, Court and Country, first distinguished, 1621.

Patent granted for titles first used, 1344.

Patronage of churches commenced, 402.

Pawnbrokers first began, 1457.

Peers eldest sons first permitted to sit in Parliament, 1550.

Penny-post set up in London and suburbs, by one Murray, an upholsterer, 1683, who afterwards assigned the same to one Dockwra; afterwards claimed by the government, who allowed the latter a pension of 200l. a year, in 1711. First set up in Dublin, 1774.

Pension of 20l. granted a Lady for national services, 1514.

Another, 6l. 13s. 4d. per annum, 1536. Another, 13l. 6s. 8d. for the maintenance of a Gentleman in studying the laws of the kingdom, 1558.

Pensioners, band of, instituted, 1590.

Pepper early known to Europe, as growing in the hither India.

Peruke, the first worn in France, 1620; introduced into England, 1660.

Persian trade began, 1569; opened through Russia, 1741.

Peter's-pence first paid Rome by England, 790.

Pheasants brought to Europe by the Argonauts, 1250 before Christ.

Phosphorus, artificial fire, discovered, 1675.

Physic garden, the first cultivated in England, by John Gerrard, surgeon of London, 1567; that at Oxford, endowed by the Earl of Danby, 1652; that at Cambridge began, 1763. Physic garden, Chelsea, began, 1732.

Physic, the practice of, was confined to Ecclesiastics, from about 1206 to about 1500.

Pins brought from France, 1543, and were first used in England by Catherine Howard, Queen of Henry VIII. Before that invention both sexes used ribbons, loop-holes, laces with points and tags, clasps, hooks and eyes, and skewers of brass, silver, and gold.

Pipes of lead, for the convenience of water, invented to be cast, 1539.

Pippins first planted in England, in Lincolnshire, 1585.

Pistols first used by the Horse, 1544.

Pitch and tar made from pitcoal, discovered at Bristol, 1779.

Plaster of Paris, the way first found out for taking a likeness in, by And. Verocchio, 1470.

Plays first performed in England, 1378; that by the parish clerks in 1390. Suppressed by parliament in 1647; restored, 1659.

Pleadings in courts of judicature first permitted, 788; first used in the English tongue, 1362.

Poet Laureat, the first, 1487.

Politicians, the term first used in France, 1569.

Poor Rates in England in 1680 amounted to 665,302l.
in 1760 ————— 1,556,804l.

Names of Counties.	Money raised by Assessment, for the year 1785, (being the last Return made to Parliament.)			Nett Expences for the Poor in 1776, taken from the Returns then made to Parliament, (being the last Re- turn made to Parliament.)		
	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
Bedford	22165	8	6	16662	17	1
Berks	50164	1	4	36718	2	8
Bucks	48392	15	3	31745	16	—
Cambridge	28921	5	7	18079	10	10
Chester	40247	7	11	29644	13	2
Cornwall	31215	8	—	22004	11	10
Cumberland	12469	14	8	8029	19	2
Derby	24984	14	3	17441	1	8
Devon	85492	15	4	62481	2	6
Dorset	35315	1	9	24538	5	8
Durham	22125	—	2	14440	13	4
Essex	100068	5	8	74067	3	5
Gloucester	70208	7	5	53812	3	1
Hereford	18178	—	8	10393	7	2
Hertford	36202	11	—	25486	9	11
Huntingdon	13503	3	7	7659	3	11
Kent	116477	17	11	80150	10	—
Lancaster	80930	13	2	52220	—	11
Leicester	33448	14	10	24339	16	4
Lincoln	48289	2	5	31930	8	7
Middlesex	103800	16	2	80226	18	—
London	56449	14	1	49067	—	2
Westminster	52714	4	8	44969	3	1
Monmouth	10129	14	—	5575	1	7
Norfolk	101223	13	4	64206	13	10
Northampton	49928	15	10	35232	15	8
Northumberland	21785	13	3	14698	12	—
Nottingham	21461	4	8	11833	1	11
Oxford	40116	2	4	28750	4	9
Rutland	3750	9	9	2664	6	6
Salop	36116	5	6	22316	10	1
Somerfet	70946	5	8	50271	5	2
Southampton	68822	17	8	48928	8	2
Stafford	45215	12	—	32088	17	1

Suffolk	72518	1	9	56804	—	5
Surrey	76795	6	4	49743	19	8
Suffex	79494	4	11	54734	8	7
Warwick	67772	17	6	44070	11	—
Westmoreland	5942	7	9	2834	8	—
Wilts	67427	—	11	54021	10	10
Worcester	38307	16	—	26755	—	9
York, E. Riding	16090	16	9	11036	9	7
North ditto	20072	—	9	12636	1	8
West ditto	70062	11	5	50688	1	5

W A L E S.

Anglesey	1218	—	11	169	1	9
Brecon	4603	12	1	2407	15	2
Cardigan	2617	2	8	1084	18	1
Carmarthen	6777	14	10	2948	4	8
Carnarvon	1797	13	7	471	17	8
Denbigh	11048	17	—	5364	14	5
Flint	8300	1	5	4043	12	—
Glamorgan	10351	9	8	5300	19	11
Merioneth	2376	13	11	1046	16	5
Montgomery	9387	11	8	5508	15	7
Pembroke	5799	3	7	3049	8	3
Radnor	4351	15	2	2254	9	11

T O T A L.

ENGLAND	2115775	2	5	1496129	6	5
WALES	69129	16	6	33650	13	10
TOTAL	2184904	18	11	1529780	—	1

Total sum raised in England and Wales, for	l.
the poor, in 1784	—
Ditto, 1783	—
The medium sum, for the years 1785,	
1784, and 1783, annually raised for the	
poor in England and Wales	—
From this sum, deduct the total of the nett	
expences, in 1776 (as given above	—

And the encreased expence of poor in 1785,
 (that is only nine years) will be found
 to be — — — 474458

Pope Stephen III. was the first who was carried to the Lateran on men's shoulders, 752; Pope Celestine III. kicked the Emperor Henry IV.'s crown off his head, while kneeling, to shew his prerogative of making and unmaking kings, 1191.

Population of England in 1377 was 2,092,978 souls
in 1483 — 4,688,000
in 1688 — 6,500,000
in 1786 — 8,000,000

Porcelain of Saxony brought to perfection, 1719.

Port-holes in ships of war introduced, 1545.

Post horses and stages established, 1483.

Posts, regular, established between London and most towns of England, Scotland, and Ireland, &c. 1635.

Post-offices first established in Paris, 1470; in England, 1642; regulated by parliament, and made general, 1657; and in Scotland, 1695. Increased as follows:

		£.	
1644	it yielded	3,000	per annum.
1654	=====	10,000	
1664	=====	21,000	
1674	=====	43,000	
1685	=====	65,000	
1688	=====	76,318	
1697	=====	90,505	} gross amount
1710	=====	111,461	
1715	=====	145,227	
1744	=====	235,492	
1764	=====	432,084	
1788	=====	400,000	clear amount.

The mail first conveyed by stage coaches, began Aug. 2, 1785; began to be conveyed to Waterford by Milford Haven, 1787. The increase of the revenue by the mail coaches was above 30,000l. in 1789.

Potatoes first brought to England from America, by Sir Fr. Drake, introduced into Ireland, 1610,

Powdering the hair first introduced, 1614.

Presbyterian meeting-house, the first in England at Wandsworth, in Surry, Nov. 20, 1572.

Pressing seamen commenced in 1355.

Prince of Wales, the title of, first given to the King's eldest son, 1286.

Printing invented by J. Faust, 1441; first made public by

- John Guttenburgh, of Mentz, 1458; brought into England by William Caxton, a mercer of London, 1471, who had a press in Westminster-abbey till 1494.
- Printing-house first set up in Constantinople, 1784.
- Printing, the first patent for, 1591.
- Privy Council instituted by Alfred, 896.
- Prometheus struck fire from flints, about 715 before Christ; he being the first person, is said to have stolen it from Heaven; became author of all arts among the Greeks, 1687 before Christ.
- Protectorate. That of the Earl of Pembroke, began Oct. 1216; ended by his death, the same year—Of the Duke of Bedford, began 1422; ended, by his death, September 1435—Of the Duke of Gloucester, began April, 1483; ended by his assuming the royal dignity, June, 1483—Of Somerset, began 1547; ended, by his resignation, 1549—Of Oliver Cromwell, began December, 1653; ended, by his death, 1658—Of Richard Cromwell, began 1658; ended, by his resignation, April, 1659.
- Protestant first began 1530.
- Public-houses, a power of licensing them first granted to Sir Giles Montpeffon, and Sir Francis Michel, for their own emolument, 1620.
- Pumps first invented, 1425.
- Purple, discovery of it, about 500 before Christ.
- Quadrants, solar, introduced 290 before Christ.
- Quicksilver, use of, discov. in refining silver ore, 1540.
- Rainbow, theory of, given, 1611.
- Rains, storms, and winds, first painted by Lorenzetti, 1330.
- Reformation began by Wickliffe, 1370; completed by Henry VIII. 1534; established by Elizabeth, 1558.
- Regatta on the Thames, June 22, 1775.
- Registers of births, marriages, and burials began in 1533.
- Regnant Queen, the first in England, 1553.
- Rice had its first cultivation in S. Carolina by chance, 1702.
- Rivers in England began to be made navigable, 1135. See CANALS.
- Roman Emperor, the first that properly had that title was Augustus Octavius, 27 before Christ.
- Roses first planted in England, 1522.

- Royal Navy of England, the first so called, 1512.
 Royal records of England first commenced 1101.
 Royalty Theatre, in Wells-street, Rosemary-lane, opened April 20, 1787.
 Rum imported into England in 1787 was 2,253,657 Gallons, besides what was smuggled. Its duty was 46,943¹/₁₀ 10s. od.
 Russia began their new year from Jan. 1, 1700.
 Sadan chairs were introduced into England, 1634.
 Saddles in use, 340.
 Saffron first brought to England by a pilgrim, 1389; cultivated 1582.
 Sail-cloth first made in England, 1599.
 Salt-mines in Staffordshire discovered, 1670; rock salt was discovered about 950.
 Saturn's satellites first discov. 1608; ring discov. 1634.
 Saw-mills first erected near London, 1633.
 Scarcity root, a kind of parsnip introduced and propagated in England first by Dr. Letsom, 1787.
 Scarlet dye invented, 1000; first used at Bow, near Stratford, 1643.
 Scenes first introduced into theatres, 1533.
 Sealing charters and deeds first used in England, 1065.
 Seals not much in use with the Saxons, but they signed parchments with the cross; impressions of lead being affixed. There was a seal of King Edward's, at Westminster, about 1188. Coats of arms were not introduced into seals, till 1218. Great seal of England first used to crown grants, &c. 1050; stolen in 1784.
 Seas, the sovereignty of England over the British seas maintained by Selden, and measures taken by the government in consequence, 8 Charles I. 1633.
 Semper Eadem, first used as the motto for the arms of England, Dec. 13, 1702.
 Sheep from England first permitted to be sent to Spain, which has since injured our manufacture, 1467.
 Sheriffs first appointed 1079.
 Sheriffs first appointed in London, 1189.
 Shillings first coined in England, 1505.
 Ship. The first seen in Greece, arrived at Rhodes from Egypt, 1485 before Christ; the first double-decked one

built in England was of 1000 tons burden, by order of Henry VII. 1509; it was called the Great Harry, and cost 14,000*l*. before this, 24 gun ships were the largest in our navy, and these had no port-holes, the guns being on the upper decks only. Port-holes and other improvements were invented by Decharges, a French builder at Brest, in the reign of Lewis XII. 1500—Ship-building, the art of, attributed to the Egyptians, as the first inventors; the first ship (probably a galley) being brought from Egypt to Greece by Danaus, 1485. B. C.

Shipping in England of the Navy contained in

		Tons		Mariners
1588	————	31,385	————	15,272
1660	————	62,594		
1675	————	69,681	————	30,951
1688	————	101,032		
1695	————	112,400	————	45,000
1704	————	104,754	————	41,000
1715	————	167,596		
1721	————	158,233		
1727	————	170,862		
1741	————	198,385		
1749	————	228,215	————	17,000
1754	————	226,246	————	10,000
1760	————	300,416	————	70,000
1774	————	276,046		
1781	————	422,760	————	104,978

Shipping first registered in the River Thames, 1787.

Shoes of the present fashion first worn in England, 1633; but the buckle was not introduced till 1670.

Side-saddles first used in England, 1388.

Signals at sea first devised by James II. 1665.

Silk, wrought, brought from Persia to Greece, 323 B. C.

From India 274 aft. Chr. Known at Rome in Tiberius's time, when a law passed in the Senate, prohibiting the use of plate of massy gold, and also forbidding men to debase themselves by wearing silk, fit only for women. Heliogabulus first wore a garment all silk; silkworms were brought to Europe 300 years later; silk at first of the same value with gold, weight for weight, and thought to grow like cotton, on trees, 220; the Emperor Aurelian, who died in 275, denied

his Empress a robe of silk, because too dear. Silk introduced into Europe by some monks, 551; some monks, who had been in India, in 555, brought from thence silk worms eggs to Constantinople, where raw silk was in time produced in abundance, and worked up into manufactures at Athens, Thebes, Corinth, &c. &c. Charlemagne sent to Offa, King of Mercia, in 780, a present of a belt, a Hunnish sword, and two silken vests; in 1130 Greek manufacturers of silk, brought by Roger, King of Sicily, to Europe, settled at Palarmo, where they taught the Sicilians, not only to breed up the silkworms, but to spin and to weave silk; which art was carried afterwards to Italy and Spain, and also to the South of France, a little before Francis I. who brought it to Touraine. Venice inveigled silk weavers from Greece and Palermo, in Sicily, 1207; silk-mantles worn by some noblemens ladies at a ball at Kennelworth castle, in Warwickshire, 1286; silk manufactured in England, 1504; first silk-manufacture in France, 1521; raw silk not produced there till a long time afterwards; first worn by the English clergy, 1534; silkworms and mulberry-trees propagated by Henry IV. through all France, 1589; broad silk manufacture from raw silk introduced into England, 1620; Lombe's famous silk-throwing machine erected at Derby, in 1719; it contains 26,586 wheels one water wheel moves the whole, and in a day and a night it works 318,504,960 yards of organzine silk. Silk first imported from Persia thro' Russia. 1742.

Silver first coined at Rome, 269 before Christ.

Silver mines first discovered in Germany, 950

Silver mines discovered at Britany, in France, Nov. 1730; in Devonshire, 1294.

Silver plate, or vessels, first made use of in England, by Welfred, a Northumbrian bishop, a lofty and ambitious man, 709; silver knives and forks, spoons, and cups, a very great luxury, 1300.

Sirnames introduced into England by the Normans, and adopted by the nobility, 1200.

Slave-trade began with England, 1556; first commenced, 1503; in S. America, 1550; abolished by the Quakers, 1784. Their importation by Abbe Reynal is said to

have been 9,000,000 of slaves, of which it is said to be 60,000 annually.

In 1768, Great Britain purchased	53,100
America	6,300
France	23,500
Dutch	11,300
Portugal	8,700
Denmark	1,200

104,100 at about 15l.

each, which amounts to 1,582,000l. sterling, but bought by barter.

Smithfield first paved, 1615.

Soap first made at Bristol, 1524.

Sowing corn, &c. the art of, taught by Ceres, 1409 before Christ.

Speaker of the House of Commons, first chosen, 1340.

Speaking trumpets invented by Kircher, a Jesuit, 1652.

Spectacles invented by Spina, a monk of Pisa, 1299.

Sphere invented by Archimedes of Syracuse, 209 B. C.

Spinning-wheel invented at Brunswick, 1530; another invented by Mr. Swindell, at Stockport, in Yorkshire, which finishes, on each spindle, three lays of 30 hanks to the pound in one hour, 1785.

Spurs in use before 1400.

Starching linen first introduced into England, 1552.

Statutes first printed, 1483.

Statute mile first ascertained in England, 1593.

Steam engine invented, for taking ballast or gravel out of rivers, and for raising great quantities of water, and patents granted for, 1618.

Steel may be made three hundred times dearer than standard gold, weight for weight; six steel wire springs for watch pendulums weigh one grain, to the artists, 7s. 6d. each, equal to 2l. 5s. one grain of gold only 2d.

Stockings, silk, first worn by Henry II. of France, 1543.

Howell says, that in 1560, Queen Elizabeth was presented with a pair of black silk knit stockings by her silk-woman, Mrs. Montague, and she never wore cloth ones any more. He adds, that Henry VIII. that magnificent and experienced Prince, wore ordinarily cloth hose, except there came from Spain, by great chance, a pair of silk stockings; for Spain very early abounded

in silk. His son, Edward VI. was presented with a pair of Spanish silk stockings, by his merchant Sir Thomas Gresham, and the present was then much taken notice of; consequently, the invention of knit silk stockings came from Spain. Others relate that William Rider, a London apprentice, seeing, at the house of an Italian merchant, a pair of knit worsted stockings from Mantua, from thence ingeniously made a pair like them, which he presented to the Earl of Pembroke, and were the first of the kind made in England, 1564; the weaving of them was invented by the Rev. Mr. Lee, of Cambridge, 1589.

Stone buildings first introduced into England, 980.

Stone bullets in use in England so late as 1514.

Stone church, the first was built at Lincoln, 628.

Stone cured by a medicine, for which government paid Mrs. Stevens a premium, June, 1739.

Stops in literature introduced, 1520; the colon, 1580; semicolon, 1599.

Strand, London, first built on 1353.

Straw used for the King's bed, 1234.

Stucco-work revived by D'Udine, about 1500.

Style altered by Augustus Cæsar's ordering leap-year to be but once in four years, and the month Sextilis to be called Augustus, 8 years before Christ; again at Rome, by taking twelve days of the calendar, 1582; the Gregorian style received at Paris, by taking off ten days, Dec. 15, 1512; at London, by taking eleven days off the calendar, Sept. 2, 1752.

Sugar first mentioned by Paul Eginetta, a physician, 625; originally from China, and the East; produced in Sicily, 1148; carried to the West-Indies by the Portuguese and Spaniards, 1510; sugar-refining first in England, 1659; imported into England in 1787, above 1,926,741 hundred weight, for which duty to the amount of 1,187,814*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.* was paid.

Sunday schools first established in Yorkshire, 1784; became general in England and Scotland in 1789.

Sun-dials invented, 558 B. C. the first erected at Rome, when time was divided into hours, 308 B. C.

Supremacy of the Pope above the Emperor introduced 607.

Supremacy. The first prince that shook off the yoke of

Rome, and settled the supremacy in himself was Henry VIII. 1533. See Oath.

Surnames first used, 1102; became common, 1200.

Survey of England made, at first by order of Alfred, 900; by William the Conqueror, 1080; by Charles II. 1668.

Swearing, the vice of, introduced, 1072.

Talmud made 117 before Christ.

Tamarisk plant first brought from Germany, 1560.

Tapestry introduced by Sir Francis Crane, 1255; for the encouragement of which King James I. gave 2000*l.* to build a house at Mortlake, in Surry, 1619.

Tar, mineral, discovered at Colebrook-dale, Gloucestershire, in 1787.

Tar-water first recommended by Bishop Berkeley, 1744.

Tea first brought into Europe by the Dutch East India Company, early in the last century; tea, coffee, and chocolate, first mentioned in the statute books, 1660; a quantity of tea brought from Holland by Lord Arlington and Lord Ossory, 1666; the American refused to receive it with a duty, 1773. In 1787, about 18,852*lb.* were imported by the East-India Company, besides what was brought by clandestine trade and smugglers.

Telescopes invented by Z. Jansen, a spectacle-maker at Middleburgh, 1590; the first reflecting one made on the principles of Sir Isaac Newton, 1692.

Theatre; that of Bacchus at Athens, the first ever erected, built by Philo, 420 before Christ. The ruins still exist—The first royal licence for one here was to Shakespear, &c. 1603, to act plays at the Globe, Bankside, or in any part of England; but long before his time, miracles were represented in the open fields, where the devil appeared in person on the stage, shearing the bristles of hogs: thence the old proverb, "Great cry and little wool."—Plays were opposed by the Puritans, 1633, and suspended till 1660, when Charles II. licensed two companies, Killgrew's and Davenant's; the first at the Bull, Vere-street, Clare-market, which in a year or two was removed to Drury-lane, as now; the other in Dorset-gardens. Till this time, boys performed women's parts. Sir William Davenant introduced operas, and both companies united, 1684, and continued together till 1694; when, from the reduced salaries given to the performers,

the principal of them under Betterton obtained a licence, and withdrew to Portugal-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, in 1695.

Theatrical representations introduced into England in 1666, by Geoffery, Prior of St. Swithins, at Winchester.

Thermometers first invented by a Dutchman, 1620.

Theracic duct discovered in a horse, by Eustachius, in 1563; in the human body, by Ol. Rudbec, a Swedish anatomist; Thomas Bartholine, of Copenhagen, and Dr. Jolliffe, of England, 1653.—See Lacteals.

Thread first made at Paisley in Scotland in 1722.

Tides, the first theory of, by Kepler, 1596.

Tiles first used in England, 1246.

Tilts and tournaments instituted in Germany, 919.

Time first computed from the Christian æra, 516; in history, 748.

Time-measurer by water introduced by Scip. Nasica, 159; King Alfred's time-keeper was six large wax-tapers, each 12 inches long; as they burnt unequally owing to the wind, he invented a lanthorn made of wood, and thin scraped plates of ox-horns, glass being a great rarity, 887.—The antients had three sorts of time-measures, hour-glasses, sun-dials, and a vessel full of water with a hole in its bottom.

Tin found in Germany, 1241; in no place before but in Devonshire and Cornwall; in Barbary, 1640.

Titles, first creation to, by patents, 1344. Titles royal, the following is the succession in which the royal titles swelled in England. Henry IV. had the title of "Grace, conferred on him; Henry VI. that of "Excellent Grace;" Edward IV. that of "High and Mighty Prince;" Henry VII. "Highness;" Henry VIII. "Majesty" (and was the first and last that was stiled "Dread Sovereign"); and James I. that of "Sacred," or "Most Excellent Majesty." That of "Majesty" was first given to Louis XI. of France; before, it was the title only of Emperors: the kings of Arragon, Castile, and Portugal had the title only of "Highness;" those of England, "Your Grace;" those of France, "Your Despotism."

Tobacco first discov. by the Spaniards in Yucatan. 1520; introduced into France by Nicot, 1560; first brought into England, 1583; allowed to be cultivated in Ireland, 1779.

Toll-gates, or turnpikes, first in England, 1350.

Tolls gathered in London, first for repairing the highways of Holborn, Gray's-inn-lane, and St. Martin's-lane, 1346.

Touching for the King's-evil introduced by Edward the Confessor, 1046.

Tournaments began in 870; instituted by Henry, Emperor of Germany, 919.

Tourniquet, the, invented by one Morell, at the siege of Benfancon, 1674; Petit, of France, invented the screw tourniquet, 1718.

Tragedy, the first, acted at Athens, on a waggon, by Theſpis, 535 before Christ.

Treaties with any foreign nation, began, 1272, with the Flemings.

Trumpets first sounded before the Kings of England, by order of Offa, King of Mercia, 790.

Tulips first brought to England, 1578.

Turkeys came into England, 1573. The first eat in Europe was in France, 1570.

Tythes first established in England, 808.

Venereal disease first appeared in Europe, at Naples, 1493.

Ventilators invented by the Rev. Dr. Hales, 1740.

Venus, her transit over the sun, June 2, 1660.

Villain, a, made a freeman by the Queen, 1572; he was born on her lordship of Taunton-Dean, Somersetshire.

Vine-dressers, a colony of, from Phocæa, in Ionia, settled at Marseilles, who instructed the South Gauls in tillage, vine-dressing, and commerce, about 600 before Christ. Some think the vines are aborigines of Languedoc and Provence, and that they grew spontaneously on the Mediterranean shores of Italy, France, and Spain.

Vines planted in Germany and North Gaul, 276.

Vines and sugar-canes planted in Madeira, 1420.

Violins invented about 1477.

Votes of the House of Commons first printed, 1677.

Voyage round the world, the first, 1525.

Voyage round the world by Sir Francis Drake, 1580.

Voyage round the globe by the Dutch, first in 1598; secondly in 1614.

Vulgate edition of the Bible discovered, 218.

Watches invented at Nuremberg, in Germany, 1477; first used in astronomical observations, 1500.—The

Emperor Charles V. was the first who had any thing that might be called a watch, though some call it a small table-clock, 1530.—Watches first brought to England from Germany, 1597; spring pocket ones invented by Hooke, 1658.

Water mixed with wine in the Sacrament, first introduced, 122.

Water, first conveyed to London by leaden pipes, 21 Henry III. 1237, It took near 50 years to complete it; the whole being finished, and Cheapside conduit erected, only in 1285—An engine erected at Broken wharf, to convey water by leaden pipes, 1594—The New River brought to London from Amwel in Hertfordshire, at an immense expence, by Sir Hugh Middleton, in 1614—The city supplied with its water, by conveyances of wooden pipes in the streets, and small leaden ones to the houses; the New River Company incorporated, 1620.—So late as Queen Anne's time, there were water-carriers at Aldgate-pump, as now at Edinburgh.

Water-mills for grinding corn were invented by Bellifarius, while besieged in Rome by the Goths, 529. The antients parched their corn, and pounded it in mortars. Afterwards mills were invented, which were turned by men and beasts with great labour; and yet Pliny mentions wheels turned by water.

Weavers, two, from Brabant, settled at York; which says King Edward, may prove of great benefit to us and our subjects, 1331.

Weavers, dyers, cloth-drapers, linen-makers, silk-throwsters, &c. Flemish, settled at Canterbury, Norwich, Sandwich, Colchester, Maidstone, Southampton. &c. on account of the Duke of Alva's persecution, 1567. They taught the English the making of baize, ferges, Norwich crapes, &c. The baize-makers chiefly settled at Colchester.

Weighing-engine, or beam, a public one set up in London, and all commodities ordered to be weighed by the city-officer, called the Weigh-master, who was to do justice between buyer and seller, stat. 3. Edward II. 1309.

Weight and measures invented, 869 before Christ; fixed to a standard in England, 1257.

Whalebone found by the English ships at Cape Breton, 1521; first mentioned brought home with oil, 1617.

- Whale-fishery, the first English, at Spitsbergen, 1598.
- Whales killed at Newfoundland and Iceland for their oil only, 1573; the use of their bones and fins not yet known, consequently no stays worn by ladies.
- Whitehall preachers first appointed from the two universities, April 5, 1724.
- Wind-guns invented, 1648.
- Wild-fire invented by a Grecian, 663.
- Windmills invented, 1299.
- Windows of glass first used in England for houses, 1180.
- Winds and months, present names given to them by Charlemagne, 788.
- Wines sold by apothecaries as a cordial, 1300; sold at 20s. the tun, and the second sort at 13s. 4d. 1389.
- Wines first made in Britain, 256.
- Wire invented at Nuremberg, 1410. Mills invented in Germany, 1563.
- Wire-mill, the first set up at Sheen, by a Dutchman, 1663.
- Wood first cultivated in England, 1582.
- Wood cuts invented, 1460.
- Wood's patent for coining granted, Jan. 1723.
- Woollen-cloth, manufactures of, in all civilized countries, and in very remote ages, and probably of linen also. Diodorus Siculus, who wrote in Augustus Cæsar's time, 21, relates, that in the isle of Malta, several mercantile wares were made, particularly very fine cloth. Strabo, speaking of Turtetania, in Lusitania, says, in 34, that cloths were formerly the exports of that country, but that they have now another woollen manufacture of most excellent beauty, such as that of the Corai, a people of Asia, from whence the rams were bought at a talent each, or 100l.
- Woollen cloth manufactures commenced at Sedan, in France, 1646; the first made in England was in 1331; greatly improved by the Walloons, 1668; first dyed and dressed in England in 1667. Its export from Great Britain in 1787 was 3,687, 795l. 12s. 2d. value.
- Workers, cloth, 70 families of, from the Netherlands, settled in England by Edward III.'s invitation, for promoting the woollen manufacture, 1330.
- Wormwood and other plants, used for preserving malt-liquors, before the use of hops, 1492.



Year, the solar one, found to consist of 365 days, 5 hours and 49 min. 285; introduced by Cæsar, 45 B. C.
Yeoman of the Guards first instituted, Oct. 30, 1485.
Zodiac, signs of the, invented by Anaximander, 547 B. C.

EARTHQUAKES, FAMINES, INUNDATIONS,
STORMS, TEMPESTS, FROSTS,
ACCIDENTAL FIRES, &c.

ABBOTSBURY had 22 houses destroyed by fire, Oct. 1784.
Ailesbury had 30 houses burnt, May 6, 1773.
Aldbourn, in Wilts, had 200 houses burnt, Aug. 23, 1777.
Alexandria library destroyed by fire 47 years before Christ, which contained 400,000 manuscripts.
Alresford, in Hampshire, totally burnt, 1160.
Amersbury, in Wiltshire, had 10,000l. damage done by a fire, that destroyed 32 houses, June 3, 1751.
Amsterdam opera-house burnt, 150 persons lost their lives, 1772.
Apollo's temple at Antioch, burnt 362 before Christ.
Archangel, in Russia, damaged by a dreadful fire, 1763; had 200 houses destroyed by a fire, Oct. 16, 1777.
Archindschan, in Turkey, destroyed by an earthquake, when 12,000 inhabitants were buried in the ruins, 1784.
Auburn, in Wiltshire, had 72 dwellings of 20,000l. value, destroyed by a fire, Sept. 12, 1760.
Aurora frigate lost, and never heard of after, 1771.
Avelino, a city in Naples destroyed by an earthquake, Nov. 29, 1732.
Balbec totally obliterated by an earthquake, Dec. 5, 1759.
Barbadoes had two dreadful fires, May and Decemb. 1766, and Oct. 16, 1784, a peregrination of the earth destroyed several habitations, mills, &c. &c. damaged by a storm, Sept. 2, 1786.
Barkey greatly damaged by a fire, Aug. 18, 1748.
Barnwell, near Cambridge, destroyed by a fire, Sept. 30, 1731; again Dec. 16, 1757.
Bath burnt, 1116; and again, 1137; a fire on the South Parade, did 5000l. damage, June 24, 1756.

108 EARTHQUAKES, STORMS, &c.

- Bellingham, in Northumberland, had 25 houses burnt, Aug. 25, 1750.
- Belton, in Rutlandshire, had 27 houses besides barns, &c. destroyed by fire, May 27, 1776.
- Bengeworth, near Evesham, had 12 houses burnt, Aug. 25, 1750.
- Bere Regis, in Dorsetshire, had 42 houses, besides out-houses, destroyed by fire, June 8, 1788.
- Berghen, in Norway, had 1660 families burnt out of their dwellings, 1756.
- Biggleswade nearly destroyed by a fire, June 16, 1785.
- Billing, Great, in Northamptonshire, had its steeple destroyed by lightning, April 11, 1759.
- Billingsgate, a great fire there, 1713, and Jan. 13, 1755.
- Bingham, Sir John's, castle, in Ireland, burnt, 50,000l. damage, Nov. 11, 1755.
- Blandford, in Dorset, burnt June 4, 1731, 300 houses; again, 1775.
- Bon, the palace of the Electoral Prince of Cologne, there was burnt, Jan. 15, 1777, to the value of 200,000l.
- Boston, in New England, sustained a loss by fire of its court-house and records, Dec. 23, 1747; again, of above 100,000l. March 20, 1760; again in 1761, and 1764, 1775; again, April 20, 1787, 100 houses burnt.
- Bradford, in Wiltshire, damaged by a fire, April 30, 1742.
- Bradstow pier, in Kent, was destroyed by a storm, Jan. 2, 1767; rebuilt in 1772.
- Bremen greatly damaged by an explosion of gunpowder, when 1000 houses were destroyed, and 40 persons killed, Sept. 10, 1739.
- Brest magazine, 400 yards long, was destroyed by fire, to the value of 7,000,000l. in stores, besides the building, Jan. 19, 1744; Marine Hospital burnt, with 50 galley slaves, Dec. 1, 1766; magazine, &c. destroyed by fire, July 10, 1784, at the value of 1,000,000l.
- Bridge-town, Barbadoes, destroyed by a fire, April 18, 1668; had 160 dwelling-houses destroyed by a fire, Feb. 8, 1756; again, 120, Feb. 14, 1758; again, May 14, 1766; again, Dec. 27, 1767.
- Brightelmstone block-house washed away by the sea, Nov. 19, 1786.
- Brussels greatly damaged by a fire, and the ducal palace consumed, Jan. 31, 1730.

Bungay, in Suffolk, burnt, March 1, 1689.

Cafan, a city of Tartary, burnt Oct. 15, 1752, and 1765.

Catworth, in Huntingdonshire, greatly damaged by fire, Aug. 3, 1753.

Ceuta, in Barbary, had 200 houses blown down by a storm, Feb. 1751-2.

Charlestown, in New England, greatly damaged by a storm, 1761; burnt by the English troops, June 17, 1775.

Charlestown, in South Carolina, infested with worms, June, 1751; destroyed by a hurricane, Sept. 15, 1753; had 250 dwellings, besides out-houses, burnt, to the amount of 100,000*l.* sterling, Jan. 15, 1778; taken by the British forces, May, 1779.

Chatham had 28 houses destroyed by a fire, May 11, 1774.

Chelm, in Poland, had 268 dwelling-houses and 107 ware-houses of merchandize destroyed by a fire, May 4, 1788.

Cheltenham, in Gloucestershire, had 4000*l.* damages by a storm, June, 1731.

Chester nearly destroyed by an accidental fire, 1471; a great number of people killed by an explosion of gun-powder at a puppet-shew, Nov. 5, 1772.

Chigi, in Italy, a principality, had a fire that extended upwarde of 12 miles, not leaving the vestige of a tree, or even a vine. The cause was unknown, Aug. 1788.

Christiana, in Denmark, had one quarter of that place destroyed by fire, April 9, 1787, to the value of 100,000 rixdollars, or 13,000*l.*

Civita Vecchia, greatly damaged by an explosion of gun-powder, Sept. 1779.

Cologne received great damage, and had its bridge, with 100 persons, besides carts, &c. carried away, Dec. 1, 1747, by a flood.

Colossus of Rhodes, thrown down by an earthquake, 214 before Christ; it weighed 720,000*l.*

Constantinople had above 12,000 houses and 7000 inhabitants destroyed by a fire, Sept. 27, 1729; again, which burnt five days, May 31, 1745; again, 12,000 houses, Jan. 29, 1749-50; again, near 10,000 in June, 1750; again, 4000, and the plague 7000 persons, in 1751; nearly destroyed by an earthquake, and 3000 inhabitants killed, Sept. 2, 1754; had 500

houses burnt, 1756; had 15,000 houses and 1000 persons burnt, July 5, 1756; considerable havock made in 1761, 1765, 1767, 1769, 1771. 600 houses were burnt, Feb. 19, 1782. June 10 following, 7000; and Aug. 22, following, there were 10,000 houses, 50 mosques, 100 cornmills, &c. destroyed. On Aug. 5, 1784, 10,000 horses, &c. were destroyed; had 2200 houses burnt, Sept. 4, 1778; and 7000 houses in July, 1782. Another destroyed 10,000 houses, August 4, 1784.

Copenhagen burnt, 1728, when 77 streets were destroyed. Corah, Dathan, and Abiram, swallowed up by the earth, 1489 before Christ.

Cotton's wharf, London, burnt, 40,000*l.* damage, Aug. 12, 1751.

Crediton, in Devonshire, had 460 houses destroyed by a fire, Aug. 14, 1743; great part of the town was burnt down, May 2, 1769; and another destroyed 39 houses, May 1, 1772.

Crementz, in Hungary, totally destroyed by a fire, 1777.

Cullerne, in Wilts, six miles from Bath, burnt by accident, and 32 families rendered destitute, April 1, 1774.

Damas, in Barbary, nearly destroyed by an earthquake, with 60,000 of the inhabitants, Dec. 3, 1759.

Damerham, Wiltshire, had 3000*l.* damage by a fire, July 14, 1755.

Dearth, 1094; so great in England and France, that a quarter of wheat was sold for 20*s.* almost as much as 6*l.* now, followed by a pestilential fever, 1193, 1194, 1195; another, 1222; another with a murrain, when wheat sold for 40*s.* a quarter, as much as 8*l.* now, 1315; wheat sold for 3*l.* a bushel, 1316; another great one with a murrain, 1385; two others, 1348 and 1353; again, when bread was made, in many places, of fern-roots and ivy-berries, 1438; 2,000,000*l.* was paid for corn imported in a dearth, 1565; and 1,200,000*l.* in 1748.

Debenham, in Suffolk, had 38 houses burnt, March 1, 1743-4.

Delft, in Holland, nearly destroyed by a fire, 1536.

Delphos, temple of, burnt, 548 before Christ.

Deluge of Deucalion, in Thessaly, 1529 before Christ.

Deluge, general, threatened, in the year of the world,

- 1536; began Nov. 25, 1656, i. e. 2348 before Christ. It continued 377 days. Noah left the ark, on Friday, Dec. 18, 2347 before Christ.
- Deptford victualling-office burnt, Jan. 16, 1748-9; the store-house there, Sept. 2, 1758; the Red-house there, Feb. 26, 1761; the King's mill, Dec. 1775.
- Diana, temple of, at Ephesus, burnt, 1148 before Christ.
- Dollart sea, between Groningen and East Friseland, formed by an inundation, 1277.
- Don river overflowed its banks, and did great damage, Aug. 10, 1750.
- Dorchester, in Dorsetshire, burnt, Aug. 7, 1613.
- Dorington, in Warwickshire, greatly damaged by fire, Aug. 3, 1753.
- Dort, sea broke in at, drowned 100,000 people, 1421.
- Douglas-castle, near Edinburgh, burnt, Dec. 11, 1758.
- Drontheim, in Norway, had 62 houses and 12 magazines destroyed by a fire, Dec. 3, 1788, to the amount of 67,500*l.* loss.
- Drury-lane theatre, with near 60 houses, destroyed by a fire, Jan. 1671-2.
- Durham, had 25 houses burnt 691.
- Earthquake, one in Asia that overturned 12 cities, 17; Herculeaneum buried by one, 79; four cities in Asia two in Greece, and three in Galatia, overturned, 107; Antioch destroyed, 115; one that swallowed up Nicomedia, and several cities, 120; one in Macedonia, swallowed up 150 cities, 357; at Nicomedia, in Bithynia, 358; at Jerusalem and Constantinople, 363; in Italy, 369; Nice destroyed, 370; a general one, 377; one, from September to November, swallowed up several cities in Europe, 394; five at different parts of Europe, 400; one swallowed up several villages of the Cimbri, 417; one in Palestine, 419; one at Constantinople, 434; at Constantinople, Alexandria, and Antioch, 446; one that destroyed Antioch, Sept. 14, 458; one at Constantinople that lasted 40 days, 480; one at Antioch, that destroyed that and other cities, 526; another at Antioch, that swallowed up 4800 inhabitants, 528; Pompeopolis, in Mysia, swallowed up, 541; one almost universal, 544; one at Constantinople, 552; one at Rome and Constantinople, 557; city of Beritus destroyed, the isle of Coos shaken, and Tripoli and

Bilbus damaged, 560; at Daphne and Antioch, 581; six hundred cities destroyed, 742; in Palestine and Syria, where thousands lost their lives, 746; at Mecca, where 1500 houses and 90 towers were thrown down, 867; Constantinople overthrown, and Greece shaken, 986; one at Batavia, 1021; at Worcester and Derby, 1048; one on April 6, 1076, in England; and again, in 1081, and 1089; one throughout England, followed by a scarcity, 1090; one in Shropshire, 1110; one which overwhelmed Liege and Rottenburg, in Sweden, 1112; one in December, at Antiochia, which destroyed several cities and towns, and overturned the castle of Triaeth, and the cities of Mariseum and Mamistria, 1114; in Lombardy, for forty days, 1117; one in December, 1118; one in September, 1120; in August, in many parts of the kingdom, 1133; one in August, 1134; one that swallowed up Catania, and fifteen thousand souls, 1137; at Lincoln, 1142; Antioch, Tripoli, and Damascus destroyed, 1159; at Oxenhall, near Darlington, in Durham, 1178; in Hungary and England, 1179; one that overthrew the church of Lincoln and others, 1185; at Calabria, in Sicily, and a city, with its inhabitants, lost in the Adriatic sea, 1186; Verona greatly damaged, 1187; in Somersetshire, 1199; at Brisa, in Lombardy, where 2000 lives were lost, 1222; one in England, Feb. 14, 1248; one in Somersetshire, 1249; one at St. Albans, 1250; general one, that threw down St. Michael's, on the Hill, without Glastonbury, 1247; the greatest ever known in England, Nov. 14, 1318; a dreadful one in Germany, 1346; several churches thrown down, May 21, 1382; a very dreadful one, accompanied with thunder and lightening, Sept. 28, 1426; one in Naples, when 40,000 persons perished, 1456; in Italy, 1510; in the isle of Cuba, 1530; at Ryegate, Croydon, and Dorking, in-Surrey, May 25, 1551; in China, 1556; at Knanstone, in Herefordshire, which overthrew Kingston chapel, and removed houses, highways, &c. Feb. 17, 1751; in Yorkshire, Worcesterhire, Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, &c. Feb. 26, 1574; in London and Westminster, when part of St. Paul's and the Temple churches fell, and many houses were overthrown, it was felt at Sandwich,

where it agitated the sea, and at Dover, where part of the rock and castle fell into the sea; Saltwood castle and Sutton church, in Kent, fell, April 6, 1580; in Peru, 1581 and 1582, in Dorsetshire, where it removed a considerable piece of ground, Jan. 13, 1583; in Bohemia, Moravia, and Hungary, 1590; in Japan, where thousands were destroyed, and several cities swallowed up, 1596; in Kent, where the hills became vallies full of water, 1596; in Peru, at Quito and Arequipa, 1600; in Banda, in the East Indies, 1621; at Manilla, 1637; in Calabria, in Italy, March 27, 1638; at Mechlin, 1640; in Norway, May 24, 1657; in France, June, 1660; at Ragusa, in Illyrium, near 6000 inhabitants were lost, and several towns in Dalmatia and Albania, April 6, 1667; in China, 1668; in Staffordshire and Derbyshire, 1677; another in 1678; in Oxfordshire and Staffordshire, 1679; at Oxford, 1683; at Naples, where a third part of that city and much shipping were destroyed, June 6 and 7, 1668; Smyrna destroyed, July 10, 1688; one felt in England, France, and Germany, 100,000 perished by it; Lime, in Dorsetshire, nearly destroyed, 1689; Port-Royal, in Jamaica, destroyed, and 3000 people lost, Sept. 1692; Messina, in Sicily, overturned in a moment, 18,000 persons perished; in the island, 60,000, Jan. 1693; one at China, June 19, 1718; Palermo, in Sicily, nearly destroyed, and 6000 persons lost, Sept. 2, 1726; at Boston, in New England, Oct. 29, 1727; the whole kingdom of Chili swallowed up, with St. Jago, 1730; four provinces in China swallowed up, July 31, 1731; At Aynho, in Northamptonshire, Oct. 10, 1731; one at Naples, 1731; another in the city of Avelino, which it destroyed, and Oriana in great part, Nov. 24, 1732; in Calabria, where the territory of Nova Casa sunk 29 feet without destroying a building, April 18, 1733; at Arendel and Shoreham, Oct. 25, 1734; in Ireland, which destroyed five churches and above 100 houses, Aug. 1734; in Hungary, which turned round a mountain, Oct. 23, 1736; at Smyrna, April, 1739; at Palermo, which swallowed up a convent, but the monks escaped, Feb. 4, 1739-40; at Leghorn, Jan. 5 and 6, 1742; in Somersetshire, June 15, 1745; a terrible one at Lima, which destroyed that city, and 5000

persons lost their lives ; there were 74 churches, 14 monasteries, and 15 hospitals thrown down, and the loss in effects reckoned immense, from Oct. 27 to Nov. 20, 1746 ; it extended itself to Calloa, which was destroyed, with about 5000 of its inhabitants ; in London, Feb. 8, and March 8, 1750 ; at Liverpool, Chester, and Manchester, April 2, 1750 ; at Fiume, in the Gulph of Venice, Feb. 5, 1751 ; the greatest part of the city of Adrianople destroyed, August 22, 1752 ; Grand Cairo had two thirds of the houses, and 40,000 inhabitants swallowed up, Sept. 2, 1754 ; the city of Quito, in Peru destroyed, April 24, 1755 ; the island of Meteline, in the Archipelago, when 2000 houses were overthrown, May, 1755 ; a terrible one, Nov. 1, 1755, which did considerable damage at Oporto, in Portugal, and Saville, in Spain, but more particularly at Lisbon, where, in about eight minutes, most of the houses, and 50,000 inhabitants were destroyed, and whole streets swallowed up ; the cities of Coimbra and Bruga suffered, and St. Ubes was swallowed up ; at Faro, 3000 inhabitants were buried, great part of Malaga was destroyed, one half of Fez, in Morocco, and 12,000 Arabs were swallowed up, and above half of the island of Madeira destroyed ; it extended 5000 miles ; at the Azores isles, where 10,000 were buried in the ruins, and the island divided in two, July 9, 1757 ; at Bourdeaux, in France, Aug. 11, 1758 ; at Tripoly, in Syria, which extended near 10,000 miles, when Damas lost 6000 inhabitants, and several other cities, with the remains of Balbec, were destroyed between Oct. and Dec. 1759 ; Truxillo, in Peru, was swallowed up in Nov. 1759 ; in Syria, Oct. 30, 1760 ; in the Molucia islands, 1763 ; one at Constantinople, that buried 880 persons, May 22, 1766 ; at Martinico, Aug. 1767, where 1600 lost their lives ; and at St. Pierre, 1767 ; at Komora and Buda, June 28, 1768 ; one in the Brazils, 1772 ; in the Archipelago, where 700 houses and 1000 inhabitants were lost, and in Dec. 1770 ; one at Fez, in Morocco, May 6, 1773 ; in Kerry, in Ireland, June, 1773 ; Guatimalia, in New Spain, entirely swallowed up, and many thousand inhabitants perished, Dec. 15, 1773 ; at Radicofani, near Florence, in Italy, great damage was done Oct. 5,

1777; at Smyrna, June 25, &c. 1778, which destroyed great part of that city; at Tauris, in Persia, where 15,000 houses were thrown down, and great part of the inhabitants perished, March 3, 1780; at Calabria, and in the isle of Sicily, 1783; again, 1784, which totally destroyed Messina, &c. &c. at Archindischan, when it destroyed the town, and 12,000 inhabitants, July 18, 1784; Arcuipo destroyed, 1785; in the North of England, Aug. 11, 1786; at Iceland, and some parts of Germany, Nov. 1784; at Barbadoes, Oct. 1784; in Calabria, in Italy, April 10, 1785; in Scotland, and different parts in the North of England, Aug. 11, 1786 in Mexico and other parts of New Spain, April 18, 1787; Bergh-di-San-Sepolero, in Tuscany; had its cathedral, bishop's palace, &c. destroyed, Sept. 30, 1789, with the adjacent towns of Castello, &c. and Borgo had 150 houses destroyed and 30 houses, &c. swallowed up by an opening of the earth.

East Smithfield had 28 houses, &c. burnt, April 11, 1761.

Edinburgh burnt 1544.

Elbe river overflowed, and did 90,000l. damage, Aug. 31, 1651.

Eldon, near Thetford, in Norfolk, had 50 houses burnt, June 4, 1752.

Elstree, or Eastree, in Cambridgeshire, nearly destroyed by an accidental fire, April 3, 1774.

Ewelme, in Oxfordshire, had 15 houses burnt, May 23, 1755.

Ezerghan, on the confines of Armenia, destroyed by an earthquake, with 6000 inhabitants, July 18, 1784.

Fakenham, in Norfolk, greatly damaged by a fire, Aug. 4, 1738.

Famine, which lasted seven years, 1708 before Christ; at Rome, when many persons threw themselves into the Tyber, 440 before Christ; in Britain, so that the inhabitants eat the barks of trees, 272 after Christ; one in Scotland, where thousands were starved, 306; in England and Wales, where 40,000 were starved, 310; all over Britain, 325; at Constantinople, 446; in Italy, where parents eat their children, 450; in Scotland, 576; all over England, Wales, and Scotland, 739; another in Wales, 747; in Wales and Scotland, 792; again in Scotland, 803; again in Scotland, when thousands were starved, 823; a severe one in

Wales, 836; in Scotland, which lasted 4 years, 954; famines in England, 864, 974, 976, 1005; in Scotland, which lasted 2 years, 1047; in England, 1050, 1087; in England and France, from 1193 to 1195; in England, 1251, 1315, 1318, 1335, 1348; in England and France, called the dear summer, 1353; in England, 1389 and 1438.

Fires in London, one which destroyed great part of that city, 982; again in 1087, 1132, and in 1136; on London bridge, which destroyed 2000 persons, July 10, 1212; one at Leadenhall, 1484; the remarkable one that burnt down 113,000 houses, the city gates, Guildhall, &c. 86 churches, amongst which was St. Paul's cathedral, and 400 streets; the ruins of this city, were 436 acres, extending from the Tower to the Temple church, and from the north-east gate to Holborn-bridge and Fleet-ditch; it broke out near the Monument, Sept. 2, 1666, and burnt four days and nights. In Southwark, 600 houses, 1676; in the Temple, Jan. 26, 1679; Gray's-Inn, Feb. 7, 1680; Thames-street, Jan. 24, 1715; Limehouse, 1716; St. Catherine's, 1673 and 1734; Battle-bridge, Aug. 12, 1749; Cornhill, March 25, 1748, Nov. 10, 1759, and Nov. 7, 1765; Inner-Temple, Jan. 4, 1736-7; Lincoln's-Inn-square, June 27, 1752; Staples-Inn, where three persons were burnt, Nov. 27, 1356; London temporary-bridge, April 11, 1759; King-street, Covent-garden, had 50 houses burnt, 70,000l. damage, Dec. 23, 1759; Fishmonger's hall, and several houses in Thames-street, Feb. 10, 1761; 14 houses in Swallow-street, April 24, 1761; at Rotherhithe, June 1, 1765; Throgmorton-street, May 9, 1772; Chandos-street, Covent-garden, Nov. 10, 1772; Cornhill, June 6, 1773; in the Tower, Jan. 31, 1774; in King-street, Covent-garden, May 4, 1774; at Sidney-house, in the Old Bailey, Aug. 1, 1775; in Russel-street, Covent-garden, Sept. 29, 1775; at the Savoy, March 2, 1776; in Pope's-head alley, Cornhill, Dec. 1, 1778; at Hermitage-stairs, which destroyed 31 houses, besides other buildings, March 16, 1779; at Horseley-down, Apr. 30, 1780, of near 30 houses, besides warehouses and shipping; London-bridge waterworks, Oct. 31, 1779; in the Strand, near the New Church, 1781; Gun dock,

Wapping, where 14 houses were burnt, Sept. 23, 1783; at Mr. Seddon's, in Aldersgate-street, and Bartholomew-close, which destroyed 100,000*l.* worth of goods, Nov. 5, 1783; opposite Exeter Exchange, in July, 1784; in Abchurch-lane, July 27, 1784; Spring-garden Gate, April 2, 1785; Compton-street, 16 Houses, June 12, 1785; Dockhead, which destroyed several warehouses to a very considerable loss, May 2, 1785; in Holborn, June 13, 1785; James-street, Hay-market, 1786; Vine-street, Piccadilly, Oct. 2, 1786; the corner of Bow-street, Covent-garden, Jan. 10, 1788; the Opera House, in the Hay-market, June 17, 1789.

Flaxley Abbey, built in the reign of Henry I. totally destroyed by a fire, April 1, 1777, with 7000*l.* loss.

Flushing, in Zealand, damaged by fire, and the Prince of Orange's house burnt Jan. 1748-9.

Font-hill, near Salisbury, burnt down, valued at 30,000*l.* Feb. 12, 1775.

Frost, in Britain, lasted 5 months, 220; the Thames frozen 9 weeks, 250; most of the rivers in Britain frozen 6 weeks, 291; a severe frost in Scotland 14 weeks, 359; the Pontus sea was entirely frozen over, and the sea between Constantinople and Scutari, 401; so severe a frost all over Britain, that the rivers were frozen up for above two months, 508; one so great, that the Danube was quite frozen over, 558; the Thames frozen for six weeks, when booths were built on it, 695; one that continued from Oct. 1, to Feb. 26, 760; one in England, which lasted nine weeks, 827; carriages were used on the Adriatic sea, 859; the Mediterranean was frozen over, and passable in carts, in 860; most of the rivers in England frozen for two months, 908; the Thames frozen 13 weeks, 923; one that lasted 120 days, which began Dec. 22, 987; the Thames frozen 5 weeks, 998; a frost on Midsummer-day so vehement, that the corn and fruits were destroyed, 1035; the Thames froze 14 weeks, 1063; a frost in England from November to April, 1076; several bridges in England, being then of timber, broken down by a frost, 1114; a frost from Jan. 14, to March 22, 1205; one of fifteen weeks, 1207; the Mediterranean was frozen over, and the merchants passed with

their merchandizes in carts, in 1234; the Cattegat, or sea between Norway and Denmark, was frozen and that from Oxflo, in Norway, they travelled on the ice to Jutland, in 1294; the sea between Norway, and the promontory of Scagernit frozen over, and from Sweden to Gothland, in 1296; the Baltic was covered with ice 14 weeks, between the Danish and Sweedish islands, in 1306; the Baltic was passable for foot passengers and horsemen for six weeks, in 1323; the sea was frozen over, and passable from Straulsund to Denmark, in 1349; the Baltic was quite frozen over from Pomerania to Denmark, in 1402; the whole sea between Gothland and Geland was froze, and from Restock; to Gezoer, in 1408; the ice bore riding on from Lubec to Prussia, and the Baltic was covered with ice from Mecklenburg to Denmark, in 1423, 1426, and in 1457. The sea between Constantinople and Iskodar, was passable on ice, in 1620; one in England from Nov. 24, to Feb. 10, 1434, when the Thames was froze below bridge to Gravesend; another 13 weeks, 1683; a great frost for three months with heavy snows, from Dec. to March, 1709; again in 1716, when a fair was held on the Thames; another began Dec. 24, 1739; and continued 9 weeks or 103 days; again in 1742; in Russia, very severe, 1747; and in England, 1754; in Germany, 1760; in 1763, which lasted 94 days; 1779, which lasted 84 days; in 1784, which lasted 89 days; in 1785, which lasted 115 days; in 1788, which lasted only from Nov. to Jan. 1789, when the Thames was crossed opposite the Custom-house, the Tower, Execution Dock, Putney, Brentford, &c. It was in general through Europe, particularly in Holland, at the same time.

Gabel, in Bohemia, a large town, totally destroyed by a fire, May 11, 1788.

Gera, near Leipfick, in Germany, totally destroyed by a fire, Sept. 18, 1780.

Gibraltar nearly destroyed by a storm, Feb. 3, 1766.

Gillingwood, Yorkshire, burnt down, Dec. 11, 1750.

Glasgow damaged by fire, June 3, 1749.

Gloucester damaged by a violent rain, Sept. 2, 1750.

Gloucester abbey burnt, 1102; again, 1122.

Godwin sands, on the coast of Kent, occasioned by an innundation of the sea, 1100.

George's St. town in Grenada, destroyed by a fire, Nov. 1, 1775.

Grand Cairo, nearly destroyed by an earthquake, and 40,000 inhabitants lost, June 2, 1754.

Gravesend burnt, 1727.

Greenwich Hospital had its chapel and one quadrangle of the whole building destroyed by a fire, Jan. 2, 1779.

Grenada, a dreadful fire there, 1772, when the town of St. George was totally destroyed.

Guildhall, London, burnt, 1666.

Hadnam, in Oxfordshire, had 60 houses burnt, April 5, 1760.

Hastings burnt, 1377.

Haxey, in Axholme, Lincolnshire, had 56 houses burnt, valued at 10,000*l.* March 4, 1743-4.

Herculaneum suffered first by an earthquake, Feb. 5, 63; totally overwhelmed with Pompeium, by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius, Nov. 1, 79; discovered, 1730; 150 vols. of MSS. found there in a chest, Dec. 1754.

Hermitage brewhouse burnt down, 20,000*l.* damage, May 1, 1755.

Hindon, in Wilts, had 150 houses burnt, July 2, 1754.

Hitchen, in Herts, had 20 houses burnt, Sept. 11, 1762.

Holm-chapel, in Cheshire, nearly destroyed by fire, July 10, 1753.

Honiton, in Devonshire, nearly destroyed by a fire, July 19, 1747; 140 houses burnt, 1765.

Hugh de Beauvois, with 40,000 foreigners, coming to the assistance of King John, perished in a storm, 1115.

Jamaica, earthquakes at June 7, 1692; hurricane, Aug. 20, 1722, and Sept. 1, 1734, and Oct. 1744; another which did 300,000*l.* damage, Aug. 10, 1751, in 1781, and July 30, 1784.

Inundations—the Thames destroyed a great number of the inhabitants of its banks, 9 years after Christ; the Severn overflowed, and destroyed vast quantities of cattle, in 80; the Medway overflowed its banks and drowned the country, 87; the Humber overflowed, and laid the adjacent country, for 50 miles, under water, 95; the Severn overflowed, and drowned 5000 head of cattle, and people in their beds, 1115; the Humber overflowed, 125; the Trent overflowed above 20 miles on each side of its banks, and drowned many

people, 214; the Tweed had a sudden inundation, and destroyed a considerable number of the inhabitants of its banks, 218; an inundation of the sea, in Lincolnshire, which laid under water many thousand acres, which have not been recovered to this time, 245; the Ouse, in Bedfordshire, overflowed, and drowned numbers of people and cattle, 250; an inundation of the Humber, 269; another in the isle of Thanet, 317; another which destroyed all the inhabitants in Ferne island, seven miles S. W. from Holy-island, 323; an irruption of the sea in Lancashire, 330; an inundation of the Tweed, 336; the Severn overflowed, 350; above 5000 people lost in Cheshire by an irruption, 353; an inundation of the Dee, 387; another of the Dee, which drowned 40 families, 415; an irruption of the sea in Hampshire, 419; another irruption in North and South Wales, 441; an inundation of the Severn, 487; an inundation of the Humber, 1529; an inundation of the sea in Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex, 575; an inundation of the sea in Cheshire and Lancashire, 649; an inundation of the Medway, 669; an inundation of Edinburgh, which did great damage, 730; an inundation at Glegow, which drowned above 400 families, 738, an inundation of the Tweed, which did immense damage, 836, an inundation of the Medway, 861; one in the Humber, 864; an inundation of the Dee, 885; inundation at Southampton, which destroyed many people, 935; an inundation of the Thames, 973; an inundation of the Severn, which drowned abundance of cattle, 1046, the sea overflowed 4000 acres of Earl Godwin's land, in Kent, since called the Godwin sands, 1100, a great part of Flanders overflowed by the sea, 1108, an inundation of the Thames for above six miles at Lambeth, &c. 1243, at Winchelsea above 300 houses were overthrown by the sea, 1280, 120 laymen, and several priests, besides women, were drowned by an inundation, at Newcastle upon Tyne, 1339, the sea broke in at Dort, and drowned 70 villages, 100,000 people, 1421, in Holland, where 400,000 were drowned, 1570, at Hartshead, in Yorkshire, Sept. 11, 1673, at Dagenham, in Essex, Dec. 17, 1707, and continued till

till 1721; in Holland and Zealand, when 1300 inhabitants were drowned, 1717, and Holstein the same year; in Yorkshire called Rippon Flood, May 18, 1722; in Chili, which overflowed the city of Conception, 1730; in Feb. 1735, upon the coast of Essex, which carried away the sea walls, and drowned several thousand sheep, and black cattle; in Holland, 1754; north of England, 1755; in Spain, and did 3,000,000 livres damage; at Bilboa, April, 1762; in France, May following, and did great damage; at Coventry, 70 persons were drowned, and much damage done as well as in Cambridgeshire, Gloucestershire, &c. Nov. 1770; in the North of England, when Newcastle-bridge, &c. was carried away 1771; at Venice, at Naples, where it carried away a whole village, and 200 of the inhabitants drowned, Nov. 10, 1773; and in Calcutta, in the East Indies, 1773; at Battersea and Chelsea, March 9, 1774; in Kent, 1776; in Languedoc, April 26, 1776; north of England, when Hexam bridge, Ridley-hall bridge, &c. were thrown down, March, 1782; in different parts of Germany, when some thousands had their houses and property destroyed, 1785. In the different parts England, in Sept. and Oct. 1785; at Brighthelmstone, when the Block-house was washed down, Oct. 9, 1786; in Spain, Navarre, Sept. 1787, where 2000 lost their lives, all the buildings of several villages carried away by the currents from the mountains. A terrible inundation by the Liffey, in Ireland, which did very considerable damage in Dublin and its environs, Nov. 12, 1787; in Scotland and the north of England, July, 1789.

John's-town St. Antigua, destroyed by a storm, Aug. 17, and 31, 1772; by fire, 1769.

Kentbury, Berks, had nine houses consumed by a fire, April 10, 1742.

Kettering, in Northamptonshire, burnt, 1767.

Kidder, Bishop of Bath, and his lady, killed by the fall of a stack of chimnies, in the great storm, 1703.

Kingston, in Jamaica, had 500,000*l.* damage done by a fire, Feb. 9, 1782.

Kitts, St. greatly damaged by fire, 1768, 1776; St. Kitts greatly damaged by a storm, and the town of Basseterre by fire; the damage immense, Sept. 5, 1776.

Koningberg, in Prussia, nearly destroyed by lightning in 1764; and by fire, 1769.

Leige palace destroyed by a fire, Feb. 1733-4.

Lightning and thunder, &c. so dreadful as to throw down several churches, Feb. 1222; it thundered 15 days together, with rain and floods that destroyed the fruits of the earth, 1233; destroyed many men, beasts, houses, &c. 1360 Vide Storms.

Lima and Callao, in Peru, swallowed up by an earthquake, Oct. 28, 1746.

Lisbon destroyed by an earthquake, Nov. 1, 1755; the Custom-house burnt, May 31, 1766.

Liverpool received 4000l. damage by fire, Feb. 20, 1762, and by a storm, in June 29, 1789.

London-bridge burnt, 1136; burnt by a fire at both ends, and 3000 people lost their lives, 1212; a fire on it, Feb. 11, 1632; another Sept. 8, 1725; the temporary one burnt, April 11, 1758.

Lubec, city of, burnt to ashes, 1209; again, 1276.

Lucia St. had 900 inhabitants destroyed by an earthquake, Oct. 12, 1788.

Maidstone damaged by a fire, Oct. 3, 1756.

Marine Hospital, at Brest, burnt, with 50 galley slaves, and a great number of sick, Dec. 1, 1776.

Martinico nearly destroyed by a hurricane, Sept. 12, 1756.

Massacre, at Constantinople, of 32,000 persons, 532; at Milan, of 300,000, by the Goths, 539; of Danes, by the English, on St. Brice's day, 1002; the Sicilian Vespers, 1282; at Paris, 1418; at Ambois, 1560; at Paris, Aug. 24, 1572; of Amboyna, 1623; of Ireland, when 40,000 English protestants were killed, Oct. 1641; of Glencoe, Feb. 13, 1693; at Batavia, 12,000 Chinese were killed by the natives, Oct. 1740.

Maxtock castle burnt down, Aug. 1, 1762.

Messina afflicted with the plague, 1743; destroyed by an earthquake, in 1783 and 1784.

Meteline isle, in the Archipelago, had 2000 houses, &c. destroyed by an earthquake, May 27, 1755.

Middleton Stoney, Oxfordshire, burnt, April 29, 1755.

Milton, Great, Oxon. had 16 houses burnt, July 9, 1762.

Moisiteiras overwhelmed by a volcano, in the isle of Fugo, April 30, 1757.

Molesworth, lady, and her three children, burnt in her house, 1764.

Montreal was greatly damaged by fire in 1765, 1768.

Mortality, great ones, 1094; again, among men, cattle, and fowls, 1111; among men, at Oxford, 1471; among youth, 1589; at York, when 11,000 persons died, Aug. 1691.

Morton Hampstead, Devon, greatly damaged by fire, June 24, 1757.

Moscow had 2000 houses destroyed by a fire, July, 1736; again 1750, 1752, when 18,000 houses were burnt.

Munich-palace destroyed by a fire, Feb. 5, 1749-50; again, and 200 houses, April 28, 1762.

Mount of Piety, at Naples, burnt down, with the loss of above 2,000,000 crowns, July 31, 1786.

Naples nearly destroyed by an earthquake, April 1731.

Newcastle burnt by accident, 1349; received 10,000l. damage by a fire, Aug. 28, 1750.

Newfoundland had a considerable tract of its woods burnt near St. John's, 1786.

Newgate damaged by a fire in the Prefs-yard, Sept. 5, 1752; burnt by the rioters, 1780.

Newmarket had 1000l. damage by a flood, June 10, 1755.

Newport, Shropshire, had 20 houses burnt, Sept. 3, 1749.

New-York, the Gov. house burnt, &c. Dec. 29, 1773; great part of the city was burnt by the Provincials, Nov. 20, 1776; an accidental fire destroyed 300 houses, Aug. 7, 1778.

Northampton town burnt, Sept. 3, 1675.

Nottingham burnt to ashes, 1140.

Nova Castello, and several villages near it destroyed by an earthquake, Sept. 30, 1789.

Offan, near Stratford, on Avon, received, 2000l. damage by fire, May 14, 1754.

Oriano, in Naples, nearly destroyed by an earthquake, Nov. 29, 1732.

Oxford, a terrible fire at, April 25, 1671; one wing of Queen's College burnt, Dec. 19, 1778.

Palermo, in Italy, destroyed by an earthquake, Aug. 21, 1726.

Panama totally destroyed by fire, 1737.

Paris consumed by fire, 558; the Concieagerie burnt, Jan. 1776.

Patrasse, in the Morea, swallowed up by an earthquake, April 18, 1785.

Paul's, St. London, burnt, 964; the steeple fired by lightning, 1443; burnt, 1631; again, 1666.

Penton, near Andover, had 15 houses burnt, March 9, 1754.

Peterburgh had 2000 houses destroyed by a fire, Aug. 12. 1736; received damage to the amount of 1,000,000 of rubles by an inundation and storm, Sept. 23, 1777, and to the amount of 2,000,000, by a fire on Aug. 26, 1780; again Nov. 28, it had 11,000 houses destroyed by a fire.

Philip of Castile driven by a storm to England, 1505.

Phillipoli, in Romania, had 4000 persons destroyed by an earthquake, Feb. 1749-50.

Pierre, in Martinico, had 700 houses burnt, Oct. 1752.

Pietra Sancta, in Italy, greatly damaged by a storm, Dec. 7, 1784.

Plague, the whole world visited by one, 767 before Christ; in Rome, when 10,000 persons died in a day, 78; in England, 762; in Chichester, when 34,000 died, 772; in Canterbury, 788; in Scotland, which swept away 40,000 inhabitants, 954; in England, 1025, 1247, and 1347; in England, when 50,000 died in London, 1500 in Leicester, &c. in Germany, which cut off 90,000 people, 1348; in Paris and London, very dreadful, 1362; again, 1379; in London, which killed 30,000 persons, 1407; again, when more were destroyed than in 15 years war before; 1477; again, when 30,000 died in London, 1499; again 1548; again 1594, which carried off in London a fourth part of its inhabitants, 1604; at Constantinople, when 200,000 persons died, 1611; at London, died 35,417, 1625 and 1631; at Lyons, in France, died 60,000, 1632; again, at London, which destroyed 68,000 persons, in 1665; at Messina, Feb. 1743; at Algiers, 1755; in Persia, when 80,000 persons perished, at Bassora, 1773; at Smyrna, that carried off about twenty thousand inhabitants, 1784; and at Tunis, 32,000, 1784; in the Levant, 1786.

Plagues, ten, of Egypt, 1494 before Christ.

Plymouth victualling office burnt with 3000*l.* damage, July 22, 1779.

Portland isle had 100 yards of its north end sink into the sea, which did 4000l damage to the pier, Dec. 20, 1735.

Port Royal, in Jamaica, destroyed by an earthquake, June 7, 1692; by a fire, in 1703; and by an hurricane, Aug. 28, 1722; again by a storm, Oct. 20, 1744, had one hundred thousand pounds damage by a fire, 1750; by a terrible storm, July 30, 1784.

Port-au-Prince, in St. Domingo, had 150 houses burnt, June 29, 1784.

Portsmouth dock-yard received 400,000l damage by a fire, July 3, 1760; again, July 27, 1770, which did one hundred thousand pounds damage; and a third fire, Dec. 7, 1776, when sixty thousand pounds damage was done.

Portsmouth, in Virginia, destroyed by the British forces, May 11, 1779.

Posing, in Hungary, destroyed by a fire, to the number of 107 houses, Sept. 7, 1784.

Prices of provisions at different periods, as follows:

A fat ox, 12d. sheep, 4d. provender for 20 horses, 4d. bread for 100 men, 12d. 1177.

Wheat 12d. the quarter, beans and oats, 4d. 1216.

Goose 4d. lamb at Christmas, 6d. all the rest of the year, 4d. two pullets, 1d. farthing, 1299.

Fat ox, 1l. 4s. sheep, 1s. 2d. hog, 3s. 4d. two chickens, 1d. four pigeons, 1d. 24 eggs, 1d. Wheat, beans, and pease, 20s. the quarter.

Wheat, 30s. the quarter, 1315.

Wine, 20s. the tun, 1316.

Barley, 1s. the quarter, 1317.

Wheat, 1s. the quarter, malt, 16d. 1454.

Wheat, 3s. the bushel, 1486.

Wheat, 20d. the bushel, 1491.

Wheat, 4s. the bushel; claret, 30s. the lhd. 1493.

Wheat, 15s. the quarter, 1527.

A barrel of beer, with the cask, 6d. and four great loaves for 1d. 1553.

Wheat, 14s. the quarter, 1558.

Flour, 10s. the bushel, 1596.

Living seven times cheaper than now, 1066.

— six times cheaper than now, 1311.

— ten times as cheap as now, 1403.

— four times cheaper than at present, 1440.

— three times and a half cheaper than now, 1498.

Living near five times as cheap as now, 1560.

Queen's College, Oxford, greatly damaged by a fire, which totally destroyed one of the wings of the building, December 19, 1778.

Quito, in Peru, swallowed up by an earthquake, April 24, 1755.

Rain, violent in Scotland, for five months, 553; a continual rain in Scotland for five months, 918; a violent one in London, 1222; again, 1233; so violent, the harvest did not begin till Michaelmas, 1330; so heavy, that the corn was spoiled, 1335; from the beginning of October to December, 1338; from Midsummer to Christmas, so that there was not one day or night dry together, 1348; again, violent, 1365; in Wales, destroyed ten thousand sheep, Sept. 19, 1752; in Languedoc, which destroyed the village of Barle-Duc, April 26, 1776; in the North of England, 1789.

Ramsey, in Huntingdonshire, nearly destroyed by a fire, May 21, 1731.

Ranas, in Enzie, Scotland, burnt down, May 7, 1759.

Richmond, in Virginia, had 100 houses, valued at 100,000 pounds, destroyed, Dec. 17, 1786.

Rochester burnt in 677; again, 1130, and June 3, 1137.

Rokitau, in Bohemia, totally destroyed by fire, to the value of a million and a half, Sept. 10, 1784.

Rome burnt by Nero, 65; the Capital burnt, 83 before Christ. Pompey's theatre burnt, 250.

Royston, in Cambridgeshire, greatly damaged by a fire, 36 houses burnt, Aug. 23, 1747.

Ruppin, in Brandenburg, destroyed by fire, when 600 houses were burnt, Sept. 1787.

Rycaut, in Oxfordshire, the Earl of Abingdon's seat, totally destroyed by fire, with Lord Norreys, the Earl's eldest son, Nov. 12, 1745.

Sardinian Ambassador's chapel, near Lincoln's-inn-fields, burnt by accident, Nov. 30, 1759; again by the rioters, June, 1780.

Savannah, in South Carolina, damaged by fire, July 4, 1758.

Sandwich harbour destroyed by an earthquake, 1580.

Scarborough Cliff sunk, and the Spaw removed, December 18, 1737.

Scarborough, in New England, greatly damaged by a fire, Sept. 11, 1762.

Scheen, in Norway, was totally destroyed by a fire, December 6, 1777,

Shadwell had 50 houses burnt, Sept. 10, 1736; and 30 houses, besides barges, &c. May 2, 1761.

Shipwash, in Devon, greatly damaged by a fire, April 22, 1742.

Shrewsbury, a dreadful fire, at, which consumed 50 houses, besides barns, stables, &c. April 1, 1774.

Smyrna nearly destroyed by an earthquake, April, 1730; and by a fire, June 20, 1742; by a plague, 1743; had the plague, 1752; the Armenian quarter burnt, May 14, 1753; had the plague, 1758, 1760; dreadful fires in 1763, and 1772; and earthquakes and fire, in 1778.

Snow for 11 days, 1762; remarkable deep in 1731, 1736; 7000 Swedes perished in a storm of snow upon the mountain of Rudel and Tydel, in their march to attack Drontheim, in 1719.

Sodom burnt, 1897 before Christ, 65th of Lot's age.

Solway mofs began to flow, Dec. 16, 1772.

Southam, in Warwickshire, had 40 houses burnt, March 25, 1741-2.

Stockholm had 1000 houses burnt, 1751; 250 Aug. 31, 1759.

Storms, one in Canterbury, threw down 200 houses, and killed several families, 234; in London, which killed several people, 277; at Winchester, 301; hailstones much bigger than hens eggs, 344; 420 houses in Carlisle blown down, and many people killed, 349; great part of Colchester destroyed, and several people killed, 416; in York, which blew down several houses, and killed many people, 458; hailstones fell in most parts of Britain, above three inches diameter, killed many men and much cattle, 459; in London, which threw down many of the houses, and killed 250 inhabitants, 549; on the coast of Kent, Suffex, and Hampshire, 566; at Lincoln, which threw down above 100 houses, 701; in Wells, 772; at Coventry, 781; destroyed above forty houses in Cambridge, 919; at Manchester, 921; in London, which threw down 1500 houses, 944; Southampton nearly destroyed in a

storm by lightning, 951; at Colchester, 996; near 400 houses in London blown down, 1055; storm at Edinburgh, 1064; in several parts of England, especially at Winchelfcomb, in Gloucestershire, when the steeple of the church was thrown down, Oct. 5, 1091; at London, 500 houses were thrown down, and Bow-church unroofed; and, at Old Sarum, the steeple with many houses were thrown down, Oct. 17, 1091; in England, 1116; a violent storm almost desolated a great part of Denmark and Norway, in 1194; many lives were lost, and houses overthrown, and the corn in the fields destroyed by hail as large as hens eggs, 1205; one which threw down several churches, 1222; it thundered for 15 days together, with terrible tempests of thunder and rain, 1233; the chimney of the chamber where the Queen of K. Henry III. and her children lay, was blown down, and their whole apartments at Windsor shaken, many oaks in the Park were rent asunder, and turned up by the roots, accompanied with such thunder and lightning, as had not been known in the memory of man, 1251; as King Edward I. and his Queen were talking together in their bed-chamber, a flash of lightning struck in at the window, passed by them, killed two of their servants, who waited upon them, but did their majesties no hurt, 1285; when Edward III. was on his march, within two leagues of Chartres, there happened a storm of piercing wind, that swelled to a tempest of rain, lightning, and hail-stones, so prodigious, as instantly to kill six thousand of his horses, and one thousand of his best troops, 1359; when Richard II.'s first wife came from Bohemia, she had no sooner set foot on shore, but such a storm immediately arose, as had not been seen for many years, when several ships were dashed to pieces in the harbour, and the ship, in which the Queen came over, was shattered and broken; and which was the more observable, because his second wife brought a storm with her to the English coasts, in which the King's baggage was lost, and many ships of his fleet cast away, 1389; in different parts of England many houses were thrown down, cattle destroyed, and trees rooted up, 1382; the leads of the Grey-friars church, and the whole side of a street, called the Old Exchange, London, beat down, Novem-

ber 25, 1413; St. Paul's steeple fired by lightning, and the steeple of Waltham-crofs consumed; 1443; in Italy, a storm of hail, destroyed all the fish, birds, and beasts of the country some of the stones weighing near one hundred pound, in 1510; a violent one in Denmark, which rooted up whole forests and blew down the steeple of the Great Church, at Copenhagen, Jan. 1, 1515; a storm of hail, in Northamptonshire, when the stones measured 15 inches in circumference, July, 1558; a storm at Leicester, 1563; near Chelmsford, in Essex, which destroyed five hundred acres of corn, in 1566; hailstones fell at Dorchester seven inches in circumference, on Aug. 22, 1651. The day that Oliver Cromwell died, one was so violent and terrible, that it extended all over Europe, Sept. 3, 1658; a great one in London, Feb. 18, 1662; two hundred sail of colliers and some coasters were lost with all their crews, in the bay of Cromer, in Norfolk, in 1696; a storm of hail in Cheshire and Lancashire, &c. which killed fowls and small animals and knocked down horses and men, some of the stones weighing half a pound, April 29, 1697; the same year, May 4, in Hertfordshire, hailstones fell 14 inches in circumference, destroyed trees and corn in a dreadful manner; the most terrible one that had ever been known in England, attended with flashes of lightning, Nov. 27, 1703, which unroofed many houses and churches, blew down several chimnies and the spires of many steeples, tore whole groves of trees up by the roots, and the leads of some churches were rolled up like scrolls of parchment, and several vessels, boats, and barges were sunk in the Thames; but the Royal navy suffered the greatest damage, being just returned from the Mediterranean, one 2d rate, four 3d rates, four 4th rates, and many other of less force, were cast away upon the coast of England, and above 1500 seamen lost, besides those that were cast away in the merchants service; in London only, the damage was estimated at a million; Port-royal, in Jamaica destroyed, Aug. 28, 1722; again, Oct. 20, 1744; Carolina was greatly damaged by storms, Aug. 1722, 1728; Cheltenham, in Gloucestershire, received two thousand pounds damage, June, 1731; at St. Kitts, were twenty ships were lost, June 30, 1733; at Jamaica, 1734; at the mouth of

the Ganges, in India, when twenty thousand vessels of different kinds were cast away, eight English East-India ships, and three hundred thousand people were lost, and the water arose forty feet higher than usual, Oct. 11, 1737; at Antigua, Aug. 1740; a violent one on the coast of England, Nov. 1, 1740; at Canterbury, Sept. 8, 1741; in Yorkshire, where the hailstones were five inches round, May, 1745; one at Nantz, where sixty-six vessels and eight hundred sailors were lost, March 7, 1751; at Jamaica, which did 300,000*l.* damage, Aug. 10, 1751; at Cadiz, one hundred ships lost, Dec. 8, 1751; at Martinico, Sept. 12, 1756, which did great damage; at Barbadoes, Aug. 23, 1758; at Charlestown, S. Carolina, where the ships lost were worth 20,000*l.* May 4, 1761; at Girgenti, in Italy, where the hailstones weighed twenty ounces. April 18, 1772; at Leeds, in Yorkshire, where the hailstones were as big as nutmegs, June 20, 1772; at St. Jago, where it did great damage, and the hailstones were as large as oranges, July 16, 1772; a terrible one at St. Kitts, which did immense damage in that and the adjoining islands, Aug. 30, 1772; in France and England, March, 1773; a most terrible one near Boston, in North America, in August, and at Cuba, in July, 1773; in Oxford, Nov. 15, 1773; at Alençon, in France, where the hailstones measured 18 inches round, Aug. 3, 1774; at London, Sept. 30, and Dec. 5, 6, 7, 1774, which did great damage to the shipping; in the North of England, four Dublin packets foundered, Oct. 19, 1775; again, on the South coasts, in Nov. 1775; at Antwerp, &c. in Holland, where the hail was as large as hens eggs, and weighed three quarters of a pound, and killed several horses, &c. and destroyed the fruits of the earth, June 11, 1776; in the West-Indies, the severest ever known, Sept. 6, 1776; at Florence, and its neighbourhood, which did immense damage, Oct. 16, 1777; in all the West India islands, particularly at Savannah La Mar, in Jamaica, and at Barbadoes, in Oct. 1780; at Roehampton, Wandsworth, Oct. 17, 1780; at Jamaica, Aug. 1781; all over England, Jan. 1779; a violent hail-storm at Madrid, which did 6000*l.* damage to the glass windows, some stones weighed a pound, on July 26, 1782; at Surat, in the East Indies, which

destroyed seven thousand of the inhabitants, on April 22, 1782; at Dieupole, in Moravia, which totally destroyed the place, May 30, 1782; in France, where the hailstones weighed eight ounces, June 17, 1782; great damage done in America, particularly in New England, 1784; at Iran, in the Pyrenees, on the borders of France and Spain, hailstones fell as large as hens eggs, which weighed 23 ounces each, July 18, 1784; a dreadful storm on the North Coast of England, Dec. 5, 1784; the same in Italy, Dec. 1784; a hail-storm at Paris, as large as cherries, July 1, 1785; 131 villages and farms laid waste, in France, Aug. 5, 1785; in the West-Indies, July 6, 1785; in the Channel, Jan. 1786, when the Halfwell Indiaman, &c. were lost; at Ferrara, in Italy, where the hailstones were as large as hens eggs, July 17, 1786; in July 1786, a storm at Highbickington in Devonshire removed 13 elm trees upwards of 200 yards from their original, and they remained standing upright in a flourishing state. A rock at the same place was divided upwards of eight feet asunder, and all the poultry and corn for several miles were destroyed by the thunder and lightning; at Barbadoes, Aug. 11, 1786; and at North Shields, where the hail-stones were as big as pigeon-eggs, Aug. 16, 1786. In Normandy, where the hail-stones were as big as hens eggs, Aug. 4, 1787. In different parts of England the same month, 1787. In the West-Indies, where great damage was done, particularly in the French islands, July, 1787. Considerable damage to the Tower Ditch, at London, where the ground on Little Tower-Hill was trenched near 12 feet deep, June 20, 1788. At St. Germain en Laie, in France, hail fell as large as a quart bottle, and all the trees from Vallance to Lisle were torn up by the roots, July 13, 1788.

Stratford upon Avon burnt, Aug. 1, 1614.

Stratford, Stony, had above 50 houses burnt, April 19, 1736; again, when 150 were burnt, May 6, 1742.

Suffolk, in Virginia, destroyed by the British forces, May, 1779.

Sun stood still at the command of Joshua, 1454 before Christ; darkness at Rome, at noon-day, 291; a great eclipse, 549; again, Aug. 1133; again, 1185; again,

totally, 1191; darkness at London, so as not to read, Jan. 12, 1679; total eclipse, April 22, 1715.

Sweating sickness, that carried off great numbers, first observed in England, in 1481; again, 1483; in Sept. 1485; again, 1506; again, so that in some towns half the people died; in others, one-third, 1517; again, 1528, 1529, 1548, and 1551.

Tewkesbury, in Gloucestershire, received 1000*l.* damage by a storm, Aug. 18, 1743.

Thames was so low between the Tower and the bridge, that women and children waded it over, owing to so great an ebb in the ocean, that laid the sand bare several miles from the shore, which continued a whole day; 1214; rose so high at Westminster, that the lawyers were brought out of the hall in boats, 1235; again, 1703, and 1736; dry at London Bridge, that many passed and repassed, June, 1592; ebbed and flowed twice in three hours, 1698; again, three times in four hours, March 22, 1682; dry both above and below bridge, Sept. 14, 1716; tide flowed eight hours, instead of four, and ebbed five hours instead of eight, Sept. 16, 1732; tide exceeded its bounds, 18 inches, Feb. 18, 1734-5; again, Dec. 24, 1736; Oct 14, 1747; and Feb. 9, 1762.

Thoresby, the Duke of Kingston's seat, in Northamptonshire, burnt, with its furniture, April 4, 1745.

Tide ebbed and flowed three times in one hour, at Lyme, in Dorsetshire, May 31, 1582; and four times in an hour at Whitby, July 17, 1761.

Tiverton, 200 houses burnt down, June 5, 1731; 26 on May 27, 1762; and between 60 and 70, April, 1785.

Tripoli nearly destroyed by an earthquake, Dec. 13, 1759.

Truxilla, in Peru, ruined by an earthquake, Dec. 1759.

Twickenham, the French Ambassador's house and valuable furniture burnt, June 14, 1734.

Venice reduced to ashes, 1101.

Vesuvius, eruptions of, 79, 203, 272, 472, when all Campania was destroyed, 512, 685, 993, 1036, 1043, 1048, 1136, 1506, 1538; at Puzzoli, 1631, 1632, when four thousand persons and a large track of land were destroyed, 1660, 1682, 1694, 1701, 1704, 1712, 1717, 1730, 1737, 1751, 1754, 1760, 1766, 1767, 1770, 1771, 1779, 1785, 1786, 1787.

- Victory man of war lost in a storm, Oct. 1744.
 Vienna received great damage, and several lives were lost, by an explosion of gunpowder, June 26, 1779.
 Volcano, in the isle of Ferro, broke out Sept. 13, 1777, which threw out an immense quantity of red water that discoloured the sea for several leagues.
 Wadlington, in Oxfordshire, greatly damaged by a fire, May 6, 1742.
 Wapping had 150 houses in Nightingale-lane burnt, Dec. 4, 1716; again, at the Dock, 20 houses, Sept. 28, 1775; again, 1785.
 Warasdin, the capital of Croatia, had 600 houses reduced to ashes by a fire, April 25, 1776.
 Wareham, in Dorsetshire, burnt, 1731; again, 1742; 130 houses, July 26, 1762.
 Warwick greatly damaged by a fire, Sept. 8, 1694.
 Weyhill fair nearly destroyed by a fire, Oct. 15, 1784.
 Wellingborough, in Northamptonshire, burnt Aug. 14, 1731; again, July 28, 1738, 800 houses destroyed.
 Wem, in Shropshire, greatly damaged by a fire, 1676.
 Werburgh's, at. church, Dublin, burnt, Nov. 5, 1754.
 West Indies much damaged by a hurricane, Sept. 6, 1776.
 Westminster-palace burnt, 1298; again, 1540.
 Whales, 13 driven ashore in England, Feb. 24, 1762.
 Wheat sold for 20s. per quarter, equal to 6l. now, 1193, 1194 and 1195; for 12d. a quarter, beans; and oats for 4d. 1216; wheat sold in some places for 12d. a quarter, and not many years after, for 20s. a bushel, as much as 4l. now, 1286; wheat sold for 40s. a quarter, as much as 8l. now, 1315; wheat sold for 3l. a bushel, 1316; wheat sold for 40s. a quarter, as much as 20s. a bushel now, 1335; wheat sold in London for 4s. a quarter, 1493. In the reign of

Philip and Mary it sold for	0	6	8
Elizabeth	0	9	0
James I.	0	11	6
Charles I.	0	14	0
Charles II.	1	0	0
James II.	1	4	0
William and Mary	1	11	0
Anne	1	13	0
Geo. I.	2	0	0
Geo. II.	2	15	0

Whitehall, a great part of it burnt, April, 1690; totally consumed, Jan. 5, 1698.

Williamsburg, South Carolina, damaged by a storm, July, 1758.

Wilton, near Great Bedwin, Wiltshire, received 1,500*l.* damaged by a fire, Dec. 5, 1759.

Wimbleton-house, Surry, the noble seat of the Earl Spencer, was totally destroyed by fire, March 28, 1785.

Winchester city burnt, 1102.

Windsor forest had several miles of the heath burnt, and the trees damaged, April 17, 1785.

Woburn, in Bedfordshire, burnt, 1724.

Wolverhampton new church burnt, Nov. 1, 1758.

Worcester city and castle burnt, 1113; a stack of chimnies fell on the Court-house, and killed several persons, March 15, 1757; greatly damaged by an explosion of gunpowder, Aug. 11, 1762.

Workshop Manor-house, destroyed by fire, 100,000*l.* damage, Oct. 20, 1761.

York city, with its cathedral, and 39 churches, destroyed by a fire, on June 3, 1137.

ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS.

BEFORE the Romans came into this island, the Britons, who then possessed the country, were divided into several nations, each of them governed by their own Kings. And, when Britain became a member of the Roman empire, many of their tribes had their proper Kings, who were suffered to govern by their own laws, provided they were tributary. Such Kings were Cogidunus and Prasitagus, mentioned by Tacitus; Lucius, who is said to be the first Christian King, died in 181, and left the Roman empire heir to his kingdom; and Coilus, the father of Helena, mother of Constantine the Great. After the Romans had quitted Britain upon the irruption of the Goths into Italy, in the empire of Honorius, that is, in 410, the kingly govern-

ment returned to the Britons, who chose for their King, Constantine, brother of Aldroinus, King of Brittany, in France, a prince of the British blood; to whom succeeded Constantine, his son; then Vortigern, who usurped the crown; but, being harrassed by the Scots and Picts in 448, and to maintain his usurpation, first called in the Saxons, at that time hovering along the coast of Britain, in 449. These having got sure footing in the island, never left the Britons quiet till they were possessed of the whole. And, though they were overthrown in many battles by King Vortimer, the son and colleague of Vortigern, and afterwards by King Arthur, yet the Britons were, soon after his death, so broken and weakened, that they were forced at last to retreat, and exchange the fertile and plain part of Britain for the mountains of Wales. Cadwallader, last King of the Britons, began to reign, 683, killed in battle Lothair, King of Kent; and Ethelwold, King of the West Saxons, turned monk, and died at Rome. Thus the Britons left the stage, and the Saxons entered. By these the country was divided into seven kingdoms, called the Heptarchy, Kent, the first kingdom, was in Julius Cæsar's time, the sovereignty of four petty princes, and never called a kingdom, till Hengist erected it into one.

THE HEPTARCHY.

The kingdom of KENT contained the county of Kent: its Kings were,

1 Hengist began	—	454	10 Edrik	—	684
2 Effe	—	488	11 Withdred	—	685
3 Osta	—	512	12 { Eadbert and Edelbert }		725
4 Ymbrick	—	534			
5 Ethelbert	—	568	13 Ethelbert alone		748
6 Edbald	—	616	14 Aldric	—	760
7 Ercombert	—	640	15 Ethelbert Pren		794
8 Egbert	—	664	16 Cudred	—	799
9 Lothaire	—	673	17 Baldred	—	805

This kingdom began 454, ended 823. Its first Christian King was Ethelbert.

136 ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS.

The kingdom of SOUTH SAXONS contained the counties of Suffex and Surry : its Kings were,

1	Ella	—	began	491	6	{	Cinigfil	}	—	611
2	Cissa	—		514		{	Quicelm	}		
3	Chevelin	—		590	7		Canowalch	—		643
4	Ceolwic	—		592	8		Adelwach	—		648
5	Ceoluph	—		597						

This kingdom began 491, ended 685. Its first Christian King was Adelwach.

The kingdom of EAST SAXONS contained the counties of Efflex and Middlesex : its Kings were,

1	Erchenwin	—	began	527	8		Sighere and Sebbi	—		665
2	Sleda	—		587	9		Sebbi	—		683
3	Sebert	—		598	10	{	Sigherd, and	}		
	{	Sexred	}			{	Seofrid	}		594
4	{	Seward	}	—	616	11	Offa	—		700
	{	Sigebert	}			12	Ceolred	—		709
5	Sigebert the Little	—		623	13		Suithred	—		746
6	Sigebert the Good	—		653	14		Sigered	—		799
7	Swithelme	—		655						

This kingdom began 527, ended 827. Its first Christian King was Sebert.

The kingdom of NORTHUMBERLAND contained Yorkshire, Durham, Lancashire, Westmoreland, Cumberland, and Northumberland : its Kings were,

1	Ella, or Ida	—	began	547	17		Cenred	—		716
2	Adda	—		559	18		Ofrick	—		718
3	Glappa	—		566	19		Ceolulphe	—		730
4	Theodwald	—		572	20		Egbert	—		737
5	Fridulph	—		573	21		Oswulph	—		758
6	Theodorick	—		579	22		Edilwald	—		759
7	Athelrick	—		586	23		Alured	—		765
8	Athelfrid	—		593	24		Etheldred	—		774
9	Edwin	—		617	25		Alfwald I.	—		779
10	Ofric	—		633	26		Ofred II.	—		789
11	Oswald	—		634	27		Ethelred restored	—		790
12	Oswy	—		643	28		Osbald	—		796
13	Ethelward	—		653	29		Ardulph	—		796
14	Egfrid	—		670	30		Alfwald II.	—		807
15	Alkfryd	—		685	31		Andred	—		810
16	Ofred I.	—		705						

This kingdom began 547, ended 827. Its first Christian King was Edwin.

The kingdom of MERCIA contained the counties of Huntingdon, Rutland, Lincoln, Northampton, Leicester, Derby, Nottingham, Oxford, Chester, Salop, Gloucester, Worcester, Stafford, Warwick, Buckingham, Bedford, and Hertford: its Kings were,

1	Creda	began	—	585	10	Ethelbald	began	716
2	Wibba	—	—	595	11	Offa	—	757
5	Cheorlus	—	—	616	12	Egfrýd	—	796
4	Penda	—	—	625	13	Cenolf	—	796
5	Peada	—	—	656	14	Kenelme	—	819
6	Wolfhere	—	—	659	15	Ceolwolve	—	819
7	Ethelred	—	—	675	16	Bernulfe	—	821
8	Kenred	—	—	704	17	Ludecan	—	823
9	Ceolred	—	—	709	18	Whiglaf	—	825

This kingdom began 582, ended 827. Its first Christian King was Peada.

The kingdom of EAST ANGLES contained the counties of Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridge, and the Isle of Ely: its Kings were,

1 Uffa began	—	575	8 Ethwald began	—	656
2 Titillus	—	578	9 Adwalfe	—	664
3 Redwald	—	599	10 Alfwald	—	683
4 Erpenwald	—	624	11 { Beorna and }		
5 Sigebert	—	336	{ Ethelbert }		749
6 { Egrik }			12 Beorna alone	—	758
{ Annas }		644	13 Ethelred	—	761
7 Ethelhere	—	654	14 Ethelbert	—	790

This kingdom began 575, ended 792. Its first Christian King was Redwald.

The kingdom of WEST SAXONS contained the counties of Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Somerset, Wilts, Hants, and Berks: its Kings were,

1 Cherdic began	—	519	8 Adelwalch	—	648
2 Kenrike	—	534	9 Sexburga	—	672
3 Chevline	—	560	10 { Censuf, Efcwin }		
4 Ceolrick	—	592	{ and Centwin }		674
5 Ceolulph	—	598	11 Ceadwald	—	686
6 { Kingills }			12 Ina	—	688
{ Quinthelin }		611	13 Adelard	—	726
7 Cconowalch	—	643	14 Cudred	—	740

15	{	Sigebert, and	}	754		16 Brithrick	—	784
		Cenulfe				17 Egbert	—	800

This kingdom began 519, ended 828. Its first Christian King was Kingils.

The Saxons, though they were divided into seven kingdoms, were for the most part subject unto only one monarch, who was stiled King of the English nation; the most powerful giving the law unto the others, succeeded as follows:

HENGIST, first monarch of Britain, landed in the isle of Thanet, 449; laid the foundation of the monarchy, in 455; defeated Vortimer, at Crayford, in Jan. 457; massacred 300 British nobles, on Salisbury Plain, May 1, 474. He bore in his standard the white horse, blazoned in the same manner as now borne by the Dukes of Brunswick. He was born at Angria, in Westphalia, reigned 34 years, died in 484.

ELLA, second monarch, landed at Shoreham, in Sussex, in 477; assumed the title of King of the South Saxons in 491; died in 499.

CHERDIC, third monarch, arrived in Britain, and overcame Arthur, near Chard, in Hampshire, 519, began the kingdom of the West Saxons; died 534.

KENRICKE, second King of the West Saxons, fourth monarch, eldest son of Cherdic, succeeded in 534; and died in 560.

CHEVELINE, third King of the West Saxons, and fifth monarch, succeeded his father, 560, seized on Sussex, in 590; abdicated in 591, and died in banishment, in 592.

ETHELBERT, fifth King of Kent, and sixth monarch, in 592; St. Augustine first arrived in his dominions, who with his followers were entertained by this King, at Canterbury, where they settled; to whose doctrine Ethelbert became a convert. He gave Augustine an idol temple without the walls of the city, as a burial-place for him and his successors, which was converted into the first monastery. The King was the first that caused the laws of the land to be collected, and translated into Saxon. He died Feb. 24, 617, and was buried at Canterbury.

REDWALD, third King of the East Angles, seventh monarch, 616; he died 624.

EDWIN the Great, King of Northumberland, succeeded, as eighth monarch, in 624. He was the first Christian and the second King of Northumberland. He lost his life in a battle, at Hatfield, Oct. 4, 633.

OSWALD, third King of Northumberland, and ninth monarch, in 634. He was slain at Maserfield, in Shropshire, August 1, 642.

OSWY, fourth King of Northumberland, tenth monarch, on Oct. 13, 634. He defeated Penda, the Mercian, and Ethelred, King of the East Angles, Nov. 6, 655. He died Feb. 15, 670.

WOLFHERE, sixth King of the Mercians, eleventh monarch, in 670; died 674, and was buried at Peterborough.

ETHELRED, seventh King of Mercia, and twelfth monarch, in 675. He desolated part of Kent, and, in 677, destroyed Rochester, and many religious foundations; in recompence for which he became a monk, 703, and died Abbot of Bradney, in 716.

CENRED, his nephew, eighth King of Mercia, and thirteenth monarch, in 704, reigned 4 years, and, following his uncle's example, became a monk.

CEOLRED, son to Ethelred, ninth King of the Mercians, and fourteenth monarch, in 709, was killed in battle with the West Saxons, 716; and was buried at Litchfield.

ETHELBALD I. tenth King of the Mercians, fifteenth monarch, in 716; built Croyland-abbey, in Lincolnshire. He was slain by his own subjects, when he was leading his troops against Cuthred, the West Saxon, at Secondine, three miles from Tamworth, in Warwickshire, and was buried at Repton, in Derbyshire, in 756.

OFFA, the eleventh King of the Mercians, and the sixteenth monarch, 757. He was born lame, deaf, and blind, which continued till he arrived at manhood. He took up arms against Kent, slew their King at Otteford, and conquered that kingdom. He caused a great trench to be dug from Bristol to Basingwerk in Flintshire, as the boundary of the Britons, who harboured in Wales, 774. Offa first ordained

the founding of trumpets before the Kings of England, to denote their appearance, and require respect, He admitted his son, Egfryd, a partner in his sovereignty, and out of devotion, paid a visit to Rome, where he made his kingdom subject to a tribute, then called Peter-pence, and procured the canonization of St. Alban. At his return, he built St. Alban's monastery, in Hertfordshire, 793. He died at Offley, June 29, 794, and was buried at Bedford, in a chapel since swallowed up by the river Ouse.

EGFRYD, twelfth King of the Mercians, and seventeenth monarch, July 13, 794; but died Dec. 17, following, and was buried at St. Alban's.

CENOLF, thirteenth King of the Mercians, and eighteenth monarch, in 795. He conquered Kent, gave that kingdom to Cudred, 798. He built Winchcomb monastery, in Gloucestershire, where he led the captive Prince Pren, to the altar, and released him without ransom or intreaty. He died in 819, and was buried at Winchcomb.

EGBERT, seventeenth King of the West Saxons, and nineteenth, but first sole monarch of the English. He conquered Kent, and laid the foundation of the sole monarchy in 823, which put an end to the Saxon Heptarchy, and was solemnly crowned at Winchester, when, by his edict, he ordered all the South of the island to be called England, 827. He died Feb. 4, 837, and was buried at Winchester.

ETHELWOLF, eldest son of Egbert, succeeded his father, notwithstanding at the same time of Egbert's death, he was bishop of Winchester. In 846 he ordained tithes to be collected, and exempted the clergy from regal tributes. He visited Rome in 847, confirming the grant of Peter-pence, and agreed to pay Rome 300 marks per annum. His son Ethelbald obliged him to divide the sovereignty with him, 856. He died Jan. 13, 857, and was buried at Winchester.

ETHELBAID II. eldest son of Ethelwolf, succeeded in 857. He died Dec. 20, 860, and was buried at Sherborn, but removed to Salisbury.

ETHELBERT II. second son of Ethelwolf, succeeded in 860, and was harassed greatly by the Danes, who were

repulsed and vanquished. He died in 866. was buried at Sherborn, and was succeeded by

ETHELRED I. third son of Ethelwolf, in 866, when the Danes again harrassed his kingdom. In 870, they destroyed the monasteries of Bradney, Crowland, Peterborough, Ely, and Huntingdon, when the nun of Coldingham defaced themselves to avoid their pollution; and, in East Anglia, they murdered Edmund, at Edmundsbury, in Suffolk. Ethelred overthrew the Danes, 871, at Assendon. He had nine set battles with the Danes in one year, and was wounded at Wittingham, which occasioned his death, April 27, 872, and was buried at Winborne, in Dorsetshire.

ALFRED, the fourth son of Ethelwolf, succeeded in 872, in the 22d year of his age, was crowned at Winchester, and is distinguished by the title of Alfred the Great. He was born at Wantage, in Berkshire, 849, and obliged to take the field against the Danes, within one month after his coronation, at Wilton, in Oxfordshire. He fought seven battles with them in 876. In 877 another succour of Danes arrived, and Alfred was obliged to disguise himself in the habit of a shepherd, in the isle of Aldersey, in the county of Somerset, till in 878, collecting his scattered friends, he attacked and defeated them in 879, when he obliged the greatest part of their army to quit the land; in 897 they went up the river Lea, and built a fortress at Wear, where King Alfred turned off the course of the river, and left their ships dry, which obliged the Danes to remove. He died Oct. 28, 899. He formed a body of laws, afterwards made use of by Edward the Confessor, which was the ground work of the present. He divided his kingdoms into shires, hundreds, and tithings; and obliged his nobles to bring up their children to learning; and, to induce them thereto, permitted none into office, unless they were learned; and, to enable them to procure that learning, he founded the university of Oxford. He was buried at Winchester.

EDWARD the Elder, his son, succeeded him, and was crowned at Kingston upon Thames, in 899. In 911 Leolin, Prince of Wales, did homage to Edward for his principality. He died at Farringdon, in Berkshire, in 924, and was buried at Winchester.

ATHELSTAN, his eldest son succeeded him, and was crowned with far greater magnificence than usual, at Kingston upon Thames, in 929. In 937 he defeated two Welsh princes, but soon after, on their making submission, he restored them their estates. He escaped being assassinated in his tent, 938, which he revenged by attacking his enemy, when five petty sovereigns, 12 dukes, and an army who came to the assistance of Anall, King of Ireland, were slain; which battle was fought near Dunbar, in Scotland. He made the Princes of Wales tributary, 941; and died Oct. 17, 940, at Gloucester.

EDMUND I. the fifth son of Edward the Elder, succeeded at the age of 18; and was crowned King, at Kingston upon Thames, in 940. On May 26, 947, in endeavouring to part two who were quarreling, he received a wound, of which he bled to death, and was buried at Glastonbury.

EDWARD, his brother, aged 23, succeeded in 947, and was crowned at Kingston upon Thames, the 17th of August. He died in 955, and was buried at Winchester.

EDWY, the eldest son of Edmund, succeeded, and was crowned at Kingston upon Thames, in 955. He had great dissensions with the clergy, and banished Dunstan, their ringleader, which occasions little credit to be given the character the priests give him. He died of grief in 959, after a turbulent reign of four years, and was buried at Winchester.

EDGAR, at the age of 16, succeeded his brother, and was crowned at Kingston upon Thames, in 959, and again at Bath, in 972. He imposed on the Princes of Wales a tribute of wolves heads, that for three years, amounted to 300 each year. He obliged eight tributary Princes to row him in a barge on the river Dee, in 961. He died July 1, 975, and was buried at Glastonbury.

EDWARD the Martyr, his eldest son, succeeded him, being but 16 years of age, was crowned by Dunstan, at Kingston upon Thames, in 973. He was stabbed by the instructions of his mother-in-law, as he was drinking at Corfe-castle, in the isle of Purbeck, in Dorsetshire, on March 18, 979. He was first buried

at Wareham, without any ceremony, but removed three years after, in great pomp, to Shaftesbury.

ETHELRED II. succeeded his half-brother, and was crowned at Kingston upon Thames, on April 14, 979. In 982, his palace, with great part of London, was destroyed by a great fire. England was ravaged by the Danes, who 999 received at one payment about 16,000*l.* raised by a land-tax called Danegelt. A general massacre of the Danes, on Nov. 13, 1002. Swain revenged his countrymens deaths, 1003, and did not quit the kingdom till Ethelred had paid him 36,000*l.* which he the year following demanded as an annual tribute. In the spring of 1008, they subdued great part of the kingdom. To stop their progress, it was agreed to pay the Danes 48,000*l.* to quit the kingdom, 1012. Soon after Swain entered the Humber again, when Ethelred retired to the isle of Wight, and sent his sons, with their mother Emma, into Normandy, to her brother, and Swain took possession of the whole kingdom, 1013.

SWAIN was proclaimed king of England in 1013, and no person disputed his title. His first act of sovereignty was an insupportable tax, which he did not live to see collected. He died Feb. 3, 1014, at Thetford, in Norfolk.

CANUTE, his son, was proclaimed March, 1014, and endeavoured to gain the affections of his English subjects, but without success, retired to Denmark, and

ETHELRED returned at the invitation of his subjects. Canute returned, 1015, soon after he had left England, and landed at Sandwich. Ethelred retired to the north; but by evading a battle with the Danes, he lost the affections of his subjects, and retiring to London, he expired in 1016.

EDMUND IRONSIDE, his son, was crowned at Kingston upon Thames, April, 1016; but by a disagreement among the nobility, Canute was likewise crowned at Southampton. In June following, Canute totally routed Edmund, at Assendon, in Essex, who soon after met Canute in the isle of Alderney, in the Severn, where a peace was concluded, and the kingdom divided between them. Edmund did not survive above a month after, being murdered at Oxford, before he

had reigned a year. He left two sons and two daughters; from one of which daughters James I. of England descended, and from him George III.

CANUTE was established, 1017; made an alliance with Normandy, and married Emma, Ethelred's widow, 1018; made a voyage to Denmark, attacked Norway, and took possession of the crown, 1028 died at Shaftsbury, 1036; and was buried at Winchester.

HAROLD I. his son began his reign, 1036; died April 14, 1039, and was succeeded by his younger brother.

HARDICANUTE, King of Denmark, who died at Lambeth, 1041; was buried at New Winchester, and succeeded by a son of Queen Emma, by her first husband, Etheldred II.

EDWARD the Confessor, was born at Islip, in Oxfordshire, began his reign in the 40th year of his age. He was crowned at Winchester, 1042; married Editha, daughter of Godwin, Earl of Kent, 1043; remitted the tax of Danegelt, and was the first King of England that touched for the King's-evil, 1058; died Jan 5, 1066, aged 65; was buried in Westminster-abbey, which he rebuilt, where his bones were enshrined in gold, set with jewels, 1206. Emma, his mother, died 1052. He was succeeded by

HAROLD II. son of the Earl of Kent, who began in 1066; defeated by his brother Tosti, and the King of Norway, who had invaded his dominions at Stamford, Sept. 25, 1066; but was killed by the Normans, at Hastings, Oct. 14, following.

WILLIAM I. Duke of Normandy, a descendant of Canute, born 1027; paid a visit to Edward the Confessor, in England, 1051; betrothed his daughter to Harold II. 1058; made a claim of the crown of England, 1066; invaded England, landed at Pevensey, in Suffex, the same year; defeated the English troops at Hastings, on Oct. 14, 1066, when Harold was slain, and William assumed the title of Conqueror. He was crowned at Westminster, Dec. 29, 1066; invaded Scotland, 1072; subverted the English constitution, 1074; refused to swear fealty to the Pope for the crown of England; wounded by his son Robert, at Gerberot, in Normandy, 1079; invaded France, 1086; soon after fell from his horse, and contracted a

rupture; he died at Hermentrude, near Rouen, in Normandy, 1087; was buried at Caen, and succeeded in Normandy by his eldest son Robert, and in England by his second son

WILLIAM II. born 1057, crowned at Westminster, Sept. 27, 1087; invaded Normandy with success, 1090; killed by accident as he was hunting in the New Forest, by Sir Walter Tyrrel, Aug. 1100, aged 43; was buried at Winchester, and succeeded by his brother

HENRY I. born 1068, crowned Aug. 5, 1100; married Matilda, daughter of Malcolm, King of Scots, Nov. 11 following; made peace with his brother, Robert, 1101; invaded Normandy, 1105; attacked by Robert, whom he defeated, and took prisoner, 1107, and sent him to England; betrothed his daughter Maude to the Emperor of Germany, 1109; challenged by Lewis of France, 1117; his eldest son, and two others of his children, shipwrecked and lost, with 180 of his nobility, in coming from Normandy, 1120; in quiet possession of Normandy, 1129; surfeited himself with eating lampreys, at Lyons, near Rouen, in Normandy, and died Dec. 1, 1135, aged 68; his body was brought over to England, and buried at Reading. He was succeeded by his nephew, Stephen, third son of his sister Adela, by the Earl of Blois. He left 100,000*l.* in cash, besides plate and jewels to an immense value.

MAUDE, daughter of Henry I. born 1101, married to Henry IV. Emperor of Germany, 1109; had the English nobility swear fealty to her, 1126; buried her husband, 1127; married Jeffery Plantagenet, Earl of Anjou, 1130; set aside from the English succession, by Stephen, 1135; landed in England, and claimed her right to the crown, Sept. 1139; crowned, but soon after defeated, at Winchester, 1141; escaped to Gloucester on a bier; fled from a window of Oxfordcastle, by a rope, in the winter of 1142; retired to France, 1147; returned to England, concluded a peace with Stephen, 1153; and died abroad, Sept. 10, 1167.

STEPHEN born 1105, crowned Dec. 2, 1135; taken prisoner at Lincoln by the Earl of Gloucester, Maude's

half-brother, Feb. 1141, and put in irons, at Bristol, but released in exchange for the Earl of Gloucester, taken at Winchester; made peace with Henry, Maude's son, 1153; died of the piles, Oct. 25, 1154, aged 50; was buried at Feversham, and succeeded by Henry, son of Maude.

MATILDA, Stephen's Queen, was crowned on Easter-day, 1136; died May 3, 1151, at Henningham-castle, Essex, and buried in a monastery at Feversham.

HENRY II. grandson of Henry I. born 1133, began his reign in 1154; arrived in England, Dec. 8, and was with his Queen, Eleanor, crowned at London, the 19th of the same month; crowned at Lincoln, 1158; again at Worcester, 1159; quelled the rebellion at Maine, 1166; had his son Henry crowned King of England, 1170; invaded Ireland, and took possession of it, 1172; imprisoned his Queen on account of Rosamond, his concubine, 1173; did penance at Becket's tomb, July 8, 1174, took the King of Scotland prisoner, and obliged him to give up the independency of his crown, 1175; named his son, John, Lord of Ireland, 1176; had the same year an amour with Alice, of France, the intended princess of his son Richard, 1181; lost his eldest son Henry, June 11, 1183; his son Richard rebelled, 1185; had his son Jeffery trodden under foot, and killed, at a tournament at Paris, 1186; made a convention with Philip of France, to go to the holy war, 1188; died with grief at the altar, cursing his sons, July 6, 1189, aged 61; was buried at Fonteverard, in France, and succeeded by his son Richard.

ELEANOR, Queen to King Henry II. died, 1204.

RICHARD I. was born at Oxford, 1157; crowned at London, Sept. 3, 1189; set out on the crusade, and joined Philip of France, on the plains of Vezelay, June 29, 1190; took Messina the latter end of the year; married Berengera, daughter of the King of Navarre, May 12, 1191; defeated the Cyprians, 1191; taken prisoner near Vienna, on his return home, by the Duke of Austria, Dec. 20, 1192; ransomed for 40,000*l.* and set at liberty, 1193; returned to England, March 20, following; wounded with an arrow, at Chaluz,

near Limoges, in Normandy, and died April 6, 1199, was buried at Fonteverard, and succeeded by his brother **JOHN**, the youngest son of Henry II. born at Oxford, Dec. 24, 1166; was crowned May 27, 1199; divorced his wife Avifa, and married Isabella, daughter of the Count of Angouleme; went to Paris, 1200; besieged the castle of Mirabel, and took his nephew, Arthur, prisoner, Aug. 1, 1202, whom he murdered; the same year he was expelled the French provinces, and re-crowned in England; imprisoned his Queen, 1208; banished all the clergy in his dominions, 1208; was excommunicated, 1029; landed in Ireland, June 8, 1210; surrendered his crown to Pandolf, the Pope's legate, May 25, 1213; absolved, July 20 following; obliged by his Barons to confirm Magna Charta, 1215; lost his treasure and baggage in passing the marshes of Lynn, 1216; died at Newark, Oct. 18, 1216; was buried at Worcester, and succeeded by his son

HENRY III. born Oct. 1, 1207; crowned at Gloucester, Oct. 28, 1216; received homage from Alexander of Scotland, at Northampton, 1218; crowned again at Westminster, after Christmas, 1219; married Eleanor, daughter of the Count of Provence, Jan. 14, 1236; pledged his crown and jewels for money, when he married his daughter Margaret to the King of Scots, 1242; obliged by his nobles to resign the power of a Sovereign, and sell Normandy and Anjou to the French, 1258; shut himself up in the Tower of London, for fear of his nobles, 1261; taken prisoner at Lewes, May 14, 1264; wounded at the battle of Evesham, 1265; died with age at St. Edmundsbury, Nov. 16, 1272; and was succeeded by his son Edward.

ELEANOR, Henry III.'s Queen, died in a monastery at Amersbury, about 1292, where she had retired.

EDWARD I. born June 16, 1239; married Eleanor, Princess of Castile, 1253; succeeded to the crown, Nov. 16, 1272; wounded in the Holy-Land with a poisoned dagger; recovered, and landed in England, July 25, 1274; crowned at Westminster, Aug. 19, following, with his Queen; went to France, and did homage to the French King, 1279; reduced the Welsh princes, 1282; Eleanor, his Queen, died of a fever on her journey to Scotland, at Horneby, in Lin-

colnshire 1296, and was conveyed to Westminster (when elegant stone crosses were erected at each place where the corpse rested); married Margaret, sister to the King of France, Sept. 12, 1299; conquered Scotland, 1299, and brought to England their coronation chair, &c. died of a flux at Burgh upon the Sands, in Cumberland, July 7, 1307; was buried at Westminster; where on May 2, 1774, some antiquarians, by consent of the Chapter, examined his tomb, when they found his corpse unconsumed, though buried 466 years. He was succeeded by his fourth son,

EDWARD II. born at Caernarvon, in Wales, April 25, 1284; was the first King of England's eldest son that had the title of Prince of Wales, with which he was invested in 1284. He ascended the throne, July 7, 1307; married Isabel, daughter of the French King, 1308; obliged by his barons to invest the government of the kingdom in 21 persons, March 16, 1310; went on a pilgrimage to Boulogne, Dec. 13, 1313; declared his Queen and all her adherents enemies to the kingdom, 1325; dethroned Jan. 13, 1327; was succeeded by his eldest son, Edward III. and murdered at Berkeley-castle, Sept. 21, following, and was buried at Gloucester.

EDWARD III. born at Windsor, Nov. 15, 1312; succeeded to the crown, Jan. 13, 1327; crowned at Westminster, Feb. 1, following; he married Philippa, daughter of the Earl of Hainault, Jan. 24, 1327; claimed the crown of France, 1329; confined his mother Isabel, and caused her favourite, Earl Mortimer to be hanged, Nov. 23, 1330; the Scots defeated at Halidon, 1339; invaded France, and pawned his crown and jewels for 50,000 florins, 1340; quartered the arms of England and France, 1341; made the first distinction between Lords and Commons, 1342; defeated the French at Cressly, 30,000 slain, among whom was the King of Bohemia, 1346; the Queen took the King of Scotland prisoner, and 20,000 Scots slain, the same year; Calais besieged and taken, Aug. 16, 1347, and St. Stephen's chapel, now the House of Commons, built, 1347; the Order of the Garter instituted, 1349; the French defeated at Poitiers, their King and Prince taken, and the King of Navarre im-

prisoned, 1356; the King of Scotland ransomed for 100,000*l.* 1357; in which year Edward lost his eldest son, Edward the Black Prince, of a consumption; the King of France, ransomed for 300,000*l.* 1359; four Kings entertained at the Lord Mayor's feast, viz. England, France, Scotland, and Cyprus, 1364; Philippa, his Queen, died at Windsor, Aug. 16, 1369, and was buried at Westminster; Edward, died at Richmond, June 21, 1377, and was succeeded by his grandson, Richard II. son to

EDWARD the Black Prince, who was born June 15, 1330, created Duke of Cornwall, 1337, the first in England that bore the title of Duke; created Prince of Wales, 1344; brought the King of France prisoner to England, from the battle of Poitiers, Sept. 19, 1356; went to Castile, 1367; died of a consumption, June 8, 1376, and was buried at Canterbury.

JOHN OF GAUNT, Duke of Lancaster, fourth son of Edward III. born 1340, married Blanch, daughter of the Duke of Lancaster, 1359; by whom he became possessed of that dukedom and title; she died 1369, and in 1372, he married the daughter of the King of Castile and Leon, and took that title. In 1396 he married a third wife, Catherine Swinford, from whom descended Henry VII. He died 1399, and was buried in St. Paul's, London.

RICHARD II. born at Bourdeaux, Jan. 6, 1367; had two royal godfathers, the Kings of Navarre and Majorca; made guardian of the kingdom, Aug. 30, 1372; created Prince of Wales, 1376, succeeded his grandfather, Edward III. June 21, 1377, when not 7 years old; the rebellion of Wat Tyler and Jack Straw, 1378; married Anne, sister to the Emperor of Germany, and King of Bohemia, Jan. 1382, who died without issue, at Shene, and was buried in Westminster-abbey, August 3, 1395; married Isabella, daughter to the King of France, 1396. He was taken prisoner by Henry, Duke of Lancaster, his cousin, and sent to the Tower, Sept. 1, 1399; resigned his crown, Sept. 29, following, and was succeeded by Henry IV. Richard was murdered in Pomfret-castle, Jan. 1400, and buried at Langley, but removed to Westminster.

THOMAS, Duke of Gloucester, uncle to Richard II. was smothered, Feb. 28, 1367.

THOMAS BEAUFORT, Duke of Exeter, half brother of Richard II. died without issue, Dec. 27, 1424, and was buried at St. Edmundsbury, where his body was discovered uncorrupted in 1772, after his burial 348 years.

HENRY IV. Duke of Lancaster, grandson of Edward III. born 1367; married Mary, the daughter of the Earl of Hereford, who died 1394, before he obtained the crown; fought with the Duke of Norfolk, 1397, and banished; returned to England in arms against Richard II. who resigned him his crown, and Henry was crowned, Oct. 13, 1399, when he instituted the order of the Bath, and created 47 knights; conspired against, Jan. 1400; defeated by the Welsh, 1402; married a second Queen, Joan of Navarre, widow of the Duke of Bretagne, 1403; she was crowned with great magnificence the 26th of January following, and died in 1437; in 1403 began the rebellion of the Percies, suppressed July following. He died of an apoplexy, in Westminster, March 20, 1413, was buried at Canterbury, and succeeded by his son

HENRY V. who was born in 1388, and, when Prince of Wales, was committed to prison for affronting one of the judges, 1412; crowned at Westminster, April 9, 1413; claimed the crown of France, 1414; gained the battle of Agincourt, Oct. 24, 1415; pledged his regalia for 20,000*l.* to push his conquests, 1416. The Emperor Sigismund paid a visit to Henry, and was installed Knight of the Garter, 1416; invaded Normandy with an army of 26,000 men, 1417; declared regent, and married Catharine of France, on June 3, 1420; she was crowned at Westminster the February following; out-lived Henry, and was married afterwards to Owen Tudor, grandfather of Henry VII. Henry died of a pleurisy, at Rouen, August 31, 1422, aged 34, was buried at Westminster, and succeeded by

HENRY VI. born at Windsor, Dec. 6, 1421; ascended the throne, on Aug. 31, 1422; proclaimed King of France the same year; crowned at Westminster, Nov. 6, 1429; crowned at Paris, Dec. 17, 1430; married to Margaret, daughter of the Duke of Anjou, April 12,

1445; Jack Cade's insurrection, 1446; Henry taken prisoner at St. Alban's, 1455; but regained his liberty, 1461; and deposed March 5 following, by his fourth cousin, Edward VI. fled into Scotland, and taken prisoner in Lancashire, 1463; restored to his throne, 1470; taken prisoner again by Edward, April 11, 1471; Queen Margaret and her son taken prisoners at Tewkesbury, by Edward, May 4; the Prince killed in cold blood, May 21; and Henry murdered in the Tower, June 20 following, and buried at Chertsey, aged 49.

HUMPHRY, Duke of Gloucester, fourth son of Henry IV. was strangled by the order of his nephew Henry VI. and buried at St. Alban's, 1447; where his remains are yet to be seen.

EDWARD IV. born at Rouen, April 29, 1443; descended from the third son of Edward III. elected King, March 5, 1461; and before his coronation was obliged to take the field, and fight the battle of Towton, when 35,781 fell, and not one prisoner taken but the Earl of Devonshire, March 13; was crowned at Westminster, June 28, 1461; sat publicly with the judges in Westminster-hall, 1464; married Lady Elizabeth Grey, widow of Sir John Grey, of Groby, March 1, 1464, who was crowned the 26th following. Edward was taken prisoner by the Earl of Warwick in Yorkshire, from whence he was brought to London, with his legs tied under his horse's belly, 1467; escaped, and was expelled the kingdom, 1470; returned March 25, 1471, and restored; and caused his brother, the Duke of Clarence, who had joined the Earl of Warwick, to be drowned in a butt of Malmsey wine, 1478; died of an ague at Westminster, April 9, 1483; and was buried at Windsor, where his corpse was discovered undecayed in March 11, 1789, and his dress nearly perfect, as were the lineaments of his face. He was succeeded by his infant son

EDWARD V. born Nov. 4, 1470; conveyed to the Tower, May, 1483; deposed, June 20 following, and, with the Duke of York, his brother, smothered soon after by their uncle, who succeeded him.

RICHARD III. Duke of Gloucester, brother to Edward IV. born 1453; took Prince Edward, son of Henry

VI. prisoner at Tewkesbury, and helped to murder him in cold blood, (whose widow he afterwards married,) 1471; drowned the Duke of Clarence, brother to Edward IV. in a butt of Malmsey wine, 1478; made protector of England, May 27, 1483, elected King, June 20, and crowned July 6 following; ditto at York, Sept. 8; slain in battle, at Bosworth, Aug. 22, 1485, aged 32; was buried in Leicester, and succeeded by

HENRY VII. born 1455; who landed at Milford-haven, 1485; defeated Richard III. in Bosworth field, and was elected King, 1485; crowned Oct. 30, 1485; married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV. Jan. 18, 1486, who was crowned the Nov. following; defeated Lambert Symnel, the impostor, June 16, 1417; received of the French King, as a compromise for his claim on that crown, 186,250*l.* besides 25,000 crowns yearly, 1492; Prince Arthur, his eldest son, died April 2, 1502; Queen Elizabeth died in childbed, Feb. 11 following, and was buried at Westminster. He married his daughter Margaret to James IV. of Scotland, 1504; died of a consumption, at Richmond, April 22, 1509; aged 51; was buried at Westminster, and succeeded by his son

HENRY VIII. born June 28, 1491; married Catharine, Infanta of Spain, widow of his brother Arthur, June 3, 1509; crowned June 24 following; received the title of Defender of the Faith, 1521; stiled Head of the Church, 1531; divorced Queen Catharine, and married Anne Bulleyne, May 23, 1533; Anne crowned, June 1, 1533; he was excommunicated by Pope Paul, Aug. 30, 1535; Catherine his first Queen, died at Kimbolton, Jan. 8, 1536, aged 50; he put Anne, his second Queen, to death, and married Jane Seymour, May 20, 1536, who died in childbed, Oct. 12, 1537; he dissolved the religious foundations in England, 1539; married Anne of Cleves, Jan. 6, 1540; divorced her, July 10, 1540; married Catharine Howard, his fifth wife, Aug. 8, following, and beheaded her on Tower-hill, with Lady Rochford, Feb. 12, 1542; married Catharine Par, his sixth wife, July 12, 1543. He died of a fever and an ulcerated leg, at Westminster, Jan. 28, 1547, was buried at Windsor, and was succeeded by his only son

EDWARD VI. born Oct. 12, 1537; crowned Sunday, Feb. 20, 1547; who died of a consumption at Greenwich, July 6, 1553; was buried at Westminster, and was succeeded, agreeable to his will, by his cousin

JANE GRAY, born 1537; proclaimed Queen, July 9, 1553; deposed soon after and sent to the Tower, where she, with Lord Dudley, her husband, and her father, were beheaded, Feb. 12, 1554, aged 17, by the order of

MARY, born Feb. 11, 1516; proclaimed July 19, 1553; and crowned Oct. 1, following; married Philip, of Spain, July 25, 1554; died of a dropsy, Nov. 17, 1558, was buried at Westminster, and was succeeded by her half sister

ELIZABETH, born Sept. 7, 1533; sent prisoner to the Tower, 1554; began to reign, Nov. 17, 1558; crowned at Westminster, Jan. 15, 1559: Mary of Scots fled to England, May 16, 1568, and imprisoned in Tutbury-castle, Jan. 1569; Elizabeth relieved the Protestants in the Netherlands with above 200,000 crowns, besides stores, 1569; a marriage proposed to the Queen by the Duke of Alençon, 1571, but finally rejected, 1581; beheaded Mary of Scots, at Fotheringhay-castle, in Northamptonshire, Feb. 8, 1587, aged 44; the Spanish Armada destroyed, 1588; Tyrone's rebellion in Ireland, 1598; Essex, the Queen's favourite, beheaded Feb. 25, 1602; the Queen died at Richmond, March 24, 1603, was buried at Westminster, and was succeeded by the son of Mary Queen of Scots, then James VI. of Scotland.

m JAMES I. born at Edinburgh, June 19, 1566; was crowned King of Scotland, July 22, 1567; married Ann, Princess of Denmark, Aug. 10, 1589; succeeded to the crown of England, March 24, 1603; first styled King of Great Britain, 1604; arrived at London, May 7 following; lost his eldest son, Henry, Prince of Wales, Nov. 6, 1612, aged 18, married his daughter Elizabeth to the Prince Palatine of the Rhine, 1612; from whom his present Majesty, George III. is descended; went to Scotland, March 4, 1617; returned Sept. 14, 1614; lost his Queen, March, 1619; died of an ague, March 27, 1625, was buried at Westminster, and was succeeded by

CHARLES I. born Nov. 19, 1600; visited Madrid to fetch a wife, March 7, 1623; succeeded to the crown, March 27, 1625; married Henrietta, daughter of France, the same year; crowned Feb. 2, 1626; crowned at Edinburgh, 1633, went to Scotland, August, 1641; returned Nov. 25 following; went to the House of Commons, and demanded the five members, Jan. 1641-2; retired to York, March, 1642; raised his standard at Nottingham, Aug. 25, following; travelled in the disguise of a servant, and put himself into the hands of the Scots, at Newark, May 5, 1646; sold by the Scots for 200,000*l.* August 8 following; seized by Col. Joice, at Holmby, June 3, 1647; escaped from Hampton-court, and retreated to the Isle of Wight, July 29, 1648; close confined in Hurst-castle, Dec. 1 following; removed to Windsor-castle, Dec. 23, to St. James's house, Jan. 19, 1649; brought to trial the next day, condemned the 27th, beheaded at Whitehall the 30th, aged 48, and buried in St. George's-chapel, Windsor. His Queen, Henrietta, died in France, Aug. 10, 1669.

OLIVER CROMWELL, born at Huntingdon, April 25, 1599; chosen member of parliament for Huntingdon, 1628; made a colonel, 1643; went over to Ireland with his army, July, 1649; returned, May, 1650; made Protector for life, Dec. 12, 1653; was near being killed by falling from a coach-box, Oct. 1654; re-admitted the Jews into England in 1656, after their expulsion of 365 years; refused the title of King, May 8, 1657; died at Whitehall, Sept. 3, 1658, and succeeded by his son

RICHARD CROMWELL, proclaimed Protector, Sept. 4, 1658; deposed April 22, 1659; died at Cheshunt, in Hertfordshire, July 12, 1712, aged 89.

CHARLES II. born May 29, 1630; escaped from St. James's, April 23, 1648; landed in Scotland, 1650; crowned at Scone, Jan. 1, 1651; defeated at the battle of Worcester, 1651; landed at Dover, May 29, 1660, and restored to his throne; crowned, April 13, 1661, married Catharine, Infanta of Portugal, May 21, 1662; accepted the city freedom, Dec. 18, 1674; died Feb. 6, 1685, aged 54, of an apoplexy, was buried at Westminster, and was succeeded by his

brother James. Catharine, his Queen, died Dec. 21, 1705.

JAMES II. born Oct. 15, 1633; married Ann Hyde, Sept. 1660, who died, 1671; married the Princess of Modena, Nov. 21, 1673; succeeded to the throne, Feb. 6, 1685; Monmouth, natural son to Charles II. landed in England, June 11, 1685; proclaimed King at Taunton, in Somersetshire, June 20 following; defeated near Bridgewater, July 5; beheaded on Tower-hill, July 15 following, aged 35; James's Queen had a son born, June 10, 1688; fled from his palace, December 12, 1688; was seized soon after at Feversham, and brought back to Whitehall; left England, Dec. 23 following; landed at Kinsale in Ireland, March 12, 1689; returned to France, July, 1690; died at St. Germain's, Aug. 6, 1701.

WILLIAM III. Prince of Orange, born Nov. 4, 1650, created Stadtholder, July 3, 1672; married the Princess Mary, of England, Nov. 4, 1677; landed at Torbay, in England, with an army, Nov. 4, 1688; declared King of England, Feb. 13, 1689; crowned, with his Queen, April 11, 1689; landed at Carrickfergus, June 14, 1690, and defeated James II, at the battle of the Boyne, July 1 following; a plot laid for assassinating him, Feb. 1696; fell from his horse, and broke his collar-bone, Feb. 21, 1702; died March 8, aged 51, was buried April 12 following, and left his sister-in-law, Anne, his successor to the crown.

MARY, William's Queen, born April 30, 1662; proclaimed (with her husband) Queen Regent of England, Feb. 13, 1689; died of the small-pox, Dec. 28, 1694, aged 32, and was buried at Westminster.

ANNE, born Feb. 6, 1665; married to Prince George of Denmark, July 28, 1683, by whom she had 13 children, all of whom died young; she came to the crown, March 8, 1702; crowned April 13 following; lost her son, George, Duke of Gloucester, by a fever, July 29, 1700, aged 11; lost her husband, who died of an asthma and dropsy, Oct. 28, 1708, aged 55; the Queen died of an apoplexy, Aug. 1, 1714, aged 49, was buried at Westminster, and was succeeded by

GEORGE I. Elector of Hanover, Duke of Brunswick-Lunenburgh, born, May 28, 1660; created Duke of

Cambridge, &c. October 5, 1706; Princess Sophia, his Queen, mother of George II. died June 8, 1714, aged 83. He was proclaimed, Aug. 1, 1714; landed at Greenwich, Sept. 18 following; died on his journey to Hanover, at Osnaburgh, Sunday, June 11, 1727, of a paralytic disorder, aged 67, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

GEORGE II. born Oct. 30, 1683; created Prince of Wales, Oct. 4, 1714; married the Princess Wilhelmina Carolina Dorothea, of Brandenburg-Aspach, 1704; ascended the throne, June 11, 1727; lost his Queen of a mortification in her bowels, Nov. 30, 1737, aged 54; suppressed a rebellion, 1745; died suddenly at Kensington, Oct. 25, 1760, aged 77, and was succeeded by his grandson, George III.

FREDERICK-LEWIS, Prince of Wales, son of George II. born Jan. 20, 1706; arrived in England, Dec. 1729; married Augusta, Princess of Saxe Gotha, April 27, 1736; forbad the court the year following; died, March 20, 1751, aged 44. His Princess died of a consumption, Feb. 8, 1772, aged 52.

GEORGE III. eldest son of Frederick, late Prince of Wales, was born June 4, 1738; created Prince of Wales, 1751; succeeded his grandfather, Oct. 25, 1760; proclaimed the next day; married Charlotte Sophia, Princess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, Sept. 8, 1761, who was born May 19, 1744; and both were crowned Sept. 22, 1761. His majesty was deranged in mind from October 1788 to March 1789; when on April 24, 1789, he went in procession to St. Paul's cathedral. Their issue are,

1. George, Prince of Wales, born Aug. 12, 1762.
2. Frederick, Duke of York, Bishop of Osnaburgh, born Aug. 16, 1763.
3. William Henry, born Aug. 21, 1765; Duke of Clarence, a Captain in the Royal Navy.
4. Charlotte-Augusta Matilda, born Sept. 29, 1766.
5. Edward, born Nov. 2, 1767.
6. Sophia Augusta, born Nov. 8, 1768.
7. Elizabeth, born May 22, 1770.
8. Ernest-Augustus, born June 5, 1771.
9. Augustus-Frederick, born Jan. 27, 1773.
10. Adolphus-Frederick, born Feb. 24, 1774.

11. Mary, born April 25, 1776.
12. Sophia, born Nov. 3, 1777.
13. Octavius, born Feb. 23, 1779; died May, 3, 1783.
14. Alfred, born Sept. 22, 1780; died Aug. 20, 1782.
15. Amelia, born Aug. 8, 1783.

Brothers and Sisters to his Majesty.

1. Princess Augusta, born Aug. 11, 1737; married the present Duke of Brunswick-Lunenburgh, Jan. 16, 1764, by whom she has several children.

2. Prince William-Henry, Duke of Gloucester, born Nov. 25, 1743; married 1766, Maria, Countess Dowager of Waldegrave, by whom he has a daughter living, named Sophia Matilda, born May 29, 1773; and a son, named William Frederick, born at Rome, Jan. 15, 1776. He had a daughter, named Carolina-Augusta-Maria, born June, 1774, who died March 14, 1775.

3. Prince Henry-Frederick, Duke of Cumberland, born Nov 7, 1745; married in Oct. 1771, Anne, widow of Christopher Horton, Esq. and daughter of Simon Luttrell, late Earl of Carhampton, in Ireland.

S C O T L A N D.

THIS nation has as great pretensions to antiquity as any in Europe, having, according to their historians, possessed that kingdom for above 2000 years, without ever being entirely conquered; though they have been subdued at certain periods by the Romans and English, and in a great measure over-run by the Danes. They boast a line of 115 Kings, who can all of them deduce their pedigree from Fergus II. who was sent by the people of Ireland, and came into Scotland about the time that Alexander the Great took Babylon, viz. 330 years before Christ. As to the origin of the Scots there are various opinions, and the historians who contend for their great antiquity, say they came from Spain. Those are opposed by others, who, in general, suppose them to be a remainder of the Britons, who fled from the Roman

servitude. However, we shall begin with Metellanus, the 17th King of Scotland, in the second year of whose reign Jesus Christ was born, died 29, and was succeeded by Caractacus.

KINGS OF SCOTLAND.

Names.	Began to reign.	Names.	Began to reign.
Caractacus	32	Kenet I.	604
Corbred I.	54	Eugenius IV.	606
Dardanus	70	Ferchard I.	622
Corbred II.	72	Donald IV.	632
Euctatus	104	Ferchard II.	646
Mogaldus	107	Maldwin	664
Conarus	142	Eugenius V.	684
Argadus	146	Eugenius VI.	687
Ethodius I.	161	Amberchelet	697
Satrael	193	Eugenius VII.	698
Donald I.	197	Mordac	715
Ethodius II.	216	Etfinius	730
Achiro	230	Eugenius VIII.	761
Nathalocus	242	Fergus III.	763
Findocus	252	Solvatius	766
Donald II.	262	Achaius	787
Donald III.	263	Congale III.	819
Crathilinthus	277	Dongal	824
Finchormarchus	320	Alpin	831
Romachus	368	Kenet II.	834
Angusianus	371	Donald V.	854
Fethelmacus	373	Constantin II.	858
Eugenius I.	376	Ethus	874
Fergus I.	403	Gregory	876
Eugenius II.	419	Donald VI.	892
Dongard	451	Constantin III.	903
Constantine I.	457	Malcolm I.	938
Congale I.	479	Indulphus	958
Goran	501	Duphus	968
Eugenius III.	535	Cullenus	972
Congale II.	558	Kenet III.	973
Chinalne, or ?	568	Constantin IV.	994
Cumatillus }	568	Grimus	996
Aidan	569	Malcolm II.	1004

STATES, &c. FOUNDED. 159

Duncan	1034	John Balliol	1292
Mackbeth	1040	Robert I.	1306
Malcolm III.	1057	David II.	1329
Donald VII.	1093	Edward Balliol	1332
Duncan II.	1095	David II. again	1341
Donald VII. again	1095	Robert II.	1371
Interregnum	1096	John Robert	1390
Edgar	1087	James I.	1405
Alexander I.	1107	James II.	1437
David I.	1124	James III.	1460
Malcolm IV.	1153	James IV.	1488
William	1165	James V.	1513
Alexander II.	1214	Mary Stuart	1542
Alexander III.	1249	James VI.	1567
Interregnum	1215		

James VI. on the death of Elizabeth, Queen of England, ascended that throne in 1603, and his descendants were the Kings of England also till 1707, when the two kingdoms were united, under the title of Great Britain.

KINGDOMS, STATES, CITIES, TOWNS, &c. &c. FOUNDED.

ACHAEA founded, 1080 before Christ.

Aix la Chapelle built, 795.

Alexandria, in Egypt, built in 17 days, the walls whereof were six miles in circuit, 332 before Christ.

Algiers was a Roman province, 44 before Christ; seized by Barbarossa, 1516.

America first discovered by Columbus, 1492—The complete discovery of South America was made by Vesputius Americanus, a Florentine, from whom it derives its name, 1497—Mexico was conquered by Spain, 1518—Peru, 1520—Brazil was discovered by the Portuguese, 1500; planted by them in 1549, and remains in their possession—Terra Firma was conquered by Spain in 1514—North America was first discovered by Sebastian Cabot, a Venetian, in the service of England, and his son, John Cabot, an Englishman, in 1497—John Ca-

bot settled Newfoundland, the first English colony in America, 1498—Florida was first discovered by John Cabot in 1500; it was ceded to Spain by the peace of 1783—Louisiana was discovered by the French, 1633; they took possession of it 1718; but eastwards of the Mississippi was ceded to England, 1763—The first British settlement made in North America was in Virginia, 4 James I. 1607—New England was the second in 1614, by the Plymouth Company—In 1620, a large body of dissenters, who fled from church tyranny in England, purchased the Plymouth patent, and built new Plymouth—Salem was built in 1628; and Boston, the present capital, 1630—Pennsylvania was settled by William Penn, a celebrated quaker, in whose family the patent lately subsisted, 1681—Maryland, by Lord Baltimore, 1633—Carolina, by English merchants, 1670—New York was first settled by the Dutch; but the English dispossessed them and the Swedes, 1664—Georgia, by General Oglethorpe, 1732—Nova Scotia was settled by the Scotch, under Sir William Alexander, 1622; but underwent several changes from the English to the French, and then to the English again, till it was confirmed to the latter by the peace of 1748—Canada was attempted to be settled by the French in 1534; they built Quebec in 1608; but the whole country was conquered by the English in 1759; and ceded by the peace of 1763—Packet-boats first established there between Old and New Spain, with the liberty of trading, 1764—Free trade opened between Old and New Spain, by the Streights of Magellan, 1774—Paper currency established in America, May 15, 1775—Several viceroys appointed in Spanish America, 1776—Thirteen colonies united and declared themselves independent of the English crown, July 4, 1776; allowed by France, Feb. 6, 1778; by Holland, 1782; by the English parliament, 1783—American Congress first met at Philadelphia, Sept. 5, 1775—William Henry, third son of his present Majesty King George III. was the first Prince of the Blood-Royal that ever landed in North America, 1781.

Amsterdam first settled, walled, 1482.

Andover made a free burg, 1205.

Antioch built, 300 before Christ.

- Antwerp first mentioned in history 517; walled, 1256; pillaged by its garrison, 1576; ruined, 1585; declared a free port, 1784.
- Aquitane erected on a principality, 1362; re-annexed to the crown of France, 1730.
- Areoragus first erected at Athens, 1272 before Christ.
- Argos, the kingdom of, began 1586 before Christ.
- Aragon erected into a kingdom, 912.
- Assyria, kingdom of, began under Ninus, 2059 before Christ; lasted about 1264 years, ended with Sardanapalus. Out of its ruins were formed the Assyrians of Babylon, those of Nineveh, and the Medes.
- Athens, kingdom of began 1556 before Christ.
- Attica founded as a kingdom, 1556 before Christ.
- Austria annexed to Germany, 1042.
- Babylon founded by Nimrod, 2640 before Christ, walled 1244 before Christ.
- Babylonish monarchy founded 2217 before Christ.
- Bagdat built, 762.
- Balbec built 144; totally obliterated by an earthquake, 1759.
- Bavaria, dukedom of, founded, 1180.
- Bavaria made an electorate, 1623.
- Berne in Switzerland, made an imperial city, 1170.
- Bilboa rebuilt, 1300.
- Bohemia, kingdom of, founded, 550.
- Bourbon erected into a duchy, 1336.
- Brabant made a Dukedom, 620.
- Brandenburgh created a marquisate, 925; created a dukedom of, 1525.
- Bremen and Ferden vested in George II. 1732.
- Bremen fortified, 1010.
- British isles; they were inhabited originally by a people called Britons, of the same stock with the ancient Gauls or Celtæ. The Romans first invaded them under Julius Cæsar 54 B. C. but made no conquests. The emperor Claudius, and his generals Plautius, Vespasian, and Titus, subdued several provinces after thirty pitched battles with the natives, A. D. 43 and 44. The conquest was completed by Agricola in the reign of Domitian, 85. Wrested from the Roman empire by Carausius 289; recovered by Constantius 296. The Romans held their conquest till 428; then the old inhabitants called in the

- Saxons to assist them against the Picts and Scots ; these Saxons made a second conquest, and divided South Britain into seven kingdoms, 455. This government was called the Saxon Heptarchy, and lasted till 829, when Egbert having subdued and united them under one government, was crowned king of England. *Vide England.*
- Brittanny annexed to the crown of France, 1150.
- Bruges founded, 760 ; fortified, 890.
- Brunswick built, 861.
- Burgundy, the dukedom of, established, 890.
- Burgundy kingdom founded, 413 ; again in 814 ; united to the German Empire, 1035 ; disunited by a revolt, and divided into 4 sovereignties, 1074.
- Byzantium, now Constantinople, founded or built, 715 B.C.
- Cæsaria built, after 12 years labour, by Augustus Cæsar, 7 years before Christ.
- Calcutta seized and settled by the English, 1689.
- Canterbury built, 912 before Christ, paved, 1477.
- Carthage founded by the Tyrians, 1259 ; built by queen Dido, 1233 ; destroyed, 146 ; rebuilt, 123 B. C.
- Cambridge, once a city called Granta, built by Carliurus ; university chartered, 531 ; founded, 900 ; the town burnt by the Danes, 1010 ; university revived, 1110 ; its castle built, 1067 ; streets paved, 1410 ; again, 1544 ; chancellor's court established by Queen Elizabeth ; refused a degree to a papist recommended by the King, Feb. 1687 ; Senate house built, 1722 ; installation of the duke of Newcastle, July 5, 1749 ; the duke of Grafton, 1768 ; the statute of the duke of Somerset erected in the senate house, July 14, 1756 ; of the late king in 1765 ; paved and lighted, 1789.
- Castile and Arragon kingdom began, 1035.
- Chichester built by Cissa, 516 ; paved, 1576.
- China Empire founded 2100 before Christ ; but its history does not extend above the Greek Olympiads, the first dynasty, when prince Yu reigned, 2207 before Christ ; before this time the Chinese Chronology is imperfect ; by some, Fohi is supposed to be the founder of the empire, and its first sovereign, 2247 before Christ ; literature there revived, and the art of printing practised 206 before Christ : the first history of China was published by Sematlian, 97 before Christ : the country conquered by the Eastern Tartars, when the emperor

and his family killed themselves, 1644: an attempt to establish Christianity there by the Jesuits, 1692; the missionaries expelled, 1724.

Colchester built, 125 before Christ; walled, 1382.

Cologne made an imperial city, 950.

Constantinople changed its name from Byzantium, 329; was made the seat of an Emperor, 1268; taken by Mahomet II. who put an end to the eastern empire, 1453; walled 20 miles round, 413.

Copenhagen founded, 1169; made a city, 1319; made the capital of Denmark, 1443.

Corinth, kingdom of, established, 1355 before Christ.

Cork, in Ireland, built, 1170.

Corfica, dependent on Genoa till 1730, ceded to France, 1770, offered to Germany for 150,000*l.* in 1781.

Courland made a duchy, 1561.

Cracow in Poland, founded, 700.

Cronstadt built by Peter the Great, of Russia, 1704.

Dantzick founded, 1169.

Dauphiny annexed to the kingdom of France, 1349.

Deft city founded, 1072.

Denmark united to Norway, 1412; separated from it, 1528; crown made hereditary, 1660.

Dover-castle built by Julius Cæsar. Town fortified, 1525.

Dresden founded, 808.

Dublin city walls built, about 838; its first charter granted, 1173; its castle built, 1220; university founded, 1591; students admitted to its university, Jan. 1594.

Dunkirk founded, 966.

East Indies were first discovered by the Romans, but authors differ as to the time; but with certainty we know that Alexander the Great made extensive conquests in this country, 327 B. C. by the Portuguese, 1487; conquered in 1500, and settled by them in 1506. The first settlement was Goa. The first commercial intercourse of the English with the East Indies, was a private adventure of three ships fitted out from England, 33 Eliz. 1591; only one of them reached India; and after a voyage of three years, the commander, Capt. Lancaster, was brought home in another ship, the sailors having seized on his own; but his information gave rise to a capital mercantile voyage, and the first East-India Company's charter, on Dec. 31, 1600, their stock consisting

of 72,000*l.*; they fitted out four ships, and meeting with success, have continued ever since. A new company established, 1698; the old one re-established, 1700; agreed to give government 400,000*l.* a year, for five years, so they might continue unmolested, Feb. 1769; house built, 1726; India bill passed, 1773; sent judges from England thither, 1774.—Dutch East-India company established, 1594.—East-India Company at Copenhagen established, 1612—Another at Embden, 1750—In Sweden, 1731.

East-Angles kingdom began, 571; ended, 792.

East-Saxons kingdom began, 527; ended, 746.

Edinburgh built, 950; fortified, 1074, and castle fortified.

Egypt, the kingdom of began, 2188 before Christ, and lasted 1633 years; reduced to a province, 31 af. Christ.

Elbing, in Prussia, founded, 1240.

Elfsneur, in Denmark, built 2 before Christ.

England originally inhabited by the Britons, a branch of the ancient Gauls or Celtæ; the western part in the time of the Romans was inhabited by the Belgæ, the northern by the Brigantes, South Wales by the Silures, and Norfolk and Suffolk by the Iceni—Invaded by Julius Cæsar 54 before Christ, subdued by Claudius 44, and completely so by Agricola, in 85—The Romans kept possession till 410—Conquered by the Saxons 455, who were invited over by the ancient inhabitants, and who divided it into seven kingdoms, called the Heptarchy—Ravaged by the Picts and Scots, 448—Erected into a kingdom by Egbert, by a union of all the kingdoms of the Heptarchy, near 400 years after the arrival of the Saxons 827, who was the first king of England, in a general council held at Winchester, A. D. 829—The name of England and of Englishman had been used as far back as 688, but had never before been ratified in any assembly of the nation—Conquered by the Danes, 877—Recovered by Alfred, 880—Divided into counties and hundreds, 886—A general survey made, and the Rolls deposited at Winchester, 896—An inglorious peace made with the Danes, and tribute agreed to be paid annually, besides 16,000*l.* in money, provided they retired, and discontinued their invasions, 995: in 1002 the Danes broke the agreement, committed horrid cruelties and devastations, and the timid Ethelred II. paid

them a larger sum, no less than 24,000l, for peace, which sum was levied by a tax on all the lands in England for Danegelt, by which ignominious name this first land tax was known and collected in England, till it was suppressed by Edward the Confessor in 1051—William I. revived it as a crown revenue—In 1012, Swein totally conquered England, and obliging Ethelred to retire to Normandy, was proclaimed king: it remained in the hands of the Danish kings till 1042—William Duke of Normandy claimed the crown, invaded England, defeated the reigning king Harold the second, and the English were next governed by the Norman line, 1066—A new survey made of England, and the register called Doomsday book, being however only an alteration and improvement of Alfred's, 1080: the taxes were levied according to this survey till 13 Hen. VIII. 1522, when a more accurate survey was taken, and was called by the people the New Doomsday book—Put under an interdict by the Pope, for John's opposing his nomination to the see of Canterbury, 1206; interdict taken off on John's submission, 1214—All in arms, 1215; underwent a reformation in government, 1258—Put under an interdict on Henry VIII.'s shaking off the Pope's supremacy, 1535—The crowns of England and Scotland united in the person of James Stuart, the 6th of that name, king of Scotland, who succeeded to the throne of England, by the title of James I. 1603—The two kingdoms united by the consent of both nations, and thenceforth named Great Britain, 1707.—Land let in general for 1s. an acre throughout England, 1544.—Rental of England, including land, houses, and mines, was computed at six millions, about 1600; twelve years purchase was then the value of land. About 1690, the rental amounted to 14 millions, and land was worth 18 years purchase. It rose to 35 years purchase in 1778, but fell in 1779 to 24 years.—Its rental in 1788 estimated at 24,000,000l. per ann. is said to contain 39,000,000 acres.—The revenue of the clergy is

	£.
By Dr. Watson's computation	1,490,000
Dr. Warner's ———	1,680,000
Dr. Burn's ——— —	1,500,000
Dr. Young's ———	1,600,000

Erfurt in Thuringia, founded, 476.

France, the country of the ancient Gauls, a colony of the Belgæ from Germany were permitted to settle in it 200 before Christ.—It was conquered by the Romans 25 before Christ.—The Goths, Vandals, Allans, and Suevi, and afterwards the Burgundi, divided it amongst them from A. D. 400 to 476, when the Franks, another set of German emigrants, who had settled between the Rhine and the Maine, completed the foundation of the present kingdom under Clovis—Conquered, except Paris, by Edward III. of England, between 1341 and 1359.—An entire conquest by Henry V; who was made regent during the life of Charles VI. acknowledged heir to the crown of France, and homage paid to him accordingly, 1420.—The English crown lost all its possessions in France in the reign of Henry VI. between 1434 and 1450.—This is the only state in Europe that can boast a perpetual succession from the conquerors of the Western empire.—Its first king was Pharamond, who began to reign in 418; Clovis was the first Christian king 481.—It was peopled by the natives of Germany, who crossed the Rhine to invade the Gauls—The assemblies called the States General first met 1302, and continued to 1614—Scots guards were ever about the king, from the reign of St. Louis, to that of Henry II. It continued through 41 reigns of France from Charlemagne.—King of, taken prisoner by the English 1356, by Edward the black prince—The Taillon tax established 1549—The French began to date from the birth of Christ 1618; before they reckoned from the creation—Queen, mother of, visited England 1638—Law's banking scheme, something like the South Sea bubble in England, took place, 1716; destroyed 1720—Francis I. taken prisoner by the Imperialists, and carried into Spain, August, 1525; killed at a tilting match 1559—Revolution there, July 1789.

Flanders erected into a county, 793.

Florence founded 140 before Christ.

Geneva republic founded, 1512.

Genoese republic founded, 63 before Christ.

Georgia colony settled, June 22, 1732; incorporated July 31, 1752.

Germany, was divided anciently into several independent states, which made no figure in history till 25 before Christ, when they withstood the attempt of the Romans to subdue them, who conquered some parts; but by the repeated efforts of the Germans were entirely expelled about A. D. 290.—In 432 the Huns, driven from China, conquered the greatest part of this extensive country; but it was not totally subdued till Charlemagne became master of the whole, A. D. 802.—He was the first emperor, and added the second head to the eagle for his arms, to denote that the empires of Rome and Germany were in him united—It was called *Allemania*, from *Alleman*, i. e. in German, ‘Every Man,’ denoting that all nations were welcome there—Dukes being at this time made governors of those provinces they claimed a right to sovereignty; hence came most of the sovereign princes of Germany—Lewis I. Charlemagne’s son, was the first king that made this empire independent, 814—It continued united to the crown of France till 841—Charles III. was the first that added the year of our Lord to the year of his reign 879—Conrade I. was the first elected emperor 912; he is deemed the first emperor of Germany freely chosen; but we have no authentic account of the electors of the empire till 1273, when Rodolph of Hapsburgh was chosen emperor by the seven electors, after an interregnum of 22 years—The electors, according to some, reduced to seven in 999. To bring in their sons successors, the emperors in their lifetime, politically got them elected king of the Romans, which was a part of the sovereignty; the first emperor so elected 1054—The emperor first elected king of the Romans 1056. The elective power originated by the emperors getting their last will, wherein they nominated their successors, confirmed before their deaths by the princes and great men—The emperor Philip murdered 1208—Seven electors first appointed to choose an emperor 1258—Lewis V. made the empire independent of the Holy See, August 8, 1338—Golden bulls relating to the election of the emperors, established by Charles IV. of Germany, 1357—To get his son elected king of the Romans, Charles IV. gave each elector 100,000 ducats, and was forced to mortgage several cities to raise the money, 1376;

the descendants of the mortgagees continue still in the possession of them—Charles V. born 1500; visited England 1522; resigned his crown to his brother 1556, and turned monk 1558—A reformation took place in the empire 1648—The peace of Carlowitz, when the bounds of the German and Eastern empires were settled, 1689—Rodolph was the first emperor of the house of Austria, in which family the German empire continued till it passed into the house of Lorraine, by the marriage of the heiress of Austria, the celebrated queen of Hungary, to Francis, duke of Lorraine, who was elected emperor 1745. The present emperor is his son. There are nine electors, three ecclesiastical, and six secular, in whom is vested the right of electing the emperors of Germany. The three ecclesiastical are the archbishops of Mentz, Trèves, and Cologne. The secular are Bohemia, Saxony, Brandenburg, the Palatine, Bavaria, and Hanover. The two last have been added in violation of the golden bull which restricted the number to seven. The heir apparent to the empire must be chosen by the electors, king of the Romans, to secure his succession.

Gloucester built by Arviragus, 47, in honour of Claudius Cæsar, whose daughter he married.

Grand Cairo built by the Saracens, 969.

Grecian empire founded by Alexander, 331; commenced 811.

Graveling founded, 1160.

Groningen built, 433 before Christ.

Hamburgh founded, 804; walled, 811.

Hanover, hitherto but a village, walled, 1156; obtained the privileges of a city, 1178; made the 9th electorate, 1692.

Havre-de-Grace built and fortified, 1545.

Heptarchy, in England, commenced, 455; ended, 824.

Hildersheim founded, 818.

Holborn bars first set up by the city of London, 1346.

Holland, originally part of the territory of the Belgæ, conquered by the Romans, 47 before Christ. A sovereignty founded by Thierry, first count of Holland, A. D. 868; continued till 1417, when it passed by surrender to the duke of Burgundy. A. D. 1534, being oppressed by the bishop of Utrecht, the people ceded

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the country to Spain. The Spanish tyranny being insupportable, they revolted and formed the republic, now called the United Provinces, by the union of Utrecht, 1579. The office of Stadtholder, or captain general, of the United Provinces, made hereditary in the prince of Orange's family, not excepting females, 1747. A revolt formed, but prevented by the Prussians, 1787.

Holstein delivered by Russia to the Danes, Nov. 16, 1773.
Hull founded, 1296.

Ilium built, 1359 before Christ.

Ireland; the original inhabitants of this country are supposed to have been of the Celtic stock; it was divided formerly among a number of petty sovereigns, which facilitated the reduction of the whole by Henry II. 1172; in 1314 the Scots fomented a rebellion, and Edward Bruce, their sovereign, having expelled the English, was proclaimed king of Ireland, 1315—The Scots were driven out by the English, 1318—All the Irish were ordered home, 1423—The kings of England were called lords of Ireland till 1542; when Henry VIII. took the title of king—Erected into a kingdom by a bull from pope Paul IV. 1555—Invaded by the Spaniards, 1582; again, by ditto, at Baltimore, 1601—Admitted to a free trade by the British parliament, 1779; and released from subserviency to the English Privy Council, 1782—Harassed by the white boys 1786.—Harassed by the Peep-of-day boys, 1789.

Italy, kingdom of, began 476; ended 964.

Jersey, Guernsey, Sark, and Alderney, were appendages of the duchy of Normandy, and united to the crown of England, by the first princes of the Norman line.

Jerusalem built 1800 before Christ; destroyed by Titus, 70; rebuilt by Adrian 130; again destroyed 136; taken by the Saracens, 622; taken from the Christians by Saladin, 1190.

Kent, kingdom of, began 455; ended 823.

Lombardian kings began 73; ended 771.

London fortified by the Romans, 50; walled, and a palace built, 294; made a bishoprick, 653; repaired by Alfred, 885; greatly damaged by a fire, 982, 1077, and 1130; not paved, 1090; houses of timber, thatched with straw, but, to prevent fires, ordered to be built

with stone, and covered with slates, 1192; but the order not observed; a charter by king John to the Londoners to chuse a Mayor out of their own body annually (this office formerly was for life), to elect and remove their sheriffs at pleasure, and their common-councilmen annually, 1208; a common hunt first appointed, 1226; aldermen first appointed, 1242; the houses still thatched with straw, Cheapside lay out of the city, 1246; all built of wood, 1300; their privileges taken away, but restored on submission, 1366; the first Lord-Mayor sworn at Westminster that went by water, 1433; the Lord-Mayor's show instituted, 1453; a sheriff fined 50l. for kneeling too near the Lord-Mayor, when at prayers in St. Paul's cathedral, 1486; the Thames water first conveyed into the city, 1582; the city chiefly built of wood, and in every respect very irregular, 1600; the New River brought to London, 1613; the Lord Mayor and sheriffs arrested at the suit of two pretended sheriffs, April 24, 1653; the greatest part of the city destroyed by fire, 1666; Pilkington and Shute, the city sheriffs, sent prisoners to the Tower, for continuing a poll after the Lord Mayor had adjourned it, 1682; the charter of the city declared forfeited to the crown, June 12, 1682; privileges taken away, but restored, 1688; built a mansion-house, 1737; furnished and inhabited the same, 1752; repaired London-bridge, 1758, when government granted them 15,000l. and permitted them to pull down the gates, 1760; began Blackfriars-bridge, Oct. 31, 1760; the common-council ordered to wear blue mazarine gowns, Sept. 14, 1761; lost their cause against the dissenters serving sheriffs, July 5, 1762; the city remonstrated on the King's paying no attention to their petition for a redress of grievances, and was censured, March, 1770; Brads Crolby, Esq. Lord-Mayor, and Alderman Oliver, sent to the Tower by the House of Commons, for committing their messenger, March, 1771; trade greatly injured by bankruptcies, 1772; regulation of admitting the Livery at Guildhall, by Mr. Stone's scheme, 1774; the common-councilmen discontinued the wearing of their mazarine gowns in court, in 1775; abandoned to the mercy of an ungoverned mob, June 3, 1780. Rebuilt

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the Compters near Newgate, 1789.—From the year 1763 to the year 1776, the corporation of London expended the following sums for public uses which shew the opulence of the city: in new paving, repairing old pavements, lighting, cleansing, and purchasing old houses to widen streets, 200,000*l.*—200,000*l.* for the new bridge at Blackfriars—Several large sums for new roads, embanking the river, and other contingencies—100,000*l.* for repairing the Royal Exchange—The jail of Newgate cost 100,000*l.*—London is now supposed to contain 160,000 houses, and 1,200,000 inhabitants.

London bridge built about 1016—Burnt, 1136—Built new with timber, 1165—Finished with stone after 33 years labour, 1209—Rebuilt with stone, 1212—Houses took fire at both ends, the people thinking to suppress it, were hemmed in, and leaping over into boats and barges several sunk, and 300 persons were drowned, 1214—Its water-works invented and begun, 1582—A great fire on it Feb. 11, 1632—Houses taken down, 1756—Temporary bridge burnt April 11, 1758—Water-works destroyed by fire, 1774.

Lucca republic founded 100.

Lydia kingdom began 797 before Christ.

Lyons, in France, founded 43 before Christ.

Macedon, kingdom of, began 814 before Christ.

Madrid built 936 before Christ.

Malta given to the Knights of Rhodes by the Emperor Charles V. 1522.

Man, isle of, formerly subject to Norway, then to John and Hen. III. of England, and afterwards to Scotland; governed by its lords from 1403—Conquered by Henry IV. and by him given to the earl of Northumberland, with the title of King, 1341; at whose attainder it was granted to Sir John de Stanley, 1406; in this family it continued till 1594, when it was seized by the queen—Granted to William earl of Derby, 1608—Fell by inheritance to the duke of Athol, 1735—Christianity first established there by Sts. Patrick and Andrew, about 440—Episcopal see established, 447—Conquered from the Scots, by Montacute earl of Sarum, 1314; to whom Edward III. gave the title of King of Man—First Tynwald meeting about 1418—The proprietors first called Lords of Man, 1521—The bishoprick annexed to the

province of York, 1541—Island of, annexed to the crown of England, having been purchased by the duke of Athol for 70,000*l.* 1765.

Mercian kingdom, began 584; ended 828.

Milan: the capital of this celebrated dukedom is reputed to have been built by the Gauls 408 before Christ. It submitted to the Romans 222 B. C.; was formed into a republic A. D. 1221; and lastly was governed by dukes from 1395 till 1501; the French expelled from it by Charles V. of Germany, about 1525, who gave it to his son Philip II.; taken by the Imperialists 1706; recovered by France and Spain 1743; but restored to Austria, on Naples and Sicily being ceded to Spain, 1748. See Goths, Academies.

Modena made a duchy, 1451.

Mogul empire. The first conqueror, was Jenghis Khan, a Tartarian prince, who died 1226; Timur Bek became Great Mogul, by conquest, 1399; the dynasty continued in his family till the conquest of Tamerlane, in the 15th century, whose descendants have kept the throne ever since; but Khouli Khan, the famous Sophi of Persia, considerably diminished the power of the Moguls, carried away immense treasures from Delhi, and since that event many of the Nabobs have made themselves independent.

Morocco, empire of, antiently Mauritania, first known, 1008; possessed by the Romans, 25 before Christ, and reduced by them to a province, 50. From this time it underwent various revolutions, till the establishment of the Almoravides. The second emperor of his family built the capital, Morocco. About 1116, Abdalla, the leader of a sect of Mahometans, founded the dynasty of Almahides, which ended in the last sovereign's total defeat in Spain, 1212. At this period, Fez and Tremecen, then provinces of the empire, shook off their dependence. Morocco was afterwards seized by the king of Fez; but the descendants of Mahomet, about 1550, subdued and united the three kingdoms again, and formed what is at present the empire of Morocco.

Munich in Bavaria, founded 961.

Naples, founded 323 before Christ.

Naples, antiently Capua and Campania, kingdom of, began, 1020—Great part of this country was inhabited, in an-

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cient times, by the Etruscans, who built Nola and Capua. This territory has undergone various revolutions, and was distinguished from another division of Sicily by the title of The Kingdom of Puglia, of which Roger, count of Sicily, was the first monarch, 1127—Given by the pope to the comte D'Anjou, in exclusion of the right heir, Conradin, who was taken prisoner, and beheaded, aged 16, 1266—Charles king of Naples, being invited by the Hungarians to the crown of Hungary, was, when there, crowned; murdered by order of the queen regent, in her presence, who, for this, was soon after taken out of her carriage, and drowned in the river Boseth, 1386—Alphonfus, of Arragon, united Sicily to it, and the kings have been since called king of the Two Sicilies, 1442—Taken from the French, and annexed to Spain, 1504—Continued with the Spaniards, till 1706, when it was taken by the emperor; conquered by the Spaniards again, 1734, and settled on Don Carlos, the king of Spain's son, 1736; he resigned it to his third son Ferdinand, 1759. The king of Naples now succeeds always to the crown of Spain.

Narva in Holstein, founded 1223.

Nawnberg founded 808.

Netherlands declared themselves a free state, 1565 and 1789.

Newcastle built, 1079.

Normandy erected into a dukedom, 876.

Northumberland kingdom began 547; ended 828.

Nottingham built, 924.

Nova Scotia divided into two Provinces, 1784.

Orkney Isle, sold by Denmark to Scotland, 839, regranted 1468.

Osnaburg bishopric established, 1780.

Ostrogoths, their kingdom began in Italy, 476, ended 554.

Ostend in Flanders, endured a siege of three years, and the garrison and inhabitants, reduced by famine, surrendered on capitulation to the Spaniards in 1604; attempted to be taken by the French, but the scheme miscarried with great loss to them, owing to the minister having been deceived by his agents, 1658; India company chartered, 1722; suppressed by the treaty at Vienna, 1731; made a free port June 15, 1781; surrendered to the Brabanders, 1789.

Ottoman empire began, 1293.

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Oxford university, derived its first origin so early as about 1180 before Christ founded by Alfred, 886; its castle built, 1071; archdeaconry erected, 1092; Beaumont palace finished, about 1128; chancellor's court established, 1244; bishopric taken from Lincoln and founded, 1541; first public lecture in Arabic read there, 1636; new theatre built, 1669; a terrible fire at, 1644; again, 1671; library built, 1745; hospital began, May 1, 1772; observatory built 1772; visited by George III. &c. October 12, 1785.

Padua built, 1269, before Christ.

Paris founded 357, made the capital of France, 510, the city of, consumed by fire, 588; first paved with stones 1186; barricadoes of, 1588, to oppose the entry of the duke of Guise; again, August 27, 1648, in opposition to the regency; first parliament there, 1302; old parliament recalled, Nov. 25, 1774. Under the influence of the populace who destroyed the public prisons, July 1789.

Persian empire founded, 536 before Christ.

Petersburg, in Muscovy, built by the Czar, Peter I. 1703. Picts first mentioned in History, 284; extirpated by the Scots, 840.

Poland, once the country of the Vandals, who left it to invade the Roman empire; it was made a duchy, 694; kingdom of, began, by favour of Otho III. emperor of Germany, under Boleslaus, 999; Red Russia added to it, 1059; Pomerania, that had been separated 180 years, again united with it, 1465; embraced Christianity, 965; order of the white eagle instituted, 1705; Augustus vacated his throne, 1707; endeavoured to recover it, 1709; pacification treaty, 1717; king of, carried off by the confederates and wounded, Nov. 3, 1771; seized and divided between Prussia, Russia, and Germany, 1773. So late as the 13th century, the Poles retained the custom of killing old men when past their labour, and such children as were born imperfect.

Portugal kingdom of, began, 1139.

Prussia, anciently possessed by the Venedi, whose kings were descended from Arthirius, first king of the Hiruli, on the Baltic, 320 before Christ. The Venedi were conquered by the Borussi, who inhabited the Rhiphaean mountains. Thence the country was called Burussia, or Prussia, which was subdued by the Mercian knights

sent by the emperor Frederic II. 1215; weary of the extortions of their governors, they revolted to Jagello, king of Poland, 1219. The grand master of the Teutonic order conquered the Poles, and kept possession till 1700, when he was made a king. The king of, visited England, 1744; seized part of Poland, 1773.

Ratisbon built, 1187 before Christ.

Roman empire began, 44 before Christ; ended 63 after Christ; began in the West, 74; ended 92; began in the East, 364; ended 1553; it was 2000 miles broad, 3000 in length.

Rome; its foundation laid by Romulus, its first king, 753 B. C. according to most chronologers; by Sir Isaac Newton's chronology, 627 B. C. They seize the Sabine women at a public spectacle, and detain them for wives, 750 B. C. The Romans and the Albans, contesting for superiority, agree to choose three champions on each part to decide it. The three Horatii, Roman knights, and the three Curiatii, Albans, being elected by their respective countries, engage in the celebrated combat, which, by the victory of the Horatii, submits and unites Alba to Rome, 667, B. C. The Circus built, said to have been capable to contain 150,000 people, 605 B. C. Sextus Tarquin, having ravished Lucretia, the Tarquins are expelled, the kingly government abolished, and the republican established under two annual consuls, 500 B. C. The dictatorship first introduced, 493 B. C. Decemviri appointed to form a body of laws, which being done, they are written on ten tables, transcribed on pillars of brass, and made the standard of judicial proceedings, 451 B. C. The Tribunes, Ædiles, &c. divested of all power, 450 B. C. Creation of Censors 443 B. C. Patrician tribunes chosen instead of consuls, 421 B. C. The consulship restored 418 B. C. Three questors, from among the people, elected 410 B. C. Roman soldiers first paid 406 B. C. Sacked by Brennus, 390 B. C. City burnt by the Gauls, 388 B. C. The temple of Mars built 380 B. C. Prætor, one first appointed, 365 B. C. The first Punic war declared: before this time, the Romans had never carried their arms beyond Italy, nor encountered their enemies at sea, 264 B. C. About this time silver money was first made at Rome, instead

of brass, before in use ; it took the name of *Moneta* from the temple of *Juno Moneta*, where it was coined, 269. The second Punic war began 218 B. C. Capitol and temple of *Janus* built, 207 B. C. The third Punic war 149 B. C. After a siege of three years, the Romans take *Carthage*, and utterly destroyed it, 146 B. C. *Marius* made his grand triumphal entry into Rome, preceded by an immense treasure in gold and silver, the spoils of *Numidia* ; the famous *Jugurtha* its king, and his two sons in chains, graced the triumph, 103 B. C. The *Ambrones* and *Teutones* defeated by *Marius* ; the wives of the former, being refused security from violation, murder themselves and their children, 102 B. C. The capitol burnt, 83 B. C ; Rebuilt by *Domitian*. *Pompey* and *Julius Cæsar* began to contend for supreme power over the commonwealth, which produced a bloody civil war, 59 B. C. *Cæsar* was assassinated in the senate house, and the revolution intended to be prevented by this catastrophe was only hastened, 44 B. C. The Roman state divided into two factions by *Octavianus Cæsar* and *Marc Anthony*, a civil war ensued, 41 B. C. The republic changed to an empire, *Octavius Cæsar* having the titles of *Imperator* and *Augustus* conferred on him by the senate and people, 27 B. C. About this time the annual revenue of the Roman empire amounted to forty millions of our pounds sterling. The city of Rome was computed to have been fifty of our miles in circumference, and its inhabitants to exceed four millions. The famous temple of the mother of the gods consumed by fire, A. D. 2. A new census, or numeration of the people, being taken by *Claudius* the emperor and censor, the inhabitants of Rome were found to amount to six millions, nine hundred thousand, A. D. 48. The number of inhabitants able to bear arms were 132,459 men, in 459 ; in 294, the number was 270,000 ; 338,214, in 159 ; and 320,000 in 50 B. C. The *Goths*, *Vandals*, and other barbarous nations of the north, began to invade the Roman empire about A. D. 250. It is divided into four parts between two emperors, *Dioclesian* and *Constantius* ; the basis of its dissolution, 292. The seat of empire removed from Rome to *Constantinople*, by *Constantine*, 330. Divided again into the eastern and western empires, 379. Rome taken and plundered by the *Goths*, 410. By the

Vandals, 455. By the Heruli, 476. Is recovered for Justinian by Belisarius, 537. In 547, the Goths retook it. In 553, Narfes, another of Justinian's generals, reconquered it for the emperor. In 726, it revolted from the Greek emperors, became a free state, and was governed by a senate. Finally, the senate and people acknowledged Charlemagne, King of France, as emperor of the west, who surrendered the city and duchy to the Pope, reserving the sovereignty, A. D. 800; the Popes afterwards made themselves independant, and continue in possession of this renowned city and its territories, now called, The Ecclesiastical States. St. Peter's cathedral was built by Pope Julius II. who died 1512; Bramante was the architect. The inhabitants of Rome on June 4, 1780, amounted to 155,184, of whom 36,485 were housekeepers. In this number were included 3847 monks, 2327 secular priests, 1910 nuns; 1065 students, 1470 paupers, 7 negroes, and 52 persons not Romans.

Roussillon, &c. annexed to the kingdom of France, 1349.

Russia, or Muscovy, anciently Sarmatia, and inhabited by the Scythians; not renowned till the natives attempted to take Constantinople, 564; Rurick was Grand Duke of Novogorod in this country, A. D. 862; the earliest authentic account of it. In 981, Wolidimer was the first Christian king. The Poles conquered it about 1058; but it is uncertain how long they kept it. Andrey I. began his reign 1153, and laid the foundation of Moscow. About 1200, the Mungls Tartars conquered it, and held it subject to them till 1540, when John Basilowitz restored it to independency. About the middle of the 16th century, the Russians discovered and conquered Siberia. Navigation from England, first discovered by Robert Chancellor, 1554. The Tartars surprized Moscow, and killed 30,000 inhabitants, 1571. First began their new year from Jan. 1, 1700. Became an empire 1721, Peter I. assuming the title of Emperor of all the Russias, which was admitted by the powers of Europe in their future negociations with the court of Petersburg; he visited England, and worked in the dock yard at Deptford, 1697. A revolution, without bloodshed, in favour of Elizabeth, 1740; another, in favour of the present Empress, 1762; the Emperor

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John, an infant, deposed, 1741; put to death, 1763; the punishment of the Knout abolished, 1752.

Sandwich built, 957.

Sardinia conquered by the Spaniards, 1303, in whose possession it was till 1708, when it was taken by an English fleet, and given to the Duke of Savoy, with the title of king. The first king was Victor, who abdicated the throne, in favour of his son, 1730, and died in a prison, 1732.

Savoy, part of Gallia Narbonensis, which submitted to the Romans, 118 before Christ. The Alcmans seized it in 395; the Franks, 496. It shared the revolutions of Switzerland till 1040, when Conrad, Emperor of Germany, gave it to Hubert, with the title of Earl. Amadeus VIII. Earl of Savoy, solicited Sigismund, Emperor of Germany, to erect his dominions into a duchy, which he did at Cambray, Feb. 19, 1417. The last Duke having taken Sicily in 1713, by the assistance of the English, was made king of that country, but, by the peace of Utrecht, changed it for Sardinia, 1718. The dukedom of Savoy is now possessed by the King of Sardinia.

Scotland, anciently Caledonia, history of, began 328 before Christ, when Fergus I. was sent over by the people of Ireland; received the Christian faith, A. D. 203; united under one monarchy by Kenneth II. the 69th king, and called Scotland, 838; divided into baronies, 1032; invaded by the King of Norway, near Loch Lomond, 1263; on the death of Alexander III. was disputed by 12 candidates, who submitted their claims to the arbitration of Edward I. of England, 1283, which gave him an opportunity to conquer it; it was not entirely recovered by the Scots till 1314; its regalia and crown taken and brought to England, with the coronation chair, now in Westminster-abbey, 1296; records of Scotland, by being sent by sea from England to Scotland, lost, 1298; first general assembly of the church held, Dec. 20, 1560; earl of Murray regent, 1567; earl of Lenox, regent, July 12, 1570; earl of Mar regent, Sept. 6, 1571; earl of Morton regent, Nov. 24, 1572; James VI. of Scotland, succeeded to the crown of England 1603; this produced an union of the two

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crowns; and in 1707, the two kingdoms were united, and took the stile and title of Great Britain.

Shaftesbury built, 879.

Sicily first peopled from Italy, 1262 before Christ.

South Saxon kingdom began, 477; ended 754.

Southwark annexed to London, 1550.

Spain, New, established, 1520.

Spain was first civilized by the Phœnicians, who possessed great part of it; these called in the Carthaginians; it was afterwards invaded by the Rhodians; the Carthaginians however made new conquests, 209; and after the destruction of ancient Tyre, became the most powerful in this country. Conquered by the Romans, 216 before Christ. Grenada and Andalusia was the Bætica of the Romans, and the rest of Spain the province of Tarra-gona. The several provinces now subject to the crown were once independent kingdoms, but became one kingdom in 414. The Goths and Vandals overturned the Roman power, 569, and continued in possession of it till it was conquered by the Moors, in 711. The Moors kept possession till 1093. The small kingdoms were swallowed up in Castile and Arragon, 1492. Primacy of Toledo founded, 680. St. James, the Tutelar saint of Spain, since the finding of the apostle's body, in the 9th century. Holy brotherhood instituted, 1260. Kingdom of, founded, by the union of the two crowns of Castile and Arragon, the Queen of Castile having married the King of Arragon, 1479, who assumed the title of Catholic Majesty. By the conquests of Navarre and Grenada, Ferdinand put a complete end to the dominion of the Moors in this country, 1511. Escorial began building, 1562—*Fuero Juzgo* code of laws enacted by Chindas-vindus, 612; that called *Les usages*, formed by the count of Barcelona, 1060; *Fuero de Castilla*, by Alphonso IX. 1211; *Fuero real*, by Alphonso X. 1254; *Siete partidas*, by Alphonso XI. 1347; *Recopilation*, by Philip II. 1567; *Nueva ditto*, by Philip IV. 1665; *Novissima ditto*, by Philip V. 1723; who resigned his crown to his son, Dec. 1724; on his son's death he re-assumed it.

Stockholm built, 1253.

Sweden, anciently Scandinavia; kingdom of began, 481;

united to the crown of Denmark and Norway in 1394, till 1525, when Gustavus Vasa expelled the Danes, until which time the crown was elective; Christianity introduced there, 829; no nobility there before 1500; nobility massacred, Nov. 8, 1510; Lutheranism established there by Gustavus Vasa, about 1525; popery abolished, and the crown declared hereditary, 1544; Christina, queen of, born 1626; began her reign, 1632; founded the order of Amarante, 1645; resigned the crown, 1654; died at Rome, 1689; Charles XII. began his reign, 1700; king of, made prisoner by the Turks at Bender, after three years protection there, 1713; conspiracy for altering the government, when Counts Brahe and Horne were beheaded, 1756; revolution in the government of, and made absolute, Aug. 13, 1772; and again 1789.

Switzerland inhabited formerly by the Helvetii, who were subdued by Cæsar, 57 before Christ; it remained subject to the Romans, till again conquered by the Alemans from Germany, 395; these were driven out by Clovis I. of France, 496; became part of the kingdom of Burgundy, 888; given by the last king of Burgundy to the Emperor of Germany, 1032, to which it belonged, till the Swiss Cantons were formed, 1307; their form of government made perpetual by themselves, 1315, and ratified by other powers, 1649; Swiss soldiers first in the pay of France, 1480; order of the Bear founded, 1213; six of the Cantons are protestants, the rest Roman catholics.

Thebes built by Cadmus, 1493 before Christ.

Tranquebar settled by the Danes, 1617.

Transylvania was given to Austria, 1699.

Troy built, 1480; the kingdom of, began 1446 before Christ.

Vandals began their kingdom in Spain, 412; ended 534.

Vicigoths began their kingdom of Thoulouse, 1414; conquered, 1713.

Union of England and Scotland attempted, 1604, and 1670, and took place, 1707, when the island was called Great-Britain.

Venice. The first inhabitants of this country were the Veneti; conquered by the Gauls, and made a kingdom, about 356; conquered for the Romans by Marcellus,

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UNIVERSITIES FOUNDED. 181

221 before Christ. The islands on which the city stands began to be inhabited by Italians, about 421; the first house was erected on the morafs, by Entinopus, who fled from the Goths; the people of Padua took refuge there alfo, and were affifted by Entinopus in building the eighty houfes, which formed the first city, 413; first governed by a Doge, 697; but its republic was not independent till 803; reduced to ashes, 1101; nearly destroyed by the league of Cambray, 1509; the conspiracy on which Otway's play is founded, 1618; its university founded, 1592; greatly damaged by fire, 1789.

United Provinces established, 1579; acknowledged independent, 1609.

Wales first inhabited by Britons, on their being expelled England by the Saxons, 685; divided into North Wales, South Wales, and Powis-Land, 970; conquered and divided by William I. among the conquerors, 1091; Griffith, the last king, died 1137; the sovereign, from that time, was a prince only. In this state Wales remained unconquered till Henry II. subdued South Wales in 1157; and in 1282 Edward I. entirely reduced the whole country, putting an end to its independency by the death of Lewellin the last prince. The Welch however were not entirely reconciled to this revolution, till the queen happened to be brought to bed of a son at Carnarvon in 1284, Edward very politically styled him Prince of Wales; which title the heir to the crown of Great Britain has borne almost ever since. Wales was united and incorporated with England by act of parliament, 28 Henry VIII. 1536.

Waterford, in Ireland, built, 1162.

West Saxon kingdom founded, 521; subdued, 823.

Worcester built, 255.

York built, 1223 before Christ.

UNIVERSITIES FOUNDED.

ABERDEEN founded, 1477.

Abo, Finland, 1640.

Alba Julia, Transylvania, 1629.

Altorf, Franconia, 1581.

Andrew's, St. Scotland, 1411.

182 UNIVERSITIES FOUNDED.

- Anjou, 1349 ; enlarged, 1364.
 Avignon, France, 1388.
 Basile, Switzerland, 1458.
 Bezancon, Burgundy, 1540.
 Bologna, Italy, 423.
 Bruges, French Flanders, 1665.
 Caduris, or Quercy, France, 1320.
 Caen, Normandy, 1417.
 Cambridge began 626, according to some ; others 900 ;
 revived 1110.
 Cambridge, New England, projected, 1630.
 Cologne, in Germany, 1389.
 Compostella, Spain, 1517.
 Conimbria, Portugal, 1306.
 Constantinople, 425.
 Copenhagen, 1498 ; enlarged, 1539, 1569.
 Cordova, Spain, 968.
 Cracow, Poland, 700 ; enlarged, 1402.
 Dijon, France, 1722.
 Dillingen, Swabia, 1565.
 Dola, Burgundy, 1426.
 Douay, French Flanders, 1562.
 Dresden, Saxony, 1694.
 Dublin, 1591.
 Edinburgh founded by James VI. 1580.
 Erfurt, Thuringia, enlarged, 1390.
 Evora, Portugal, 1451.
 Ferrara, Italy, 1316.
 Florence, Italy, enlarged, 1438.
 Franeker, Friesland, 1585.
 Frankfort, on the Oder, 1506.
 Friberg, Germany, 1460.
 Geneva, 1365.
 Gressen, 1607 ; united to Marburg, 1626.
 Glasgow, Scotland, 1450.
 Gottingen, Hanover, 1734.
 Granada, Spain, 1537.
 Gripswald, 1547.
 Groningen, Friesland, 1614.
 Heidelberg, Germany, 1346.
 Helmstadt, or Julia, Brunswick, Wolfenbittel, 1576.
 Jena, or Sala, Thuringia, 1548.
 Ingolstadt, Bavaria, 1573.

Koningsburg, Prussia, 1544.
 Leyden, Holland, 1575.
 Leipzig, Saxony, 1409.
 Louvaine, Flanders, 926; enlarged, 1427.
 Lyons, France, 830.
 Marburg, Hesse, 1527.
 Mechlin, Flanders, 1440.
 Mentz, 1482.
 Montpellier, 1196.
 Moscow, 1754.
 Munster, 1491.
 Naples, 1216.
 Orleans, France, 1312.
 Oxford, 886.
 Paderborne, 1592.
 Padua, Italy, 1179.
 Palenza, 1209; removed to Salamanca, 1249.
 Pavia, 791; enlarged, 1361.
 Paris, 792.
 Perugia, Italy, 1290.
 Petersburg, Russia, 1747.
 Pisa, Italy, 1339; enlarged, 1487 and 1552.
 Poitiers, France, 1430.
 Prague, Bohemia, 1360.
 Ronthien, Scaumberg, 1619.
 Regmont, Prussia, 1544.
 Rhemes, 1145; enlarged, 1560.
 Rostoc, Mecklenburg, 1415.
 Salamanca, Spain, 1404.
 Saragossa, Arragon, 1474.
 Sena, Etruria, 1387.
 Seville, Spain, 1517.
 Sorbonne, France, 1253.
 Straßburg, Germany, 1538.
 Thoulouse, France, 809.
 Toledo, Spain, 1518.
 Treves, Germany, 1473.
 Tübingen, Wirtemberg, 1477.
 Turin, 1412.
 Valence, Dauphiny, 1475.
 Venice, 1592.
 Vienna, 1236.
 Upsal, Sweden, 1477.

184 REMARKABLE BUILDINGS.

Utrecht, Holland, 1636.

Wurtzburgh, Franconia, 1402.

Wittemburg, Saxony, 1502.

REMARKABLE BUILDINGS; CASTLES, CATHEDRALS, COLLEGES, HOSPITALS, AND OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.

- A**BBOTSBURY abbey, Dorsetshire, built, 1026.
Aberconway castle, Caernarvonshire, built, 1284.
Aberistwith castle, built, 1110; burnt, 1124.
Abingdon abbey, Berks, built, 941.
Adelphi-buildings, Strand, London, built, 1770.
Adrian's wall, built, 121 before Christ.
Agricola built the rampart of division between England and Scotland, with the chain of castles from the Forth to the Clyde, 84.
Agatha's, St. monastery, near Richmond, Yorkshire, built, 1131.
Alban's, St. abbey, Hertfordshire, built, 793.
Albion-mills built, 1786.
Alcantara bridge, over the Tagus, in Portugal, built about 98.
Aldersgate, London, built, 1616; pulled down and sold for 91. April, 1761.
Aldgate, London, built, 1608; pulled down, and sold for 1771. 10s. July, 1760.
Allington castle, Kent, built, 1282.
All-Souls college, Oxford, founded, 1437.
Alnwick castle, Northumberland, built, 1147.
Amberley castle, Suffex, built, 1374.
Amersbury nunnery, Wilts, built, 976.
Amphitheatre, at Rome, built, 69.
Amsterdam Stadthouse, built, 1655.
Antwerp walled round, 1201; re-walled, 1514.
Apollo's temple, at Delphos, built 434 before Christ; burnt down, 362.
Appian way to Rome, made, 312.
Artists room in the Strand, London, built, 1772.
Arts and Sciences house, in the Adelphi, London, built, 1772.

REMARKABLE BUILDINGS. 185

- Arundel castle built by the Saxons, in about 800.
 Ashby de la Zouch castle, built, 1399.
 Ashdown church, in Essex, built, 1020.
 Afaph, St. church and palace, in Flintshire, built, 560 ;
 rebuilt, 1402.
 Asylum, near Westminster-bridge, London, instituted,
 1758.
 Augustine's, St. abbey, Canterbury, built, 1605.
 Aygarth bridge, Yorkshire, built, 1539.
 Aylmouth castle, Northumberland, built, 559.
 Babel Tower began to be built, 2247 before Christ, and
 continued 40 years building.
 Baliol college, Oxford, founded, 1268.
 Bamborough castle, Northumberland, built, 558.
 Bancroft's alms-houses, Mile-end, Middlesex, built, 1735-
 Bangor cathedral built, 616.
 Bank of England, London, first established, 1694 ; house
 built, 1732 ; enlarged 1771, 1783, &c.
 Banqueting-house, Whitehall, Westminster, built, 1607.
 Barling abbey, Lincolnshire, built, 1180.
 Barnard's, Sir John, statue, erected in the Royal Ex-
 change, London, May 23, 1747.
 Barnwell castle, Northamptonshire, built, 1132.
 Bartholomew monastery, near Smithfield, London, built,
 1102, hospital founded, 1546 ; rebuilt from 1750 to
 1770.
 Basingwerk abbey, Flintshire, 1131.
 Bastile at Paris destroyed, 1789.
 Bath hospital, Somerset, built, 1738.
 Battersea bridge built, 1772 ; church rebuilt, 1776.
 Battle abbey, Suffex, built, 1067.
 Beaulieu abbey, Hampshire, built, 1204.
 Beauchief abbey, Derbyshire, built, 1185.
 Beaumaris castle, Anglesea, built, 1295.
 Beckford's, Mr. Alderman, statue, erected in Guildhall,
 London, 1770.
 Bedford Priory built, 1000 ; rebuilt, 1223 ; bridge built,
 1224.
 Bees, St. priory, Cumberland, founded, 1120.
 Beeston castle, Cheshire, built, 1180 ; rebuilt, 1201.
 Belfast bridge, Ireland, built, 1682.
 Bergham abbey, Suffex, built, 1160.

185 REMARKABLE BUILDINGS.

- Berkeley-castle, Gloucestershire, began by Henry I. 1108 ; finished by Henry II.
- Bernard castle, Durham, built, 1270.
- Berry Pomeroy castle, Devon, built, 1070.
- Bethlehem hospital, built, 1553 ; rebuilt, 1675.
- Beveston castle, Gloucestershire, built, 1076.
- Beverley church, in Yorkshire, built, 711.
- Bildewas abbey, Shropshire, built, 1153.
- Billing, Little, priory, Northamptonshire, built, 1076.
- Bindon abbey, Dorsetshire, built, 1172.
- Bingham priory, Norfolk, built, 1206.
- Birkhedde priory, Cheshire, built, 1189.
- Bishop Aukland's palace, Durham, rebuilt, 1665.
- Bishop's gate, London, pulled down and sold, 1761.
- Blackfriar's bridge voted for in common council, 1755 ; bill passed, May 17, 1756 ; and the first stone laid, Oct. 31, 1760 ; passable, 1766 ; finished, 1770 ; cost 150,840*l*. Toll-houses built, June, 1773 ; burnt by the rioters and re-erected, June 7, 1780 ; toll taken off, June 24, 1785 ; Sunday toll took place, June 24, 1786.
- Blantyre priory, Scotland, built, 1296.
- Bliburgh priory, Suffolk, built, 1110.
- Bodiam castle, Suffex, built, 1139.
- Bodleian library, Oxford, rebuilt and founded, 1598.
- Bolton abbey, Yorkshire, built, 1120 ; castle built, 1297.
- Bothal castle, Northumberland, built, 1330.
- Botolph's priory, Colchester, built, 1109.
- Bow bridge first built, 1087.
- Bowes castle, Yorkshire, built out of the ruins of a Roman fort.
- Boxgrove priory, Suffex, built, 1110.
- Bradenstoke priory, Wilts, built, 1076.
- Bradsole abbey, Kent, built, 1191.
- Bramber castle and church, Suffex, built before the conquest.
- Brazen-nose college, Oxford, founded, 1513.
- Brecknock castle built, 1089 ; priory built, 1100.
- Bridewell, (late a palace of King John) London, built, 1522 ; converted to an hospital, 1553.
- Bridgewater castle and bridge, Somersetshire, built, 1204.
- Bridge north-castle, Shropshire, built, 800.

REMARKABLE BUILDINGS. 187

- Brinkburn priory, Northumberland, built, 1331.
 Brittol cross built, 1373; taken down and removed to
 Stourhead, 1760; Exchange built, 1741; bridge-bill
 passed, May 22, 1760.
 British Lying-inn Hospital, Brownlow-street, London, in-
 stituted, 1749.
 Brodie castle, Scotland, built, 1113.
 Bromholm priory, Norfolk, built, 1113.
 Brougham castle, Westmoreland, built, 1070.
 Brunspeth castle, Durham, built, 1140.
 Buckfastre abbey, Devon, 918.
 Buckingham house, in St. James's Park, built, 1703;
 bought for the residence of Queen Charlotte, for
 20,000*l.* 1761; her first residence there, May 19,
 1762.
 Buckingham castle built, 918.
 Buckland priory built, 1278.
 Bugden palace, Huntingdonshire, built, 1480.
 Burgh castle, Staffordshire, built by the Romans.
 Burlington pier, built, 1697.
 Burnham priory, Bucks, built, 1266.
 Burrough chapel, Somersetshire, was standing in 900
 Burton abbey, Staffordshire, built, 1004.
 Bury castle, Suffolk, built, 1020.
 Butley priory, built, 1171.
 Byland abbey, Yorkshire, built, 1134.
 Bysham abbey, Berks, built, 1338.
 Caerlaveroc castle, Scotland, built, 1638.
 Calder priory, Cumberland, built, 1134.
 Calshot castle, Hampshire, built, 1540.
 Cambridge castle built, 1068; Senate house began, 1722.
 Canterbury castle built, 1075; cathedral built, 1184;
 Westgate built, 1387.
 Cardigan castle built, 1160.
 Carew castle, Pembrokehire, built, 1100.
 Carisbrook castle built, 692; rebuilt, 1610.
 Carlisle castle built, 680; city walls built, 690; both re-
 paired, 1092, and 1484.
 Cartmel monastery, Lancashire, built, 1188.
 Castle-acre, priory, Norfolk, built, 1090.
 Castle-acre monastery, Yorkshire, built, 1085.
 Castle Cornet, Guernsey, built, 1100.
 Castle Rising castle, Norfolk, built, 1204.

188 REMARKABLE BUILDINGS.

- Castle Ruffan castle, Isle of Man, built, 960.
 Castle Town castle, Isle of Man, built, 960.
 Castles, 1100 built in England, between 1140 and 1154.
 Catharine-hall, Cambridge, founded, 1475.
 Catharine-hill chapel, Surry, built, 1230.
 Charing-crofs erected as it now is, 1678.
 Charter-house built, 1371; converted to an hospital, 1611.
 Chatham, Earl of, statue erected in Guildhall, 1782.
 Cheapfide crofs demolished, May 2, 1643.
 Chelsea college began, 1609; finished, 1690; phyfic garden began, 1732; bridge began, 1762.
 Chertsey abbey founded, 664.
 Chelmsford bridge built, 1100; prison built, 1777.
 Chester castle rebuilt, 1084; cathedral founded, 660;
 St. John's church founded, 689; Water tower built, 1322.
 Chichefter built by Ciffa, 540; cathedral built, 1115.
 Childham castle, Kent, erected before 182.
 Christ-church, college, Oxford, began, 1515; completed 1523.
 Christ-church priory, Hampshire, built, 1060.
 Christ college, Cambridge, founded, 1505.
 Christ hospital, London, founded, 1552.
 Cirencefter abbey founded, 1132.
 Circus, at Rome, built, 605 before Christ, contained 150,000 persons.
 Cisbury fort, Wiltshire, built by Ciffa, 547.
 City road, near London, made, 1761.
 Clare-hall, Cambridge, founded, 1326.
 Clapham church, built, 1777.
 Clarendon prefs printing-houfe, Oxford, founded 1711.
 Clerbury castle, Shropshire, built, 1160.
 Clerkenwell monastery founded, 1098; burnt by a mob, 1381; new church, first ftone laid, Dec. 18, 1788.
 Cleve abbey, Somerfet, founded, 1198.
 Clithero castle, Lancashire, built, 1171.
 Clun castle, Salop, built, 1140.
 Clunokvaur abbey, Caernarvonshire, built, 1616.
 Cockermouth castle, Cumberland, built, 1069.
 Cockerfand abbey, Lancashire, built, 1200.
 Cocklepark tower, Northumberland, built before 1200.
 Colcheſter built, 125 before Christ; monastery of St. John built, 1097; castle built, 912.

REMARKABLE BUILDINGS. 189

- Cold Norton, priory, Oxfordshire, built, 1160.
- Combe abbey, Warwickshire, built, 1150.
- Combermere abbey, Cheshire, built, 1134.
- Common Pleas, court of, in Westminster-hall, built, 1741.
- Compters of London, built near Newgate, 1789.
- Coningsberg castle, Yorkshire, existed in 489.
- Covent-garden square built, 1633; church repaired, 1789.
- Covent-garden theatre, built, 1733.
- Coventry abbey built, 1043.
- Corerham abbey, Yorkshire, built, 1280.
- Corfe castle, Dorset, built, 970.
- Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, founded, 1351.
- Corpus Christi college, Oxford, founded 1516.
- Cottonian library settled for the public, 1701; damaged by fire, Oct. 25, 1731.
- Cowling castle, Kent, built, 1481.
- Cowes castle, in the Isle of Wight, built, 1540.
- Cranburn priory, Dorset, built, 980.
- Creak priory, Norfolk, built, 1206.
- Crickaith castle, Caernarvonshire, built, 1200.
- Cripplegate, London, pulled down and sold for 91l. July, 1760.
- Crofs, St. hospital, Winchester, built, 1132.
- Croxton abbey, Staffordshire, built, 1180.
- Croyland abbey, Lincolnshire, built, 718; destroyed by the Danes, 867; rebuilt, 945.
- Cummer abbey, Merionethshire, built, 1200.
- Custom house, London, first built, 1559; burnt down and rebuilt, 1718.
- Dacre castle, Cumberland, built before 925.
- Dartington castle, Devon, built, 1123.
- Davington nunnery, Kent, built, 1153.
- David's, St. cathedral, built, 1180; palace built, 1335.
- Dartford priory, Kent, built, 1372.
- Deal castle, Kent, built, 1539.
- Denbigh abbey, built, 1330; castle built, 1280.
- Devizes castle, built, 1136.
- Dionisius priory, Hampshire, built, 1124.
- Dolwyddelan castle, Caernarvonshire, built, 500.
- Dorchester cathedral, first built, 636.
- Domus Dei house, at Dover, built, 1240.
- Dormitory, at Westminster school, rebuilt, 1719.

190 REMARKABLE BUILDINGS.

- Dover castle, built by Julius Cæsar, 50 years before Christ ; tower built, 47 ; old church built, 156 ; priory built, 1130 ; pier built, 1539.
- Drury-lane theatre built, 1662 ; destroyed by fire, 1672 ; rebuilt, 1674.
- Dublin castle, Ireland, built, 1220 ; Parliament house began 1729, cost 40,000*l.* custom-house began, 1781.
- Dudley castle, Staffordshire, built, 700 ; priory built, 1160.
- Dulwich college, built, 1619.
- Dunbar built, 1187 before Christ.
- Dunmow priory, Essex, built, 1110.
- Dunnington castle, Berks, built, 1260.
- Dunoon castle, Scotland, built long before 1334.
- Dunstable priory, founded, 1132.
- Dunstaburg priory, Northumberland, built, 1280.
- Dunstaffage castle, Scotland, built, 1307.
- Durham castle built, 1069.
- Easby abbey, Yorkshire, built, 1152.
- Eastburn priory, Sussex, built, 1270.
- Eastbury house, Essex, built, 1572.
- East-Grinstead tower fell down, Nov. 12, 1785.
- East-India house, Leadenhall-street, London, built, 1726.
- Edgar's tower, Worcester, built, 975.
- Edinburgh castle built, 950 ; first fortified, 1074 ; New College foundation laid, 1789.
- Edystone light-house, near Plymouth, first built, 1696 ; blown down Nov. 26, 1703 ; rebuilt, 1706 ; burnt down, Dec. 1755 ; rebuilt October 1759 ; again burnt down, 1770 ; rebuilt, 1774.
- Edmondsbury, St. monastery, Suffolk, built, 633 ; rebuilt, 1028 ; the arches near the East-gate, built, 1148.
- Egremont castle, Cumberland, built, 1070.
- Elizabeth castle, Jersey, built, 1586.
- Ely monastery built, 506 ; destroyed by the Danes, 870 ; rebuilt, 1109 ; bishop's house, in Holborn, built, 1290 ; pulled down and converted into buildings, 1780.
- Eltham palace, built, 1290.
- Emanuel college, Cambridge, founded, 1584.
- English college, at Rome, built, 854.
- Escorial, in Spain, built, 1562.
- Esher-place, Surry, built, 1414.

REMARKABLE BUILDINGS. 193

- Ethelbert's tower, in Canterbury, built, 1047.
 Eton college built, 1441; rebuilt, 1569.
 Ewelme palace, Oxfordshire, built, 1424.
 Excise office, in Broad-street, London, built, 1774.
 Exeter castle built, 680; cathedral began, 1064; completed, 1485; new bridge began, 1770; country court-house, built, 1776; theatre built, 1783.
 Exeter college, Oxford, built, 1316.
 Exeter conduit, built, 1486.
 Eynsham abbey, Oxfordshire, built, 1005.
 Farley castle, Somersetshire, burnt, 1342.
 Farnham castle, Surry, built, 1138.
 Feversham abbey, Kent, built, 1147.
 Fishmongers hall burnt, Feb. 10, 1761.
 Flaxley abbey built, 1110; destroyed by fire, 1777.
 Fleet-market opened, Sept. 30, 1737; obelisk erected, 1775; Fleet prison burnt by the rioters, June 7, 1780.
 Flint castle built, 1185.
 Florence bridge built, 1330.
 Ford abbey, Devonshire, built, 1133.
 Fotheringhay castle, Northamptonshire, built, 1408.
 Foundling hospital, London, incorporated, 1739; building began, 1742; opened, 1756.
 Fountains abbey, Yorkshire, built, 1132.
 Freemasons hall, Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, London, built, 1775; consecrated May 23, 1776.
 French Protestants hospital, London, incorporated, 1718.
 Frithelstoke priory, Devon, built, 1222.
 Fulham bridge built, 1727.
 Furness abbey, Lancashire, built, 1127.
 Galway college, Ireland, founded by Edward VI. 1551.
 Gateside monastery, Durham, founded, 653.
 George's St. hospital, Hyde-park corner, instituted, October 19, 1733.
 George's, St. church, Bloomsbury, London, built, 1730.
 George, Fort, in the East Indies, built, 1620.
 German, St. priory, Cornwall, built 937.
 Gervis abbey, Yorkshire, founded, 1145.
 Giles's, St. church, London, rebuilt, 1731.
 Glastonbury abbey, Somerset, built, 690; rebuilt, 954.
 Gleaston castle, Lancashire, built, 1340.
 Gloucester monastery, founded, 710.
 Godalmin bridge, in Surrey, built, began July, 1782.

192 REMARKABLE BUILDINGS.

- Godstow nunnery, Oxfordshire, consecrated, 1138.
 Gonvil and Caius college, Cambridge, founded, 1348.
 Goodman's fields theatre opened, 1729.
 Gray's-inn rebuilt, 1687.
 Grace Dieu nunnery, Leicester, built, 1151.
 Green castle Caernarvonshire, built, 1138.
 Greenwich hospital instituted, 1694; first began to receive disabled seamen, 1737; had the Derwentwater estate given it, 1735; injured by a fire, Jan. 1779.
 Gresham college founded, 1581; pulled down, 1771; and the Excise-office built upon the spot, 1774.
 Gretham hospital in Durham, built, 1220.
 Guildford castle, Surrey, built before 1036; tower fell down, April 23, 1700.
 Guildhall, London, built 1416; Council Chamber 1425; the front and porch, 1431; burnt, 1666; repaired, 1669; beautified, 1762; front rebuilt, 1789.
 Guy's hospital, Southwark, built, 1721.
 Gysburgh, priory, Yorkshire, founded, 1119.
 Hackney coach office, in Surrey-street, Strand, London, burnt down 1770; removed to Somerset-place, 1782.
 Hadley castle, Essex, built, 1306.
 Haghmon priory, Salop, built, 1100.
 Hales-Owen abbey, Shropshire, built, 1215.
 Hales abbey, Gloucestershire, built, 1246.
 Halling-house, Kent, built, 1183.
 Hampton Court palace, built, 1525; bridge began, 1750.
 Harlach castle, Merionethshire, built by the Britons; rebuilt, 877.
 Harwood nunnery, Bedfordshire, built, 1150.
 Hastings castle, Kent, built, 1070.
 Havard college, New England, built, 1650; burnt down and rebuilt, 1764.
 Haverfordwest castle, built about 1700.
 Haugmond abbey, Shropshire, built, 1110.
 Hawarden castle, Flintshire, built, 1250; demolished, 1643.
 Henry VII. chapel, Westminster, built Jan. 18, 1502.
 Heralds college instituted, 1340; house built, 1670.
 Hereford cathedral built, 1107; Western tower fell, 1786.
 Hertford college, Oxford, founded, 1740.
 Hertlebury castle, Worcestershire, built, 1268.
 Hever castle, Kent, built, 1340.

REMARKABLE BUILDINGS. 193

- Hicks's hall, Clerkenwell, foundation laid, May 20, 1779. finished, 1782,
Hicks's hall, Smithfield, London, built, 1612; pulled down, 1782.
Higham Ferrars college, Northamptonshire, built, 1422.
Hinchinbrook priory, Huntingdonshire, built, 1074.
Holland priory, Lancashire, founded, 1319.
Holy-Rood-house, Edinburgh, built, 1128; repaired, 1733.
Holyhead, Anglesea, church, built, 1291.
Holy Cross church, Tipperary, in Ireland, built, 1169.
Hyde abbey, Hampshire, built, 904.
Hyde abbey, near Winchester, founded, 1130.
House of Commons, Westminster, repaired, 1348.
Holdenby house, Northamptonshire, built, 1585.
Holm Cultram abbey, Cumberland, built, 1115.
Horfe-guards, Westminster, built, 1758.
Huntingdon castle, built, 921.
Hurst castle, Hampshire, built, 1539.
Hurstmonceaux castle, Suffex, built before 1066.
Hylton cattle, Durham, built, 930.
James's, St. palace, built, 1530.
Jerusalem temple built, 1094 before Christ.
Jesuf college, Cambridge, founded, 1496.
Jesuf college, Oxford, founded, 1571.
India-house, Leadenhall-street, London, built, 1726.
Jolin's, St. college, Cambridge, founded, 1508.
John's, St. college, Oxford, founded, 1557.
John's, St. church, Milbank, Westminster, consecrated, June 24, 1728; burnt, Sept. 26, 1742; repaired, 1743.
John's, St. monastery, near Smithfield, London, built, 1098; burnt down by Wat Tyler's rabble, 1381.
John of Gaunt's house, near Lincoln, built, 1397.
Ipres tower, at Rye, built, 1160.
Ipswich college built, 1524.
Irish hospitals—Smith's school incorporated, 1669; Blue-coat hospital incorporated, 1670; Royal, near Kilmainham, ditto, 1683; Dublin workhouse, established, 1728; Charitable infirmary opened, 1728; Stephen's hospital incorporated, 1730; St. Patrick's founded, 1745; incorporated, 1746; Lying-in-hospital established, 1745; incorporated, 1757; Mercer's incorporated, 1750; St. Nicholas's opened, 1753; Lock in-

194. REMARKABLE BUILDINGS.

- stituted, 1755; Charitable loan, ditto, 1757; Venereal opened, 1758; Dublin hospital, ditto, 1762.
 Islington church, Middlesex, rebuilt, Aug. 28, 1751.
 King's-bench prison in St. George's-fields, Southwark, built, 1751; enlarged, 1776; burnt by rioters June 7, 1780; rebuilt, 1781.
 King's college, Cambridge, founded, 1441.
 King's college, Aberdeen, founded, 1500.
 Kenelworth castle, Warwickshire, built, 1120; priory built, 1106.
 Kew-bridge built of wood, 1759; of stone, opened Sept. 23, 1789.
 Kirkham priory, Yorkshire, built, 1122.
 Kirkstall abbey, Yorkshire, built, 1153.
 Kirkstead abbey, Lincolnshire, built, 1139.
 Knaresborough castle, Yorkshire, built, 1100.
 Lacock nunnery, Wilts, built, 1133.
 Lambeth chapel, founded, 1169; palace built, 1184.
 Lancaster castle built, 124, by Agricola, the Roman Gen.
 Landaff cathedral built, 1120.
 Lanecroft priory, Cumberland, built 1169.
 Lanerk castle, Scotland, founded, 1314.
 Langard fort, Essex, built, 1618.
 Latton priory, built before 1270.
 Launceston castle, Cornwall, built by the Romans.
 Leadenhall, London, built 1446.
 Leeds castle, Kent, built, 857; rebuilt, 1071.
 Lees priory, Essex, built, 1306.
 Leiburn castle, Kent, built 1190.
 Leicester abbey, built, 1143.
 Leith bridge, near Edinburgh, had the first stone lain, Sept. 23, 1788.
 Lewes priory and castle, Suffex, built, 1078.
 Litchfield cathedral built, 656; rebuilt, 1148.
 Lleshul priory, Salop, built, 1104.
 Lincoln college, Oxford, founded, 1427.
 Lincoln's-inn square inclosed with rails, 1737.
 Lincoln's-inn, London, built, 1226; converted from the Bishop of Chichester's palace to an inn of court, 1310; theatre built, 1695.
 Lincoln's-inn chapel finished, 1623; new buildings erected, 1782.
 Lincoln cathedral built, 1060; castle built by the Romans.
 Lincoln palace built, 1149.

REMARKABLE BUILDINGS. 195

- Lincluden abbey, Scotland, founded 1165.
 Lindisfarne monastery, Northumberland, founded 651;
 rebuilt, 1014.
 Llanstephen castle, Caernarvonshire, built, 1138.
 Llanthony monastery, Monmouthshire, built, 1110.
 Lock hospital, Knightsbridge, instituted, 1746.
 London bridge built of wood, 1016; burnt, 1136;
 rebuilt with timber, 1163; built with stone, 1209;
 houses on it pulled down, and the whole repaired, 1758;
 when the temporary bridge was in April, 1758, burnt,
 and again made passable for carriages in ten days.
 London water-works erected on the bridge, 1582; burnt,
 1779.
 London dispensary instituted, 1770.
 London hospital, Mile End, instituted, 1740; foundation
 laid, June 10, 1752; incorporated, 1758; medical
 theatre opened, Oct. 27, 1785.
 London lying-in-hospital, in Brownlow-street, London,
 instituted, March 30, 1750.
 London stone, in Cannon-street, first placed there by the
 Romans, 15 before Christ.
 London wall built, 306.
 London workhouse, Bishopsgate-street, instituted 1611.
 Ludlow castle, Salop, built, 1097.
 Louth Park abbey, Lincolnshire, built, 1139.
 Ludgate, London, sold and pulled down 1760.
 Luggershal castle, Wilts, built, 1199.
 Lulworth castle, Dorset, built, 1610.
 Luke's, St. hospital, Moorfields, began, July 31, 1751;
 built in the city road, 1785.
 Lying-in-hospital, in Old-street, began to be built, 1770.
 Lyme castle, Kent, built before 1379.
 Magdalen college, Oxford, founded, 1447.
 Magdalen college, Cambridge, founded, 1519.
 Magdalen hospital instituted, in Prescot-street, Good-
 man's-fields, 1758; in St. George's-fields, built, 1772.
 Maison-dieu hospital, Dover, 1229.
 Malmesbury abbey built, 642; castle built, 1134.
 Mannorbeer castle, Pembrokeshire, built, 1088.
 Mansion-house, London, built, 1739; inhabited, 1752.
 Marechal college, Aberdeen, founded, 1593.
 Marsh castle, Guernsey, built by the Danes.

196 REMARKABLE BUILDINGS.

- Marine Society-house, Bishopsgate-street, London, began, April 30, 1773.
- Martin's, St. church, in Canterbury, built, 182.
- Mary's, St. abbey, York, built, 1088.
- Mary's St. priory, Thetford, built, 1104; old house built, 1075.
- Mayfield place, Suffex, built, 988.
- Maxtoke castle, Warwickshire, built, 1346; priory built, 1337.
- Mercer's chapel, London, built, 1187.
- Merchant Taylor's school founded, 1568.
- Merlin's cave, in Richmond gardens, made, 1735.
- Merton college, Oxford, founded, 1247.
- Mettingham castle and college, Suffolk, built, 1335.
- Meuse, Charing-cross, Westminster, built, 1732.
- Michaelham priory, built, 1230.
- Michael, St. or Vale castle, Guernsey, built, 1100; church built, 1117.
- Michael, St. mount monastery, Cornwall, built, 1030.
- Middleham castle, Yorkshire, built, 1190.
- Middlesex hospital instituted, 1745; built, 1755.
- Middleton abbey, Dorset, built, 938.
- Montacute priory, Somerset, built, 1070.
- Montgomery castle rebuilt, 1093.
- Monument, London, began, 1671; finished, 1677; repaired, 1786.
- Moorgate, London, sold for 1661. and pulled down, 1761.
- Moorfields, London, levelled and planted, 1614; quarters formed, gravelled, and planted, 1740; division wall pulled down, 1754; road made to cross it, 1786.
- Morpeth castle, Northumberland, built about 1230.
- Mont Orgneil castle, Jersey, built, 1000.
- Mount, St. Michael, on the coast of France, built, 966; completed, 1070.
- Museum (late Montagu-house) purchased by parliament, 1753; inhabited by the military, 1780.
- Naworth castle, Cumberland, built, 1330.
- Neath abbey, Glamorgansh. built, 1150; castle built, 1090.
- Nether hall, Essex, built, 1280.
- Netley abbey, Hants, built, 1239; castle built, 1540.
- Newark castle, Nottinghamshire, built, 1140.
- Newark priory, Surry, built, 1191.
- Newcastle-on-the-Tyne castle built, 1081; bridge rebuilt, 1779.

- Newcastle-under-Line castle, built, 1340.
 New church, Strand, London, opened, Feb. 1, 1720-1.
 New college, Oxford, founded, 1375.
 New cut from the river Lea to Limehouse, opened, Sep. 17, 1770.
 New Forest, Hampshire, made, 1079.
 New Newgate, in the Old Bailey, London, built, 1776; burnt by the rioters, June 6, 1780; restored, 1781.
 New River first brought to London, 1614; their office in Salisbury Court built, 1770.
 Newton, Sir Isaac, statute erected in Trinity college, Cambridge, July 5, 1755.
 Newsted abbey, Nottinghamshire, built, 1160.
 Norton priory, Cheshire, built, 1210.
 Norham castle, Durham, built, 1100.
 Norwich cathedral built, 1087.
 Nottingham castle built, 1068.
 Nuneaton nunnery, Warwickshire, built, 1170.
 Nutley abbey, Bucks, built, 1162.
 Oakham castle, Rutlandshire, built, 1162.
 Odiam castle, Hants, built, 1190.
 Offa's dyke, made, 774.
 Okehampton castle, Devon, built, 1058.
 Old Bailey Sessions-house, London, built, 1773.
 Olveston priory, Lincolnshire, built, 1160.
 Opera-house, Hay-market, opened, 1704; burnt, 1789.
 Oransey abbey, Scotland, 567.
 Oriel college, Oxford, founded, 1337.
 Orford castle, Suffolk, built, 1066.
 Oswego Fort on Lake Ontario, America, built, 1727; rebuilt in 1759.
 Osyth's, St. priory, Essex, built, 1120.
 Ottery priory, Devon, built, 1060.
 Ouse bridge, at York, rebuilt, 1566.
 Oxford castle built, 1074; theatre built, 1169; library built, 1745; hospital began, May 1, 1772, observatory built, 1772.
 Paisley monastery, Scotland, founded, 1160.
 Pantheon, in Oxford-road, London, first opened, Jan. 27, 1772.
 Pantheon at Rome, built 25 before Christ; roof fell in, Nov. 6, 1756.
 Park, St. James's, drained by Henry VIII. 1537; im-

398 REMARKABLE BUILDINGS.

- proved, planted, and made a thoroughfare for public use, 1668; decoy removed, and drains filled up, 1775.
- Pavensey castle, Suffex, built by the Romans.
- Paul's, St. London, built on the foundation of an old temple of Diana, 610; burnt, 964; rebuilt, 1240, having been 150 years building; the steeple fired by lightning, 1443; rebuilt, having been in great part burnt down, 1631; totally destroyed by fire, 1666; first stone of the present building laid, 1675; finished, 1710; and cost 1,000,000.
- Paul's, St. school, founded, 1510.
- Peele castle, in the isle of Man, built before 1245.
- Peele castle, Lancashire, built, 1140.
- Pembroke college, Oxford, founded, 620.
- Pembroke hall, Cambridge, founded 1343.
- Pendragon castle, Westmoreland, destroyed, 1341; repaired, 1660.
- Penmon priory, Anglesea, built, 540.
- Peterborough cathedral built, 1200.
- Peterhouse college, Cambridge, founded, 1257.
- Pharos, of Alexandria, built, 282 before Christ.
- Physic garden, Oxford, began, 1652.
- Physic garden, Chelsea, began, 1732.
- Physic garden, Cambridge, began, 1763.
- Physicians college, London, founded, 1519.
- Picts walls, between England and Scotland, built, 85, by Agricola, repaired by Urbicus, 144; Adrian built one from Newcastle to Carlisle, 121; Severus from sea to sea, 203.
- Picton castle, Pembrokeshire, built before the Conquest, and is now entire.
- Plashey castle, Essex, built by the Romans.
- Pontefract, or Pomfret castle, Yorkshire, built, 1069.
- Porchester castle, Hampshire, built by the Romans.
- Powis castle, Montgomeryshire, built, 1110.
- Powderham castle, Devonshire, built, 970.
- Putney bridge built, 1726.
- Pythagoras' school, Cambridge, built, 1092.
- Queen's college, Oxford, founded, 1340.
- Queen's college, Cambridge, founded, 1448.
- Raby castle, Durham, built, 1020.
- Radclivian library, Oxford, began building. May 12, 1737; opened, April 13, 1745.
- Ramsay abbey, Huntingdonshire, built, 969.

REMARKABLE BUILDINGS. 199

- Raine's charity commenced, 1758.
 Ranza castle, Arran Isle, Scotland, built before 1380.
 Ravensworth castle, in Yorkshire, built, 1030.
 Reading abbey, founded, 1130.
 Recluser abbey. Kent, built, 669.
 Restormel castle, Cornwall, built, 1100.
 Rhudland castle, in Wales, built before the Conquest; rebuilt, 1063; repaired, 1281.
 Richmond-bridge, Surry, began building, Aug. 23, 1774; finished, 1777; palace built, 1498.
 Richmond castle, Yorkshire, built, 1070.
 Richborough castle, Kent, built by the Romans.
 Rippon monastery, Yorkshire, built, 677.
 Rivaux abbey, Yorkshire, built, 1132.
 Roche abbey, Yorkshire, built, 1147.
 Rochester bridge built, 1392; cathedral, 610; repaired, 1080; castle built, 1070.
 Rockingham castle, Northamptonshire, built, 1070.
 Rolls chapel, Chancery-lane, London, built, 1232; master's house built, Sept. 18, 1717.
 Roman highways made in Britain, 415.
 Rome's walls built, and the sewers made, 602; the great Circus made, which would contain 150,000 persons, and the temple of Janus built, 207.
 Rothsay castle, Isle of Bute, Scotland, built before 1263.
 Royal Exchange, London, built, 1566; titled royal by Queen Elizabeth, Jan. 29, 1571; burnt 1666; rebuilt, 1670; repaired and beautified, Sept. 28, 1769.
 Royal Society academy, Strand, London, first stone laid, June 4, 1776.
 Rumsey abbey, Hants, built, 972.
 Saltwood castle, Kent, built by the Romans.
 Salisbury cathedral built, 1220.
 Sampson's, St. church, at Guernsey, built, 1111.
 Sandford castle, Dorset, built, 1540.
 Sancta Casa, or the Holy house of Loretto, pretended to have been brought by angels from Palestine into Illyria, in 1291.
 Sandal castle, Yorkshire, built, 1317.
 Sandown castle, Kent, built, 1539.
 Sandgate castle, Kent, built, 1540.
 Sandwich bridge built, 1756.
 Saturn's temple, in Rome, built, 407 before Christ.
 Saviour's, St. church, Southwark, built, 1098.

200 REMARKABLE BUILDINGS.

Savoy palace, Strand, London, built, 1245; converted to an hospital, 1509; burnt down, March 2, 1776.

Sawley abbey, Yorkshire, built, 1147.

Scarborough castle built, 1140; rebuilt, 1170.

Severus's wall built in the North of England, 203.

Sewdley castle, Gloucestershire, built, 1442.

Shap monastery, Westmoreland, founded, 1189.

Shakespeare's monument, in Westminster abbey, erected, 1741.

Sherborne castle, Dorset, built, 1107.

Shrewsbury abbey, Salop, built, 1033; castle built, 1084.

Sion abbey, Middlesex, built, 1414.

Sion college, London wall, built, 1624.

Simpson's hospital, Dublin, for blind and gouty men, established and built, 1780.

Six-clerks office, Chancery-lane, London, built, 1776.

Skipton castle, Yorkshire, built about 1070.

Small-pox hospital, Cold-bath-fields, instituted, September 26, 1746.

Somerset-house, Strand, London, built, 1549; pulled down, 1776, and began to be rebuilt in its present taste; the Navy Office, Victualling Office, Pipe Office, and other public offices, removed into it in 1788; Terrace fell down, Dec. 26, 1788.

Somerton castle, near Newark, Lincolnshire, built 1305.

Sorbonne, at Paris, founded, 1250.

Southwell palace, Newark, Nottinghamshire, built, 1518.

Stafford castle built, 1070.

Stamford castle, Lincolnshire, built, 922.

Stratford upon Avon monastery, built, 1070.

St. Stephen's chapel, now the House of Commons, Westminster, built, 1115.

Stratflour abbey, Cardigansh. built, 1164; rebuilt, 1238.

Stonehenge erected by Ambrosius, 476.

Sydney Suffex college, Cambridge, founded, 1598.

Swansey castle, Glamorganshire, built, 1113.

Tamworth castle, Warwickshire, built, 914.

Tavistoke monastery, Devon, built, 961.

Temple, London, founded by the Knights-Templars, 1185; Middle Temple hall rebuilt, 1572; their present church built, 1240.

Temple-bar built, 1672.

Tenby castle, Pembrokeshire, built, 1079.

REMARKABLE BUILDINGS. 201

- Tetbury church, Gloucestershire, rebuilt at the expence of 3658l. 16s. and the pavement and pews cost 1000l. 17s. addition; opened, Oct. 7, 1781.
 Tewkesbury abbey, Gloucestershire, built, 1102.
 Theobald's house, Herts, pulled down, 1765.
 Thetford monastery founded, 1103.
 Thomas', St. hospital, Southwark, founded, 1553.
 Thornbury castle, Gloucestershire, built, 1510.
 Thorney abbey, Cambridgeshire, built, 972.
 Thornton college, Lincolnshire, built, 1174.
 Tiltey abbey, Essex, built, 1152.
 Tintern abbey, Monmouthshire, built, 1131.
 Tiverton castle, Devonshire, built, 1110.
 Tower of London built, 1078; walled in, 1099.
 Trajan's pillar erected in Rome, 114.
 Treasury office, Westminster, built, 1732.
 Trematon castle, Cornwall, built before the Conquest, and yet entire.
 Trinity house, London, founded, 1515; incorporated, 1685.
 Trinity college, Cambridge, founded, 1546.
 Trinity college, Oxford, founded, 1555.
 Trinity hall, Cambridge, founded, 1350.
 Tunbridge castle built, 1090; priory built, 1094.
 Tupholme priory, near Lincoln, built, 1160.
 Tynemouth castle and priory, Northumberland, built, 700.
 Tychfield abbey, Hampshire, built, 1232.
 Vatican library founded, 1446.
 Valle Crucis abbey, Denbighshire, built, 1200.
 Versailles palace, France, finished, 1687.
 Ulvercroft priory, Leicestershire, built, 1167.
 University college, Oxford, founded, 872.
 Upnor castle, built, 1561.
 Wadham college, Oxford, founded, 1613.
 Walmer castle, Kent, built, 1539.
 Walsingham priory, Norfolk, built, 1070.
 Waltham abbey, 1062; cross built, 1292.
 Walton bridge erected, 1747; rebuilt, 1786.
 Warden monastery, Bedfordshire, built, 1136.
 Warwick castle, built, 912; rebuilt, 1072.
 Waverley abbey, in Surry, built, 1128.
 Welch hospital, Gray's-inn-lane, London, erected, 1772.
 Wells cathedral built, 704.

202 REMARKABLE BUILDINGS.

- Westmalling abbey, Kent, founded, 944.
 Wenlock abbey, Salop, built, 1081; monastery, 680.
 Westham abbey, Essex, founded, 1134.
 Westminster abbey, built by Ethelbert of Kent, on the spot, where stood the temple of Apollo, 614; rebuilt, 1065; again rebuilt, 1285; made collegiate, 1560; towers built, 1732; and the north porch repaired, 1750.
 Westminster bridge began, Sept. 13, 1738; first stone laid, Jan. 29, 1738-9; centre arch finished, March 3, 1741-2; last arch, Aug. 1746; pier sunk and repaired, Sept. 1, 1747; opened for passengers, Nov. 17, 1750; and cost 426,650l.
 Westminster-hall built, 1098; rebuilt, 1399; repaired, 1748; slated, 1750; beautified and repaired, 1782.
 Westminster infirmary instituted, 1720.
 Westminster lying-in hospital instituted, 1765.
 Westminster palace built, 1098; burnt, 1298; again, 1540.
 Westminster school founded, 1070; again, by Queen Elizabeth, 1560.
 Wetherhall priory, Cumberland, built, 1086.
 Weymouth castle built, 1539.
 Whalley abbey, Lancashire, built, 1178.
 Whitehall, Westminster, built by Cardinal Woolsey, 1545; damaged by fire, 1690; consumed, June 5, 1697-8; gateway pulled down and carried to Windsor, 1746.
 Whitby monastery, Yorkshire, founded, 1075.
 Whorwell nunnery built, 979.
 Whigmore castle, Herefordshire, built, 1074.
 Winchcomb monastery, Gloucestershire, founded, 800.
 Winchelsea monastery built, 1310; castle built, 1543.
 Winchester college founded, 1387; cathedral built, 1366; palace began, 1683; north gate, built, 1290.
 Windsor castle built, 1364; chapel built, 1473; college founded, 1545; terrace made, 1587.
 Wingfield castle, Suffolk, built before the Conquest.
 Winifred's Well chapel built, 1490.
 Witham priory, Essex, built, 913.
 Woolsey college, Ipswich, founded, 1529.
 Wolverhampton cathedral founded, 996.
 Wooburn abbey, Bedfordshire, founded, 1145.
 Woodstock park made, the first in England, 1123.

ACADEMIES INSTITUTED. 203

Woolwich church rebuilt, 1732 ; academy finished, 1741.
 Worcester college, Oxford, founded, 1713 ; incorporated,
 1744.
 Worcester cathedral built, 1055.
 Workſop abbey, Nottinghamſhire, built, 1103.
 Wymondham monaſtery founded, 1105.
 York monaſtery founded, 1072 ; cathedral built, 628 ;
 rebuilt, 1075 ; St. Mary's abbey built, 1088 ; Ouse
 bridge built, 1566.
 Yarrow monaſtery, Durham, built, 674.

ACADEMIES INSTITUTED ON THE CONTI- NENT.

BERLIN, 1700, a Literary Society incorporated
 with it, 1744.
 Bologna, for Phyſic and Mathematics, 1690 ; Arts and
 Sciences, 1714.
 Breſt, Military, 1682.
 Caen, *Belles Lettres*, 1705.
 Copenhagen, Polite Arts, 1753.
 Cortona, Etrufcan, 1726.
 Cremona, 1560 ; renewed, 1607, under the title of Def-
 uniti.
 Dublin, Arts, 1750.
 Erfurt, Sciences, 1755.
 Florence, *Belles Lettres*, 1272 ; *De la Cruſca*, 1582.
 Germany, Natural Hiſtory, 1652.
 Haerlem Sciences, 1760.
 Liſbon, Royal, Hiſtorical, 1722.
 Lyons, Sciences, *Belles Lettres*, 1700 ; Royal Societies of
 Phyſic, Mathematics, and Arts, united in 1758.
 Madrid, Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture, 1753.
 Mantua, *Viliganti*, for Sciences, 1704.
 Marſeilles, *Belles Lettres*, Hiſtory and Criticiſm, 1726.
 Milan, Sciences, 1719.
 Niſmes, Royal, 1682.
 Padua, *Recovrati*, for Poetry, 1610.
 Paris, *Sorbonne*, for Divinity, 1256 ; Painting, 1391 ;
 Muſic, 1543 ; Eloquence and Poetry, 1635 ; Royal of
 Inſcriptions and *Belles Lettres*, 1663 ; Painting and

- Sculpture, 1664; Architecture, 1671; Royal of Surgery, 1731; Agriculture, 1761.
 Parma, *Innominati*, 1550; Cremona, 1560; renewed as *Defuniti*, 1607.
 Peroufa, of the *Insensati*, 1561; of *Filirgiti*, or the Lovers of Industry, 1574; improved, 1652.
 Peterfburg, Sciences, 1724.
 Rome, *Umorifti*, for Poetry, 1611; *Fantafcici*, 1625; *Infecondi*, 1653; Painting, 1665; English, 1752.
 Stockholm, Royal of Sciences, 1750; *Belles Lettres*, 1753; Agriculture, 1781.
 Toulon, Military, 1682.
 Verona, at first Mufic, 1543.
 Warfaw, Languages, Hiftory, and Chronology, 1753.

SOCIETIES, COMPANIES, OFFICES, &c.
 INCORPORATED.

- A**FRICAN company eftablifhed, 1618, 1762.
 American philofophical fociety intituted, Jan. 2, 1672.
 Amicable fociety incorporated, 1706.
 Amfterdam bank, fimilar to that of Venice, erected, 1757.
 Antiquarian fociety incorporated, Nov. 2, 1751.
 Antiquarian fociety, at Edinburgh, intituted, Dec. 18, 1780.
 Apothecaries company, London, incorporated, 1617.
 Armourers company, London, incorporated, 1423.
 Artillery company revived, 1610.
 Artifts, fociety of, London, incorporated, Feb. 26, 1765.
 Arts and Sciences, fociety of, London, intituted, 1753.
 Arts and Sciences fociety eftablifhed at New-York, 1765.
 Arts, Royal, at London, intituted, 1768.
 Augmentation office eftablifhed, 1704.
 Bakers company, London, incorporated, 1307.
 Bank of England eftablifhed, 1693. Bank notes at 13 and 14 per cent. difc. and 15 and 20; alfo paid 3 per cent. on their bank notes once in three months, 1697.
 The dividend on their ftock raifed from 5 to 7 per cent. March 19, 1788.
 Barber-Surgeons company, London, incorporated, 1308.

Barnard's-inn society in Chancery-lane, commenced, 1445.

Blacksmiths company, London, incorporated, 1577.

Blackwell-hall Factors company, London, established, 1516.

Bowyers company, London, incorporated, 1620.

Brewers company, London, incorporated, 1438.

Bricklayers company, London, incorporated, 1568.

British herring fishery incorporated, 1750.

British linen company erected, 1746.

British Museum established, 1753.

British Society incorporated, for extending the fisheries, 1786.

Butchers company, London, incorporated, 1604.

Cabinet-council first constituted, April 25, 1670.

Cap-makers company, London, incorporated, 1650.

Card-makers company, London, incorporated, 1629.

Carpenters company, London, incorporated, 1344.

Charitable corporation instituted, 1708; abolished, 1731.

Chatham chest first established, 1582.

Chelsea water-works company incorporated, 1722.

Clement's-inn society established, 1471.

Clergymens' widows and orphan corporation established, July, 1670.

Clifford's-inn society began, 1345.

Clock-makers company, London, incorporated, 1632.

Cloth-workers company, London, incorporated, 1482.

Coach-makers company, London, incorporated, 1677.

Comb-makers company, London, incorporated, 1650.

Commissioners of Sewers first appointed, 1425.

Companies first established in London, 1198.

Cooks company, London, incorporated, 1481.

Coopers company, London, incorporated, 1501.

Cordwainers company, London, incorporated, 1410.

Curriers company, London, incorporated, 1605.

Cutlers company, London, incorporated, 1417.

Drapers company, London, incorporated, 1439.

Dublin society incorporated, 1750.

Dyers company, London, incorporated, 1460.

East India company, at Embden, established, 1750.

East-India company established, 1600; their stock then consisting of 72,000*l*. when they fitted out four ships; and, meeting with success, they have continued ever since; India stock sold from 360 to 500 per cent.

1683; a new company established, 1698; the old one re-established, and the two united, 1700; agreed to give government 400,000*l.* per annum, for four years, on condition that they might continue unmolested, 1769; in great confusion, and applied to parliament for assistance, 1773; judges sent from England by government faithfully to administer the laws there, to the company's servants, April 2, 1774. Board of Controul instituted, 1784.

East-India company of Sweden erected, March, 1731.

East-land company incorporated, 1579.

Embroiderers company, London, incorporated, 1591.

English copper office incorporated, 1691.

Excise office formed, 1643.

Fan-makers company, London, incorporated, 1709.

Farriers company, London, incorporated, 1673.

Felt-makers company, London, incorporated, 1604.

Fishermens company, London, incorporated, 1687.

Fishmongers company, London, incorporated, 1536.

First-fruits office established, 1543.

Fletchers company, London, incorporated, 1626.

Founders company, London, incorporated, 1614.

Frame-work knitters company, London, incorpor. 1664.

Freemasons excommunicated by the Pope, Sept. 23, 1738; their hall built in Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, 1775.

Fruiterers company, London, incorporated, 1604.

Furriers company, London, incorporated, 1509.

Furnival's-inn society began, 1563.

Gardeners company, London, incorporated, 1616.

Girdlers company, London, incorporated, 1448.

Glass-sellers company, London, incorporated, 1664.

Glaziers company, London, incorporated, 1637.

Glovers company, London, incorporated, 1556.

Gold and Silver wire-drawers company, London, incorporated, 1623.

Goldsmiths company, London, incorporated, 1327.

Gray's-inn society began, 1357; house built, 1687.

Grocers company, London, incorporated, 1429.

Gunsmiths company, London, incorporated, 1638.

Haberdashers company, London, incorporated, 1407.

Hackney-coach office established, June 24, 1694.

Hamburgh company began in England, 1569.

Hand-in-hand fire-office incorporated, 1696.

- Hat-band makers company, London, incorporated, 1638.
Hawkers and Pedlars licence-office, 1697.
Heralds college instituted, 1340.
Herring fishery established, Sept. 2, 1750.
Highland society for agriculture, instituted, Feb. 1785.
Humane society instituted, 1750.
Horners company, London, incorporated, 1638.
Hudson's-bay company, incorporated, 1670.
Inn-holders company, London, incorporated, 1515.
Joiners company, London, incorporated, 1564.
Irish working-schools society, incorporated, Oct. 1773.
Ironmongers company, London, incorporated, 1464.
Lead office established, 1692.
Leather-sellers company, London, incorporated, 1442.
Lincoln's-inn society established, 1310.
London assurance-office charter granted, 1716.
London incorporated, and obtained their first charter for electing magistrates, 1208.
Loriners company, London, incorporated, 1488.
Lyon's-inn society established, 1420.
Marine society established, 1756; to whom W. Hicks, Esq. left 300l. per annum, 1763.
Masons company, London, incorporated, 1677.
Medical society, at Dublin, instituted, 1785.
Mercers company, London, incorporated, 1393.
Merchant-Tailors company, London, incorporated, 1466.
Mine and Battery company incorporated, 1568.
Mines, Royal, established, 1565.
Mint office, in the Tower, established, 1066.
Mississippi scheme, 1720.
Musicians company, London, incorporated, 1604.
Navy office founded, Dec. 4, 1644.
Needle-makers company, London, incorporated, 1656.
New-inn society founded, 1485.
Ostend company erected, January 1722-3; abolished, March, 1731-2.
Paper-stainer's company, London, incorporated, 1580.
Painting, academy of, in London, incorporated, 1768.
Parish clerks, London, incorporated, 1232.
Parliaments began under the Saxon government; the first that met as such was by Hen. I. in 1116; the first regular one was in King John's reign, in 1204; the first House of Commons met, Jan. 20, 1265; that re-

markable for forming the parties of Court and Country, June 16, 1621; a peer elected, and sat as member of the House of Commons, 1649; the Commons committed a Secretary of State to the Tower, Nov. 18, 1678; their Speaker refused by the King, 1679; bill passed for triennial ones, Nov. 1694; the first British one met, Oct. 24, 1707; act passed for septennial ones, 1716; committed a Lord Mayor and Alderman of London to the Tower, for having confined a Messenger of the House, 1771.

Patten-makers company, London, incorporated, 1670.

Penny-post office established, 1683.

Pensioners, the band of, established, 1590.

Pewterers company, London, incorporated; 1474.

Phoenix insurance-office established, 1782.

Physicians college incorporated, 1518.

Pin-makers company, London, incorporated, 1636.

Plasterers company, London, incorporated, 1500.

Plumbers company, London, incorporated, 1611.

Post-office, General, established, Dec. 27, 1660.

Poulterers company, London, incorporated, 1503.

Preston Guild established, 1172.

Promotion of Christian knowledge, society for the, established, 1699.

Propagation of the gospel in foreign parts, society for the, incorporated, 1701.

Propagation of the gospel in New England, society for the, incorporated, Feb. 7, 1662.

Raine's charity, began to portion out four young women, 1758.

Reformation of manners, society for, formed, 1698.

Royal Exchange assurance-office charter granted, 1716.

Royal Miners company, incorporated, 1564.

Royal Society, London, instituted, Dec. 30, 1660; incorporated, 1663.

Royal Society of Arts instituted in London, 1768.

Royal Society of Musicians, 1785.

Russia company incorporated, 1555.

Sadlers company, London, incorporated, 1280.

Salt office estab. 1694; duties formed, June 15, 1702.

Salters company, London, incorporated, 1558.

Scots corporation began, 1665.

Scriveners company, London, incorporated, 1616.

- Seamens widows corporation erected, Oct. 13, 1732.
Secretary of States office began, 1530.
Shipwrights company, London, incorporated, 1610.
Sick and wounded seamens corp. began, June 24, 1747.
Silk-throwsters company, London, incorporated, 1629.
Sion college, London wall founded, 1623; incorp. 1664.
Skinners company, London, incorporated, 1327.
Soap-makers company, London, incorporated, 1638.
Societies first established in London, 1198.
South Sea company began, May 6, 1710; its bubble, 1720; its directors estates to the amount of 2,000,000l. value seized, 1721; compounded with Mr. Knight, their cashier, for 10,000l. who had absconded with 100,000l. in 1720, and he returned to England, 1743.
Spectacle-maker's company, London, incorporated, 1630.
Stamp office established, 1694.
Staples-inn society established, 1415.
Starch-makers company, London, incorporated, 1632.
Stationers company, London, incorporated, 1556.
Sun-fire office, projected, 1706.
Surgeons company, London, incorporated, 1745.
Tallow-chandlers company, London, incorporated, 1463.
Temple founded by the Knights Templars, 1185; abolished, 1311.
Temple, three Societies, (Inner, Middle and Outer) 1340; founded, 1560.
Thaves-inn society, established, 1519; dissolved, 1768.
Tin-plate workers company, London, incorporated, 1670.
Tobacco-pipe-makers company, London, incorp. 1663.
Trinity house founded by Sir Thomas Spert, 1512; incorporated, 1685.
Turkey company incorporated, 1579.
Turners company, London, incorporated, 1604.
Vicuallling office instituted, Dec. 10, 1663.
Vintners company, London, incorporated, 1437.
Union fire-office incorporated, 1714.
Upholders company, London, incorporated, 1627.
Ward-robe, great, in Scotland-yard, established, 1485.
Watermens company, London, incorporated, 1550.
Wax-chandlers company, London, incorporated, 1484.
Weavers company, London, incorporated, 1164.
Welch copper-office incorporated 1694.
Westminster fire-office established, 1717.

Wheelwrights company, London, incorporated, 1670.

Wine-licence office established, 1661.

York-buildings water-works company, incorporated, 1691.

RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS, COUNCILS, SACRED WRITINGS, &c. &c.

ACTS of the Apostles written 63.

Adam and Eve created, 4004 before Christ.

Advent Sunday first observed, 433; the number determined, 1000.

Agnus Dei, or "O Lamb of God, which taketh away the sins of the world," &c. first appointed in the Litany, 687.

All Saints festival instituted, 835.

All Souls festival established, 998.

Altars in churches first used, 135; first consecrated, 271; first erected in Britain, 634.

Anathemas first brought into the church, 387.

Andrew's, St. festival instituted, 359.

Ansburg confession of faith made, 1550.

Annunciation of the Virgin Mary observed, 350.

Anthems first introduced into the church service, 386.

Apparitors first instituted, about 1234.

Appeals to Rome first practised from England, 679.

Archdeacon, the first in England, 1075.

Articles of religion, 6 published by Henry VIII. 1536; 42 published without consent of parliament, 1552; the 42 reduced to 39, Jan. 1563; received the authority of parliament, 1571; 104 drawn up by Archbishop Usher, for Ireland, 1615; established 1634.

Ascension day first commemorated, 68.

Assumption of the Virgin, festival of, instituted, 813.

Athanasian creed said to be written, 340.

Auricular confession first introduced, 1254.

Banns, publication of, for marriage, instituted, 1210.

Bartholomew's, St. festival, instituted, 1130.

Beads first used in the Papists devotion, 1093.

Bells introduced into churches, 458; first consecrated, 968; baptised, 1030.

Benefices began about 500. The following account of those in England, is given as the fact by Dr. Burn; viz.

that there are 1071 livings not exceeding 10l. per annum; 1467 livings above 10l. and not exceeding 20l. per annum; 1126 livings above 20l. and not exceeding 30l. per annum; 1049 livings above 30l. and not exceeding 40l. per annum; 884 livings above 40l. and not exceeding 50l. per annum; 5597 livings under 50l. per annum. It must be 500 years before every living can be raised to 60l. a year by Queen Ann's bounty, and 339 years before any of them can exceed 50l. a year. On the whole, there are above 11,000 church preferments in England, exclusive of Bishopricks, Deaneries, Canonries, Prebendaries, Priest-Vicars, Lay-Vicars, Secondaries, &c. belonging to Cathedrals, or Choristers, or even curates to well beneficed Clergymen.

Bible history ceases, 340 years before Christ; Septuagint version made, 284; first divided into chapters, 1253. The first English edition was in 1536; the first authorized edition in England, was in 1539; the second translation was ordered to be read in churches, 1549; the present translation finished, Sept. 1611; permitted by the Pope to be translated into all the languages of the Catholic states, Feb. 28, 1759; the following is a dissection of the Old and New Testament:

Books in the Old Testament	In the New	Total
39	27	66
Chapters 929.	260	1,189
Verses 23,214	7,959	31,173
Words 592,493	181,253	773,692
Letters 2,728,100	838,380	3,566,480

The Apochrypha has 183 chapters, 6081 verses, and 125,185 words. The middle chapter, and the least in the Bible, is the 117th Psalm; the middle verse is the 8th of the 118th Psalm; the middle line is the 2d book of Chronicles, 4th chapter, and 16th verse; the word AND occurs in the Old Testament 35,535 times; the same word in the New Testament occurs 10,684 times; the word JEHOVAH occurs 6,855 times.

OLD TESTAMENT: The middle book is Proverbs; the middle chapter is the 29th of Job; the middle verse is the 2d book of Chronicles, 20th chapter, and the 13th verse; the least verse is in the 1st book of Chronicles, 1st chapter and 1st verse.

NEW TESTAMENT: The middle is Theſſalonians 2d; the middle chapter is between the 13th and 14th of the Romans; the middle verſe is the 17th of the 17th chapter of the Acts, the laſt verſe is the 35th verſe of the 11th chapter of the Goſpel by St. John.

The 21ſt verſe of the 7th chapter of Ezra has all the letters of the alphabet in it.

The 19th chapter of the 2d book of Kings, and the 37th chapter of Iſaiah are alike.

The book of Eſther has 10 chapters, but neither the words Lord or God in it.

Biſhops, their tranſlations firſt inſtituted, 239; were appointed by the people, 400; firſt in England, 694; firſt in Denmark, 939; made Barons, 1072; precedence ſettled, 1075; baniſhed England, 1208—Conſented to be tributary to Rome, 1245—Deprived of the privilege of ſitting as judges in capital offences 1388—The firſt that ſuffered death in England by the ſentence of the civil power 1405—Six new ones inſtituted 1530—Elected by the king's *Conge d'Elire* 1535—Held their fees during pleaſure 1547—Form of conſecration ordained 1549—Seven deprived for being married 1554—Several burnt for not changing their religion 1555—Fifteen conſecrated at Lambeth 1559—Expelled Scotland 1689—Twelve impeached, and committed for proteſting againſt any law paſſed in the Houſe of Lords, during the time the populace prevented their attending parliament 1641—Their whole order aboliſhed by parliament, Oct. 9, 1646—Nine reſtored, and eight new ones conſecrated, Oct. 25, 1660—Regained their ſeats in the Houſe of Peers, Nov. 30, 1661—Seven committed to the Tower, for not ordering the king's declaration for liberty of conſcience to be read throughout their dioceses, 1688; they were tried and acquitted—Six ſuſpended for not taking the oaths to king William, 1689; deprived 1690.

Biſhoprics of England and Wales, according to the antiquity of their inſtitution. London, an archbiſhopric and metropolitan of England, founded by Lucius, the firſt chriſtian king of Britain, 185—See Bede, Dugdale—Landaff 185—Bangor 516—St. David's 519. (the archbiſhopric of Wales from 550 till 1100, when the biſhop ſubmitted to the archbiſhop of Canterbury as his metro-

politan)—St. Asaph's 547—St. Augustin, or Austin, made Canterbury the metropolitan archbishopric by order of pope Gregory, 596—Wells 604—Rochester 604—Winchester 650—Litchfield and Coventry 656—Worcester 679—Hereford 680—Durham 690—Sodor and Man (with jurisdiction of the Hebrides in Scotland) 838—Exeter 1050—Sherborne (changed to Salisbury) 1056—York, archbishopric, 1067—Dorchester (changed to Lincoln) 1070—Chichester 1071—Thetford (changed to Norwich) 1088—Bath and Wells *ibid.*—Ely 1109—Carlisle 1133. The following six were founded upon the suppression of the monasteries by Henry VIII.: Chester, Peterborough, Gloucester, Oxford, Bristol, Westminster, 1538—Westminster was united to London 1550.—Revenues attached to the several bishoprics of Great Britain and Ireland, per annum.

E N G L A N D.

	£.		£.
Canterbury	8000	St Asaph	1500
York	7000	Carlisle	2800
London	6200	Landaff	1600
Durham	8700	Peterborough	1700
Winchester	7400	Gloucester	2200
Ely	4000	Rochester	2400
Worcester	3400	Lichfield and Coventry	2800
Salisbury	3500	Bangor	1200
Norwich	5000	Chester	2700
Lincoln	3200	Oxford	2800
Hereford	3000	Exeter	2700
Chichester	2200	St. David's	400
Bath and Wells	2400	Bristol	1500

I R E L A N D.

Armagh	8000	Clonfert	2400
Dublin	5000	Clogher	4000
Tuam	4000	Kilmore	2600
Cashell	4000	Elphin	3700
Derry	7000	Killala	2900
Limerick	3500	Kildare	2600
Cork	2700	Raphoe	2600
Cloyne	2500	Meath	3200
Down	2300	Killaloe	2300
Dromore	2000	Offory	2000
Leigh and Ferns	2200	Waterford	2600

214 RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS, &c.

Burial places first permitted in cities in England, 742.

Candle-light first introduced into churches, 274.

Canon-law first introduced into England, 1147.

Canonical hours for prayers, instituted, 391.

Canonization first introduced by papal authority, 993.

Cardinals were originally the parish priests at Rome; title began to be used 308; college of, founded by pope Paschal I. 817; did not elect the popes till 1160; wore the red hat (to remind them, that they ought to shed their blood, if required, for religion) and were declared princes of the church, 1222; the cardinals set fire to the conclave, and separated, and a vacancy in the papal chair for two years, 1314; Cardinal Caraffa was hanged by order of Pius IV. 1560; as was cardinal Poli, under Leo. X.; title of Eminence first given them by pope Urban VIII. about 1630.

Catechism, a short one, published by the Bishop of Winchester, 1552.

Catholick, first given the Romish Christians, 38.

Christian, the term of distinction first given the disciples of Christ, at Antioch, 40.

Christianity was propagated in Spain, in 36; in Britain, 60; or, as others say, in the 5th century; in Franconia and Flanders, in the 7th century; in Lombardy, Thuringia and Hesse, in the 8th century; in Sweden, Denmark, Poland, and Russia, in the 9th century; in Hungary and Sclavonia, in the 10th century; in Vandalia and Prussia, in the 11th century; in Pomerania, and Norway, in the 12th century; in Livonia, Lithuania, and part of Tartary, in the 13th century; in Sclavonia, part of Turkey, and the Canary isles, in the 14th century; in Africa, at Guinea, Angola, and Congo, in the 15th century; made great progress in Prussia, both the Indies, and in China, by the Protestant faith, in the 16th century; reinstated in Greece, &c. &c. in the 17th century.

Christmas-day first observed as a festival, 98.

✓ Churches first began to be built in England, at Babingley, in Norfolk, 638; fifty new ones ordered by parliament, to be built, 1711.

Churches first built for Christians, 214.

Church-music introduced into worship, 350; choiral service first used in England at Canterbury, 677; changed



throughout England from the use of St. Paul's to that of Sarum, 1415; first performed in English, May 8, 1559.

Church-wardens and overseers instituted, 1127.

Church-yards first consecrated, about 317; admitted into cities, 740.

Circumcision instituted, 1897 before Christ, when Abraham was 99, and Ishmael 13 years old.

Commandments given to Moses, 1424 before Christ.

Commandments, Creed, and Lord's Prayer, translated into the Saxon language, 781.

Common Prayer published in English, with the authority of parliament, 1548.

Conception of the Virgin, festival of, instituted, 1387.

Conclave for the election of Popes, first ordered, 1274.

Concubines allowed the priests, 1132.

Confession, auricular, introduced, 1254.

Confirmation took place, 190.

Consecration of churches instituted, 153.

Consecration of Bishops, the form ordained, 1549.

Copes instituted, 256.

Corpus Christi, the festival of, appointed, 1265.

Councils—That at Jerusalem, when the first controversy was discussed, 48; at Antioch, 269; at Arles, 314; the first Nicene one, when 328 fathers attended, against Arius, 325; the first at Constantinople, when Pope Damascus presided, and 150 fathers attended, 381; that at Sardis, when 376 fathers attended, 400; the first at Ephesus, when Pope Celestine presided, and 200 fathers attended, 431; that at Chalcedon, when Pope Leo presided, and 600 fathers attended, 451; the second at Constantinople, when Pope Virgilius presided, and 165 fathers attended, 553; one called the Milevetan council, 568; at Constantinople in 600; at Rome in 649; the third at Constantinople, when Pope Agatho presided, and 289 fathers attended, 680; the second at Nice, when Pope Adrian presided, and 350 fathers attended, 787; the fourth at Constantinople, when Pope Adrian presided, and 101 fathers attended, 869; that at Vercellus, when Pope Leo IX. presided, 1053; the Lateran one, when Pope Calixtus II. presided, and 300 fathers attended, 1122; the second Lateran one, when Pope Innocent II. presided,

and 1000 fathers attended, 1139; the third Lateran one, when Pope Alexander III. presided, and 300 fathers attended, 1175; the fourth Lateran one, when Pope Innocent III. presided, and 1285 fathers attended, 1215, and 1217; at Lyons, 1255, and 1274; that at Vienna, when Pope Clement V. presided, and 300 fathers attended, 1311; one at Constance, when Pope John XXII. and Martin V. presided, 1414; the sixth Lateran one, when Pope Julius III. and Pius IV. presided against Luther, 1546. There have been several other provincial councils, and others, as that of Avignon, in France, and at Bituria, in Tuscany, 1431; at Tours, in France, 1448; at Florence, in Italy, 1449; at Toledo, in Spain, 1473; at Aspurgh, in Germany, 1548; at Cologne, in Germany, 1548; at Treves, in Germany, 1548; at Cologne, in Germany, 1549; at Mentz, in Almaine, 1549; and, at Numanzia, in Spain, 1550.

Creation of the world, Oct. 4004 before Christ.

Creed, Lord's-prayer, &c. permitted in the Saxon language, 746.

Cross of Christ found on Mount Calvary, 326; the sign of, first used by the Christians, 110.

Crosses first set on steeples, 568.

Crucifixes painted in churches and chambers first introduced, 461.

Crusade, the first, 1096.

Cup, sacramental, restored to the laity, 1547.

Dedication of churches introduced by Bishops, 483.

Dispensations first granted by the Pope, 1200.

Dissenters first separated from the church of England, 1571.

Easter established, 68; controversy determined, 667.

Elevation of the Host introduced, 1222.

Epiphany, the feast of, instituted, 813.

Episcopacy abolished in Scotland, 1689.

Exaltation of the cross instituted, 629.

Fasts established, 138.

Festival of the Jews, the principal, being the feast of the tabernacles, is celebrated by them to this day; it was instituted by Moses in the wilderness, 1490 before Christ, but was celebrated with the greatest magnificence for fourteen days, upon the dedication of the temple of So-

- lomon, 1005 before Christ. They carried boughs loaded with fruit in procession.
- Festivals of Christmas, Easter, Ascension, and the Pentecost, or Whitsuntide, first ordered to be observed by all Christians, 68. Rogation days appointed 469. Jubilees in the Romish church instituted by pope Boniface VIII. 1300. [At first they were observed every hundred years, but future popes reduced them to fifty, and then to every period of twenty-five years.]
- Firsts fruits and tenths first collected in England, 1316; granted by Queen Anne for the relief of the poor clergy, Feb. 7, 1704.
- Fonts instituted, 167.
- Food, animal, permitted for man's use, 2357 before Christ.
- Fools, festival of at Paris, held Jan. 1, and continued for 240 years, in which all sorts of absurdities and indecencies were committed, 1198.
- Gloria Patri, the doxology of, first used, 382.
- Godfathers and godmothers first appointed, 130.
- Hallelujah and Amen first introduced by Haggai the prophet, 584 before Christ.
- Heretics, thirty, came from Germany to England, to propagate their opinions, and were branded in the forehead, whipped, and thrust naked into the streets in the midst of winter, where, none daring to relieve them, they died of hunger and cold, 1160.
- Holy Ghost, descent of, May 24, 34.
- Holy war undertaken, 1096.
- Holy water first used in churches, 120.
- Homilies drawn up by Archbishop Cranmer, 1547.
- Huguenots, Protestants, first so called in France, 1560.
- Idolatry first abolished in Kent, 641.
- Image-worship introduced, 715; suppressed in England, 1546; in Hungary and Germany, 1785.
- Impostors, two, were crucified, for assuming the character of Christ; and two women, for pretending to be the Virgin Mary and Mary Magdalen, 1221.
- Independents, such as hold the independency of the church, or that each congregation may govern themselves in religious matters. Presbyterians and Anabaptists are now agreed with them; the Anabaptists always were. Their

first meeting-house founded in England was that by Mr. Henry Jacobs, 1616.

Impropriations: before the destruction of the monasteries, by Hen. VIII. 1539, many livings were in their possession; the great tithes they kept themselves, allowing the small tithes to the vicar or substitute that served the church. On the suppression of the monasteries, Hen. VIII. disposed of these great tithings among his favourites.

Indulgences first disposed of for money, 1190.

Inquisition, court of, began, 1204; abolished in Naples, 1782; in Tuscany, 1785.

Invocation of the Virgin and Saints began to be practised, 593.

James's, St. epistle, written, 59.

James's, St. the festival of, instituted, 1089.

January 30 ordered to be observed as a fast, 1660.

Jeremiah wrote his lamentations, 610 before Christ.

JESUS CHRIST was born, Monday Dec. 25, A. M. 4004, year of Rome, 725; his baptism by John, and his first ministry, 30; celebrated the last passover, and instituted the sacrament in its room, on Thursday, April 2; was crucified, April 3, at three o'clock in the afternoon; arose, April 5; and ascended, Thursday, May 14 following, in the 33d year of his age.

John, St. the baptist's festival, instituted, 488.

John, St. the apostle, wrote his epistles, 92.

John, St. the evangelist wrote his revelation, 96; his gospel, 97; his festival instituted, 313.

Joshua, book of, written, 1415 before Christ.

Jubilee among the Christians at the end of every century, instituted by pope Boniface VIII. 1300: this was celebrated afterwards every 50 years, by order of Clement VI. Urban VI. reduced it to every 33d year, and Paul II. to every 25 years, at which period it is now fixed.

Jude, St. wrote his epistle, 71; festival instituted, 1090.

Kirielyson brought first into the litany, 590.

Kissing the Pope's foot, first practised, 709.

Knee ordered to be bent at the name of Jesus, 1275.

Latin and Greek churches united, 1004.

Lent, the fast of, instituted, 142; in Kent, 640.

Lights first used in churches in the day time, 409.

Litanies first used in churches, 443.

Litany first used in England, in English, 1543.

- Liturgy first read in Scotland, 1638.
 Lollards proscribed by the English parliament, 1406.
 Lucius the first Christian king in Britain, 180.
 Luke, St. wrote his gospel, 55; feast instituted, 1130.
 Mark, St. wrote his gospel, 44; feast instituted, 1090.
 Marriage in Lent forbid, 364; forbid the priests, 1015;
 first celebrated in churches, 1226.
 Martin's, St. festival instituted, 812.
 Matthew, St. wrote his gospel, 44.
 Mahomet began his opinions, 604.
 Mass first used in Latin, 394; introduced into England,
 680; elevation required prostration, 1201.
 Maunday Thursday, ceremony commenced in 1362.
 Matthias's, St. festival instituted, 1090.
 Michael's, St. festival, instituted, 487.
 Monks first associated, 328.
 Nativity of the Virgin Mary instituted, 695.
 Nicene creed made, 325.
 Organs first used in churches, 751.
 Patronages of churches began, 402.
 Papal usurpation took place, 607.
 Pardons at coronations first granted in England, 1327.
 Passover instituted, Monday, May 4, 1491; celebrated
 in the new temple, April 18, 515 before Christ.
 Paul, St. wrote his first Epistle to the Corinthians, and
 that to the Galatians, 51; first Epistle to the Thessalo-
 nians, 52; second Epistle, 53; second Epistle to the
 Corinthians, and that to the Philippians, Ephesians,
 Colossians, and Philemon, 62; to the Hebrews, 63;
 first Epistle to Timothy, and that to Titus, 65; second
 Epistle to Timothy, 66; festival instituted, 813.
 Penance first enjoined as a punishment, 157.
 Pentateuch, or the five books of Moses, written, 1452-
 before Christ.
 Pentecost established, 68.
 Persecution by the Jews, the first, 33; the second, 44;
 the first general one of the Christians was under Ne-
 ro, 64; under Domitian, 93; under Trajan, 107;
 under Adrian, 118; under Marcus Aurelius, 164;
 under Severus, 202; under Maximus, 235; under
 Decius, 250; under Valerian, 257; under Aureli-
 an, 272; under Dioclesian, 302; by the Arians 337;
 under Sapos, 340; and the twelfth under Julian

the apostate 361.—By the Jews, headed by one Andræ; they put to death 200,000 Greeks and Romans in and near Cyrene; they eat the entrails of the unhappy victims, A. D. 115. They whipped a tradesman's son to death, and afterwards crucify him at Paris, 1180; for which the culprits were executed, and all the Jews banished France for ever. They circumcised and crucified several children in England, 1255.

Persecution of the Jews.—Antiochus, king of Syria, kills 40,000 Jews at Jerusalem, and sells 40,000 for slaves, 170 B. C.—The Romans destroyed 580,000; an innumerable multitude perish by sickness, despair, and famine; no account is handed down of the number sold for slaves, which, however, exceeded the slain; and an edict was published, forbidding them to approach Jerusalem, 18th of Adrian, A. D. 136.—The emperor Leo I. wanting to force them to turn Christians, they set fire to their houses at Constantinople, and perished in the flames, 722.—Massacred at London, on the coronation-day of Richard I. though they had come from all parts of Europe, and brought the king presents for his protection, 1189.—Near 500 being besieged in York castle by the mob, cut each others throats, 1190.—In London the populace rose upon them, for the usury of one man, and murdered 700, 46 Henry III. 1262.—An act passed that no Jew should enjoy a freehold, 1269; they were all apprehended throughout England, in one day; their effects confiscated, and their persons banished the realm, to the number of 15,000, only a scanty provision being made for their voyage, 15 Edward I. 1287.—They are massacred in Germany, on a suspicion of having poisoned the springs and wells, A. D. 1348.

Persecutions by the Papists of the Protestants.—In Franconia, 50,000 of Luther's followers killed by William de Furtemberg, 1525.—In England, when Cranmer archbishop of Canterbury, and after him above three hundred protestants were burnt, and great numbers perished in prison, 3 Mary 1556.—Of the protestants in France, great numbers were hanged, their assemblies prohibited, their places of worship pulled down, and sentence of the gallies proclaimed against all who harboured them, 1723.

Peter, St. wrote his first Epistle, 60; his second Epistle, 66
Peter-pence first granted to the Pope, 689.

Peter, St. and Paul's festival instituted, 813.

Peter, St. and Vincula's festival instituted, 317.

Pope, the title of formerly given to all bishops. The emperor in 606, confined it to the bishops of Rome, and now their power began; Hygenus was the first bishop of Rome that took the title, 154—Leo. I. elected, May 10, 440; died 461—The pope's supremacy over the Christian church first established by Boniface III. 607—The custom of kissing the pope's toe introduced, 708—Pope Stephen III. was the first who was carried to the Lateran on men's shoulders, 752—The pope's temporal grandeur commenced, 755—Sergius II. was the first pope that changed his name on his election, 844—John XIX. a layman, made pope by dint of money, 1024—The first pope that kept an army, was Leo IX. 1054—Their assumed authority, carried to such excesses as to excommunicate and depose sovereigns, and to claim the presentations of all church benefices, by Gregory VII. and his successors, from 1073 to 1500—Pope Gregory obliged Henry IV. emperor of Germany, to stand three days, in the depth of winter, bare footed, at his castle-gate, to implore his pardon, 1077—Pope's legate caught in bed with a prostitute, 1125—Pope Celestine III. kicked the emperor Henry IV.'s crown off his head, while kneeling, to shew his prerogative of making and unmaking kings, 1191—The pope's authority first introduced into England, 1079; abtrogated by parliament 1534—The pope demanded an annual sum for every cathedral and monastery in Christendom, but refused, 1226—collected the tenths of the whole kingdom of England, 1226—Residence of the popes removed to Avignon, where it continued 70 years, 1308—Their demand on England refused by parliament, 1363—Three at one time, all pretending to infallibility, in 1414—Leo X. made a cardinal at 14 years old; elected pope, March 11, 1513, aged 36; died, 1521—Clement VII. began to reign, who brought pluralities to their consummation, making his nephew Hippolito, Cardinal de Medicis, commendatory universal, granting to him all the vacant benefices in the world, for six months, and appointing him usufructuary from the first day of his possession, 1523—Rome sacked, and Clement imprisoned, 1527—Moved their residence to Avignon, 1531—The word Pope struck

out of all English books, 1541—Kissing the pope's toe, and some other ridiculous ceremonies abolished, and the order of Jesuits suppressed by the late pope Clement XIV. 1773—Visited Vienna to solicit the emperor in favour of the church, March 1782—Suppressed monasteries 1782—Destitute of all political influence in Europe, 1787.

Praying towards the East first ordained by the Pope, 532.

Predestination established, 470.

Prostration at the elevation of the Mass ordained, 1201.

Protestantism tolerated in Germany, 1624; in Bohemia, 1707.

Psalms of David translated by Sternhold and Hopkins, 1552.

Purification of the Virgin, festival of, appointed, 542.

Purgatory first invented, 250; introduced into the church 593.

Purple, the, given the Cardinals, by Paul II. 1465.

Reformation began, 1330; completed, 1547.

Registers, parochial, first appointed, 1538.

Religious houses dissolved in England by parliament, 1537; in Germany, by the Emperor Joseph in 1782 and 1785.

Rosary, or beads first used in Romish prayers, 1093.

Sabbatical year, the first, 1451, before Christ.

Sanctuaries instituted, 617.

Saturnalia festivals instituted in Rome, in December, 407 before Christ.

Scribes and Pharisees commenced, 31 before Christ.

Scriptures ordered to be read in monasteries in Britain, 746.

Septuagint found in a cask, 217.

Shaving of priests first introduced, 169.

Simon, St. and Jude's festival instituted, 1090.

Simon and Jude, festival of, commenced, 1091.

Singing in churches established, 67.

Solomon wrote his Ecclesiastes, 981 before Christ.

Sponsors first instituted, 130.

Sports allowed on Sundays after service, 1617.

Standing at the reading of the gospel introduced, 406.

Supremacy of the Pope above the Emperor introduced, 607.

Surplices first used in churches, 316.

Talmud, the, made, 117 before Christ.

Tenths of church livings first collected in England, 1226.

Thomas's, St. festival instituted, 1130.

Tithes given by Moses to the tribe of Levi, 1490 before

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- Christ; first granted to the church in England, 786;
 established by law by the Lateran council, 1200.
 Tithes first collected in England, 750.
 Transfiguration, festival of, first observed, 700.
 Transubstantiation opposed by the English church, about
 1000; received it between 1000 and 1066.
 Trinity, the word first applied to the persons of the God-
 head, 150; festival instituted, 835.
 Trinity Sunday appointed, by Pope John, 1334.
 Unction, extreme, practised in the first century; in com-
 mon use, 550.
 Uniformity took place in England, 1662.
 Virgins first consecrated, 159.
 Visitation of the Virgin, festival instituted, 1389.
 Vulgate edition of the Bible discovered, 218.
 Water mixed with wine in the Sacrament, first introd. 122.
 Whitehall preachers appointed, March, 1724.
 Whitsuntide festival instituted, 813.
 Wills, privilege of making, granted by Henry I. 1100.
 Worshipping images introduced into England, 763; forbid
 in Hungary, 1785.

RELIGIONS OF EUROPEAN STATES.

- A**USTRIA (an archdukedom), Papists.
 Bavaria (a dukedom), Papists.
 Bohemia (a kingdom), Papists and Lutherans.
 Brandenburgh (a marquisate), Lutherans, Calvinists, and
 Papists.
 Brunswick (a dukedom), Lutherans.
 Cologne (an archbishopric), Papists.
 Courland (a dukedom), Papists and Protestants.
 Denmark (a kingdom), Lutherans.
 England (a kingdom), church of England, and all others.
 France (a kingdom), Papists.
 Genoa (a republic), and the Jews tolerated.
 Germany (empire), Papists, Lutherans, and Calvinists.
 Greece (part of Turkey), Mahometans, Jews, &c.
 Hanover (a dukedom), Lutherans, Calvinists, &c.

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Hesse-Cassel (a landgraviate), Lutherans, Calvinists, and Papists.

Hungary (a kingdom), Papists and Protestants.

Ireland (a kingdom), all religions tolerated.

Italy (a popedom), Papists.

Lucca (a republic), Papists.

Malta (an island), Papists.

Mantua (a dukedom), Papists.

Mecklenburgh Schwerin (a dukedom), Lutherans.

Mecklenburgh Strelitz (a dukedom), Lutherans.

Milan (a dukedom), Papists.

Modena (a dukedom), Papists.

Naples (a kingdom), Papists.

Netherlands, or United Provinces (a republic), Papists, Calvinists, &c. tolerated.

Norway (a kingdom), Lutherans.

Osnaburg (a Bishoprick) Catholick and Protestant.

Palatine (a principality), Papists and Lutherans.

Parma and Placentia (a dukedom), Papists.

Piedmont (a principality), Papists.

Poland (a kingdom), Papists and Lutherans.

Portugal (a kingdom), Papists.

Prussia (a kingdom), Lutherans, Calvinists and Papists.

Russia (an empire), Greeks, Calvinists, and Lutherans.

Sardinia (a kingdom), Papists.

Savoy (a dukedom), Papists.

Saxony (a dukedom), Papists and Lutherans.

Scotland (a kingdom), Presbyterians, Episcopacy, tolerated.

Siberia (in the Russian empire), Greeks and Armenians.

Sicily (an island), Papists.

Spain (a kingdom), Papists.

Sweden (a kingdom), Lutherans, popery abolished, 1544.

Switzerland Cantons (a republic), six are Protestants, seven are Papists.

Tartary (an empire, partly in Europe), Armenians, Mahometans, and Greeks.

Triers (an archbishopric), Papists.

Turkey (an empire, partly in Europe), Mahometans, Jews and Christians.

Tuscany (a dukedom), Papists.

United Provinces of North America (a republic), Protestants, &c.

Venice (a republic), Papists, Greeks and Jews.

RELIGIOUS ORDERS, SECTS, &c.

ABSTINENTS, a sect that began, 170.

Adamites, a sect of heretics, began, 130; renewed, 1124.

Agnacobites, fanaticks, began, 701.

Albigenses held their origin, 1160.

Anabaptists began, 1525; arrived in England, 1549.

Anchorets began, 1255.

Antinomian sect began, 1538.

Antonines began, 329.

Arian sect began, 290.

Armenian hereticks began, 1229.

Augustines began, 389; first appeared in England, 1250.

Barnabites, foundation of, in France, 1533.

Basile's, St. began, 354.

Begging friars first established in France, 1587.

Begines began, 1208.

Benedictines founded, 548.

Bethlemites began, 1248.

Bonhommes began, 1257.

Brigentines began, 1370.

Brownists sect began 1660.

Calvinists sect began, 1546.

Canons regular began, 400.

Capuchins began, 1525.

Cardinals began, 853; red hats given them, 1242; the purple, 1464; the title of Eminence, 1644.

Carmelites began, 1141.

Carmes established in France, 1254.

Carthusians began, 1084.

Catharine's, St. began, 1373.

Celestines began, 1272.

Chaplins began, 1284.

Cisterians began, 1094.

Clareval began, 1114.

Crossed friars began, 1170.

Dominicans began, 1215.

Flagellantes, the sect of, arose, 1259.

Franciscans began, 1206; settled in England, 1217.

Grey-friars began, 1122.

226 RELIGIOUS ORDERS, SECTS, &c.

Hermits began, 1257; revived, 1425.

Holy Trinity began, 1211.

Humbled began, 1164.

Jacobites began, 1198.

Jesuans began, 1367.

Jesuits society began, 1536; expelled England, 1604; Venice, 1606; Portugal, September 1759; France, May 5, 1762; Spain, 1767; Naples, 1768; Rome and Prussia, 1773; order abolished, Aug. 17, 1773; in Prussia, and other states, 1776; revived in Russia, 1784.

Jesus, sisters of, the society, began, 1626.

Lollards began, 1315.

Lutheran sect began, 1517.

Mahometan sect began, 622.

Manichees sect began, 343.

Methodism commenced, 1734.

Minimes began, 1450.

Minors began, 1009.

Monks first associated, 328.

Moravians, or *Unitas Fratrum*, appeared in Bohemia, 1457; in England, 1737. They are a respectable episcopal church; their doctrines not contrary to the articles of the church of England.

Muggletonians sprung from L. Muggleton, a journeyman taylor, 1647; they have some particular notions respecting the authority of the scripture, and the state of the dead.

Ophites began, 187.

Orebites began, 1422.

Pelagian sect began, 382.

Penitent Women began, 1494.

Poor Women began, 1212.

Predestinarian sect began, 371.

Protestants began, 1529.

Puritans began, 1545.

Publican sect came first to England, 1162.

Quakers sect began, 1650.

Quietests began, 1685.

Repentants began, 1360.

Sacramentarians began, 878.

Theatins founded, 1594; established at Paris, 1644.

Trinitarians, order of, instituted, 1198.

Tritheites arose, 560.
 Ubiquarians sect began, 1540.
 Unitarians began, 1553.
 Ursulines established, 1198.
 Valley began, 1218.
 White coats began, 1396.
 White monks began, 1319.
 Whippers began, 1055.

MILITARY AND RELIGIOUS KNIGHTS,
AND TITLES OF HONOUR.

ADMIRAL, the first in England, 1297.
 Admiral, high, the first in England, 1387; held by
 commission since Nov. 1709.
 Ædiles first created at Rome, 971 before Christ.
 Alcantara, order of knighthood instituted, 1160.
 Alexander, St. knighthood began in Russia, 1700.
 Aldermen of London, first appointed, 1242.
 Amaranta, order of knighthood in Sweden, began 1645.
 Andrew, St. order of knighthood instituted in Scotland,
 809; renewed in Scotland, 1452, 1605; in Russia,
 1698.
 Angellic knights of St. George were instituted in Greece,
 456.
 Anthony, St. in Hainault, order of knighthood began in
 Germany, 1382; in Ethiopia, 357.
 Annunciation order instituted in Savoy, 1362.
 Annunciade, or St. Michael, order of knighthood, began
 in Mantua, 1618.
 Argonauts, the, of St. Nicholas, order of knighthood,
 began in Naples, 1382.
 Avis, order of knighthood, began in Portugal, 1147.
 Band, order of knighthood, instituted in Spain, 1232.
 Bannerets first created in England, 1360; renewed by
 Henry VII. 1485.
 Baron, the title first by patent in England, 1388.
 Baronets first created in England, 1611.
 Baronets of Nova Scotia first created 1625.
 Bath, order of knighthood instituted in England at the
 coronation of Henry IV. 1399; renewed, 1725.

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- Bear, order of knighthood began in Switzerland, 1213.
- Black Eagle, order of knighthood in Prussia, instituted, 1701.
- Blaze, St. order of knighthood at Acon, began 1250.
- Blood of Christ, order began in Mantua, 1608.
- Brandenburg had its first Marquis, 925.
- Brician, order of knighthood, began in Sweden, 1366.
- Broom Flower, order of knighthood in France, began, 1234.
- Brotherly Love, order of knighthood, began, 1708.
- Burgundian cross, order of knighthood, began, 1535.
- Calatrava, order of knighthood, instituted in Spain, 1158.
- Carpet, order of, made in England, 1553.
- Catharine, St. order of knighthood, began in Palestine, 1063.
- Catharine, St. order of, in Russia, began, 1715.
- Catholic Majesty, the title of, given the King of Spain by the Pope, 739.
- Censors first erected at Rome, 413 before Christ.
- Champion of England first used, 1377.
- Christ, order of knighthood, began in Portugal, 1319; in Livonia, 1203.
- Christian Charity, order of knighthood, began in France, 1590.
- Christian King, the title first given Lewis IX. of France, 1469.
- Cincinatus order began in America, 1783.
- Common-council of London first appointed, 1208.
- Commissioners of Sewers first appointed, 1425.
- Conception of the Virgin, order began, 1619.
- Concord, order of knighthood, began in Brandenburg, 1660.
- Consuls first made at Rome. 307 before Christ.
- Cornwall, the first duke of, 1337.
- Coroners officers of the realm in 925.
- Creation by patents to titles first used by Edw. III. 1344.
- Crescent, order of knighthood, began in Naples, 1448.
- Crown royal, order of knighthood, began in France, 802.
- Decemviri, first creation of, 450 before Christ.
- Defender of the Faith, the title of, given to the King of England, 1520.
- Dennis, St. order began in France, 1267.
- Dey of Tunis first appointed, 1570.

Dictators began at Rome, 498 before Christ.
 Doctor's degree began in England, 1207.
 Dog, order of knighthood, began, 1070.
 Don, a title first taken by the King of Spain, 759.
 Dove of Castile, order of knighthood, began, 1379.
 Dragon, order of knighthood, in Hungary, began, 1413.
 Duke, title of, first given in England to Edward, son of
 Edward III. March 17, 1336.
 Ear of corn, order began in Brittany, 1050.
 Earl, the first created in England, Oct. 14, 1066.
 Earl-marshal, the first in England, 1383.
 Electors of Germany began, 1208.
 Elephant, order of knighthood, began in Denmark, 1478.
 Eminence, the title of, first given the Cardinals, 1644.
 Ermine, order of knighthood, began in France, 1450 ;
 in Naples, 1463.
 Esquire, first used to persons of fortune not attendants on
 knights 1345.
 Garter, order, began April 23, 1349 ; alteration in, 1557,
 and 1788. The installation of the knights which
 was expected last summer, was put off to some more
 convenient season. The following noblemen have not
 been installed, Lord North, Duke of Richmond, Lord
 Weymouth, Duke of Devonshire, Marquis of Lansdown,
 Marquis of Bath, Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, Duke of
 Beaufort, Marquis of Buckingham, Earl Cornwallis,
 Duke of Northumberland, and the Duke of Dorset,
 besides the Bishop of Osnaburgh, and four of his bro-
 thers. It is remarkable, that this is the only order
 which has been granted to foreign princes. Of this
 illustrious order there have been

Eight Emperors of Germany,
 Five Kings of France,
 Three Kings of Spain,
 One King of Arragon,
 Seven Kings of Portugal,
 One King of Poland,
 Two Kings of Sweden,
 Six Kings of Denmark,
 Two Kings of Naples,
 One King of Sicily and Jerusalem,
 One King of Bohemia,

230 TITLES OF HONOUR, &c.

- Two Kings of Scotland,
- Five Princes of Orange,
- And 31 foreign Electors, Dukes, Margraves, and Counts.
- Garter, King of Arms, first appointed in England, 1420.
- Gennet, order of knighthood, began in France, 726; in Spain, 786.
- Generosity, order of knighthood in Brandenburgh, began 1685.
- Gens d'Arms order, began 360.
- Gentlemen, the first use of the distinction, 1430.
- George, St. order began in Corinthia, 1279; in Spain, 1318; in England, 1349; in Austria, 1470; at Rome, 1496; in Genoa, time unknown; in Venice, 1200.
- George, St. de Alfama, order of knighthood, began, 1201.
- Gereon, St. order of knighthood in Germany, began, 1154.
- Gladiators, order of, began in Livonia, 1204.
- Golden Fleece, order of knighthood, began in Flanders, 1492.
- Golden Shield and Thistle, order began, 1370.
- High Constable of England, the title discontinued but on particular occasions, 1521.
- Holy Ghost, order of knighthood, began in France, 1468; restored, Jan. 1, 1559; at Rome, 1198.
- Holy Trinity, order of knighthood, began, 1211.
- Hospitallers, order of knighthood, began, 1097.
- Hubert, St. in Juliers, order of knighthood, began in Germany, 1473.
- James, St. order of knighthood, began in Spain, 1030; in Portugal, 1310; in Holland, 1290.
- Jesus Christ, order of knighthood, began in France, 1206; in Rome, 1320.
- John, St. and St. Thomas, of Acon, order began, 1258.
- John, St. of Jerusalem, order began, 1099; removed to Rhodes, 1300; to Malta, 1522; suppressed in England, 1540.
- Julian, St. of Alcantara, order of knighthood in Spain, began, 1176.
- King of England, the title first used, 820; of Ireland, 1542; of Great Britain, 1605.

TITLES OF HONOUR, &c. 231

King of France, the title assumed by the King of England, and his arms quartered with the English, and the motto "Dieu et Mon Droit," first used, Feb. 21, 1340.

Knighthood first used in England, 897.

Knot, order of knighthood, began in Naples, 1351.

La Calza, order of knighthood, began in Venice, 1400.

La Scama, order of knighthood in Spain, began, 1420.

Lazarus, St. order of knighthood, began, 366.

Lily of Navarre, order of knighthood, began, 1048; of Arragon, began, 1403.

Lord High Constables, the office hereditary till 1521.

Lord High Steward, the first appointed for a coronation, was Thomas, second son of Henry IV.; the first, for the trial of a peer, was Edward, earl of Devon, on the arraignment of John, earl of Huntingdon, in the same reign.

Lord Lieutenants of counties instituted, July 24, 1549.

Lord Steward of the Household, so called since 1540; before he was stiled grand master of the household.

Loretta, order of knighthood, began at Rome, 1587.

Louis, St. order of knighthood, began, May 10, 1693.

Lord-Danes, a title used in London, 1000.

Lord Mayors of London first appointed annually, 1208.

Majesty, the title first used to Henry VIII. of England.

Malta, knights of, alias Knights Hospitallers, alias Knights of St. John of Jerusalem; the foundation of that order laid, by opening a house for the reception of pilgrims at Jerusalem, 1048; became a regular monastic order, 1099, and a military order, 1118; took Rhodes, and were called Knights of Rhodes, 1310; being expelled from thence by the Turks, the emperor Charles V. gave them the island of Malta, 1523, and they were called Knights of Malta; expelled England, 1540; did great exploits against the Infidels, 1595; conspiracy at Malta to destroy the whole order, for which 125 Turkish slaves suffered death, June 26, 1749.

Marian Knights. See Teutonic order.

Mark, St. order began at Venice, 830; revived, 1562.

Mary, St. the Glorious, order of knighthood, began in Italy, 1233; at Rome, 1618.

Mary, St. de Merced, order of knighthood, began in Spain, 1218.

Marshals of France instituted, 1436.

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- Martyrs, the order of knighthood in Palestine, began 1319.
- Master of the ceremonies first appointed, 1603.
- Mauritians, order of knighthood, began in Savoy, 1430; restored, 1572.
- Merit, a military order of knighthood in Prussia, instituted, 1730.
- Michael, St. order of knighthood, began in France, 1469; in Germany, 1618; in Naples time unknown.
- Montejia, order of knighthood, began in Spain, 1223.
- Moon, order of knighthood, began in Sicily, 1464.
- Mountjoy, order of knighthood, began, 1615; ceased, 1221.
- Noble Passion, order of knighthood, in Sax Weissenfels, began, 1704.
- Oak of Navarre, order of knighthood, began in Spain, 722.
- Ordo Discipularum, order of knighthood in Bohemia, began by the Emperor Sigismund.
- Our Lady and St. George of Montesa, order of knighthood in Spain, 1317.
- Passion of Jesus Christ, order of knighthood in France, began, 1382.
- Patrick, St. order of in Ireland, began, 1783.
- Paul, St. order of knighthood, began at Rome, 1540.
- Peers of France began, 778.
- Peers, twelve created at once by Queen Anne, 1711; 60 made in seven years preceding, 1718.
- Peter, St. order of knighthood began in Rome, 1520.
- Pius, order of knighthood, at Rome, began, 1560.
- Poet-Laureat, the first in England, 1487.
- Pope, the title first assumed, 154.
- Porcupine, order of knighthood, began in France, 1393.
- Portglove, order began in Livonia, 1196.
- Precious Blood. See Blood of Christ.
- Redemption, order of knighthood, began, 1212.
- Round Table, order of knighthood, began, 516; revived, 1344.
- Rosary, order of knighthood, began in Spain, time uncertain.
- Saviour, St. order of knighthood, began in Spain, 1118.
- Sepulchre, order of knighthood, began in Palestine, 1092.
- Seraphims, order of knighthood, began in Sweden, 1334.
- Secretaries of State first appointed, 1530.

- Sheriffs first appointed, 1079.
 Sheriffs, in London, first appointed, 1189.
 Ship, order of knighthood, began, 1252.
 Ship and Double Crescent, order of knighthood, began in France, 1269.
 Sincerity, order of knighthood in Saxony, began, 1690.
 Slaves of Virtue, order of knighthood, in Germany, began, 1662.
 Star, order of knighthood, began in France; disused, 1455.
 Stephen, St. order of knighthood, began at Florence, 1561.
 Swan, order of knighthood in Cleves, time immemorial.
 Sword, order of knighthood in Cyprus, began, 1195; in Sweden, in 1523.
 Templers, Knights, the first military order established, 1118; all of them arrested in France in one day, being charged with enormous crimes and great riches, when 59 of them were burnt alive at Paris, Oct. 13, 1307; destroyed by Philip of France, 1312.
 Teste Morti, order of knighthood, in Wurtenburg, began, 1652.
 Teutonic, or Marian order, began, 1192; abolished, 1322; revived in Prussia, 1522.
 Thistle order began, 812; instituted, 1540; revived, 1703.
 Thistle of Bourbon, order began, 1370.
 Thomas, St. or St. John of Acon, the same.
 Tribunes of the people began at Rome, 495; military ones with consular power created, 445 before Christ.
 Trinitarians, order in Spain began, 1594.
 Truxillo, order of knighthood began in Spain, 1227.
 Tufini, order of knighthood in Bohemia.
 United Ladies for the Honour of the Cross, order of knighthood in Germany began, 1666.
 Virgin of Mount Carmel, order began in France, 1607.
 Virgin Mary, order of knighthood began, 1233.
 Virgin Mary the Most Glorious, order of knighthood began at Rome, 1618.
 Viscount, the first in England, 1439.
 Wales, Prince of, title began, 1281.
 Warfare, of Christ, order of knighthood began in White Russia, 1325; in Poland, 1705.

Wing of St. Michael, order of knighthood began in Portugal, 1165.

Woldimer, St. order of knighthood established in Russia, 1782.

EMINENT PAINTERS, ENGRAVERS, &c. &c.

AALST, Everard, born 1622, died 1658.

Aarfens, Peter, born 1519, died 1550.

Aartgen, Leyden, died 1564, aged 66.

Aggos, Robert, died 1679, aged 60.

Albani, Francis, of Bologna, died, 1660, aged 82.

Alberti, sen. of Florence, born 1450, died 1508.

Alberti, jun. of ditto, born 1552, died 1615.

Algardi, Alexan. of Bologna, died in 1652.

Amerigi, born 1569, died 1609.

Anderson, Henry, flourished 1660.

Angelico, born 1487, died 1545.

Angeli, Philippo, of Rome, died 1609, aged 40.

Angelo, Philippo, of Venice, born 1570, died 1610.

Angelo, Michael, delle Battaglie, born 1600, died 1660.

Angelo, Michael, Buonarruoti, born 1474, died 1564.

Angelo, Michael, Campidiglio, born 1610, died 1670.

Angelo, Michael, de Carravaggio, born 1569, died 1600.

Antonello, of Messina, who first introduced painting in oil into Italy, born 1390, died 1480.

Apelles flourished 334 before Christ.

Aretin, Peter, died 1556, aged 65.

Bacchylides, died 480 before Christ.

Backhuysen, Ludolf, a Dutchman, born 1631, died 1709.

Baldovinetti, born 1366, died 1448.

Bamboccio, Peter, born at Haerlem 1584, died 1644.

Bandinelli, of Rome, born 1487, died 1559.

Barent, born 1534, died 1582.

Barlo, Francis, died 1702, aged 72.

Brocci, of Urbino, born 1258, died 1612.

Bartolomeo, of France, born 1469, died 1517.

Bartolhomo, of Holland, born 1620, died 1660.

Bassano, Francisco da, the eldest, born 1551, died 1594.

Bassano, Giacomo de, born 1510, died 1592.

- Baffano, Gio Baptista, died 1613, aged 60.
 Baffano, Leandro, died 1623, aged 65.
 Beccafumi, Dominico, of Sienna, born 1484, died 1549.
 Beccafumi Sanese, Dominico, died 1549.
 Bek, died 1656.
 Bella Stephano, a Florentine, born 1568, died 1664.
 Bellin, of Italy, born 1421, died 1501.
 Bellini, Gentile, of Venice, born 1421, died 1401.
 Bellini, Giacomo, of ditto, born 1400, died 1450.
 Bellini, Giovanni, of ditto, born 1421, died 1511.
 Bemini, of Naples, born 1599, died 1688.
 Bennari, Gened. of Italy, born 1597, died 1667.
 Berghem, Nicholas, born at Amsterdam, 1624, died 1683.
 Berrettini, Pietro, born 1596, died 1699.
 Blanocard, of France, born 1600, died 1638.
 Bloemart, of Holland, born 1567, died 1647.
 Bogdani, an Italian, died 1710.
 Bol, Hans of Mechlin, born 1534, died 1593.
 Bolonese, of Italy, born 1606, died 1680.
 Borcht, of Brussels, born 1583.
 Bordone, of Venice, born 1513, died 1588.
 Borgognone, Giacomo, born 1605, died 1680.
 Boromeo, Francis, of Florence, born 1446, died 1517.
 Both, of Holland, born 1600, died 1650.
 Boticella, of Florence, born 1437, died 1515.
 Bourdon, Sebast. of France, born 1619, died 1690.
 Bramantino, of Milan, born 1400, died 1450.
 Brandi, Giacinto, of Landfranc, born 1623, died 1691.
 Brentel, Francis, a Dutch painter, flourished 1635.
 Bresank, Hans, flourished 1619.
 Briescia, of Italy, born 1527, died 1592.
 Bretsfnyder, Michael, flower-painter, 1695.
 Breugel, John, of Brussels, born 1550, died 1584.
 Breugel, Peter, born 1565, died 1596.
 Brill, Matthew, a Dutchman, born 1550, died 1584.
 Brill, Paul, of Antwerp, born 1554, died 1626.
 Brocklandt, a Dutchman, born 1553, died 1583.
 Browder, Adrian, a Dutchman, born 1608, died 1638.
 Brun, Charles le, born 1620, died 1690.
 Brunellafchi, born 1387, died 1446.
 Bruxellensi, of Brussels, died 1629.
 Buckthorne, Joseph, a Dutchman, flourished 1670.
 Buck, Mr. Samuel, the engraver and draftsman, died,
 aged 83, August, 1779.

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- Buffelmaco, a Florentine, born 1262, died 1340.
 Bunel, of Blois, born 1558.
 Buonaroti, a Florentine, born 1474, died 1564.
 Cadore, a Venetian, born 1477, died 1576.
 Cajetino, Scipio, contemporary with Raphael, died 1534.
 Calex, a Venetian, born 1536.
 Caliali, Paulo, an Italian, born 1532, died 1588.
 Callot, James, a Frenchman, died 1635, aged 49.
 Calvert, a Dutchman, born 1547.
 Cambiagio, a Genoese, born 1527, died 1583.
 Campagnola, Dom. a Venetian, flourished 1518.
 Carracci, Antonio, an Italian, born 1583, died 1618.
 Carravaggio, Polydora, an Italian, born 1595, died 1543.
 Carpi, an Italian, 1500, found out the art of painting in
 chiaro-oscuro, with three plates, to imitate drawings.
 Carracci, Annib. an Italian, died 1606, aged 49.
 Carracci, Augustin, of Boulogne, born 1557, died 1602.
 Carracci, Ludovico, born 1557, died 1613.
 Caruci, Jacob, of Venice, born 1493, died 1556.
 Casaubon, Fred. a German, born 1623, died 1690.
 Casolan, of Sienna, born 1542, died 1596.
 Cassentino, founder of the academy at Flor. lived in 1350.
 Castells, P. flourished, 1726.
 Cattagna, of Florence, born 1410, died 1480.
 Castiglione, Benedict, an Italian, born 1616, died 1670.
 Castlefranco, of Venice, born 1477, died 1511.
 Cavallino, an Italian, born 1304, died 1373.
 Cazes, Fran. born 1676, died 1754.
 Cento, an Italian, born 1590, died 1667.
 Ceerquozzi, an Italian, born 1600, died 1660.
 Champagne, of Brussels, born 1602, died 1674.
 Cignani, Car. an Italian, born 1628, died 1719.
 Cigoli, Lodov. of Florence, born 1559, died 1613.
 Cimabua, of Florence, born 1240, died 1300.
 Cipriani, Mr. died Dec. 14, 1785.
 Circiniano, of Florence, born 1512, died 1612.
 Claude de Lorraine, born 1600, died 1682.
 Clerk, Seb. le, French engraver, died 1724.
 Cleyne, Francis a Dutchman, flourished 1660.
 Clovio, Giulo, of Rome, born 1498, died 1578.
 Codazzo, Vivano, an Italian, born 1599, died 1674.
 Coloni, Adam, a Dutchman, died 1685.

- Coloni, Adrian, his son, died 1701.
 Conca, Sebast. an Italian, born 1676, died 1764.
 Cook, Henry, born 1642, died 1700.
 Cooper, Samuel, of London, born 1609, died 1672.
 Corregio, Anton. Allegri da, born 1494, died 1534.
 Cort, Corn, born 1536, died 1578.
 Cortessi, an Italian, born 1605, died 1680.
 Cortona, Pet. da, an Italian, born 1596, died 1669.
 Cosimo, Pietro, of Florence, born 1441, died 1521.
 Craen, Luke Van, of Savoy, flourished 1509.
 Dankerts, a Dutchman, born 1561, died 1634.
 D'Arpino, Giof. an Italian, born 1560, died 1640.
 De-le-fosse, a Frenchman, born 1640, died 1719.
 Diepenbec, a Dutchman, born 1608.
 Dobson, William, of London, born 1610, died 1647.
 Dolci, Carlo, an Italian, born 1616, died 1686.
 Dominichino, born at Bologna, 1581, died 1641.
 Donarella, a Florentine, born 1383, died 1458.
 Dorigny, Fr. born 1616, died 1665.
 Dow, Gerrard, born at Leyden 1613, died 1680.
 Doughet, an Italian, born 1600, died 1663.
 Durer, Albert, a German, inventor of cutting on wood,
 born 1470, died 1528.
 Eckhout, Vand. a Dutchman, born 1621, died 1674.
 Elsheimer, born 1574, died 1610.
 Fabriaco, an Italian, died 1480, aged 88.
 Farinato, an Italian, born 1522, died 1606.
 Ferri, an Italian, born 1628, died 1690.
 Fetti, Domin. an Italian, born 1589, died 1624.
 Florentino, an Italian, born 1302, died 1337.
 Floris, a Dutchman, born 1520, died 1570.
 Fouquierre, a Dutchman, born 1580, died 1658.
 Fouquier, James, a Fleming, flourished in the beginning
 of the 17th century.
 Francesca, a Florentine, born 1372, died 1458.
 Francischini, an Italian, born 1648, died 1729.
 Franco, Baptist, a Florentine, born 1498, died 1561.
 Fresnoy, Charles Alphonso du, born 1611, died 1665.
 Friminet, a Parisian, born 1567, died 1664.
 Fuller, Isaac, died 1676.
 Gaddi, a Florentine, born 1239, died 1312, the restorer
 of Mosaic in Italy.

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- Gaddi, Angelo, a Florentine, born 1323, died 1387.
 Geddi, Taddeo, a Florentine, builder of their famous bridge, born 1300, died 1350.
 Gainsborough, Mr. died Aug. 2, 1788.
 Garbo, an Italian, born, 1491, died 1524.
 Garofalo, born 1481, died 1550.
 Garrard, Mark, born 1561, died 1635.
 Gentilefchi, an Italian, born 1563, died 1647.
 Girlandio, Dom. a Florentine, born 1446, died 1493.
 Gille, Claud, born 1600, died 1682.
 Giordino, Luc. an Italian, born 1626, died 1705.
 Giorgone, an Italian, born 1477, died 1511.
 Gioseppina, born 1560, died 1640.
 Giotto, a Florentine, born 1324, died 1356.
 Giotto, an Italian, born 1276, died 1336.
 Goltius, Henry, the engraver, born 1558, died 1617.
 Gozzoli, Ben. a Florentine, born 1400, died 1478.
 Grignion, Reynolds, the engraver, died Sept. 14, 1787.
 Grimaldi, John, an Italian, born 1606, died 1680.
 Guercino, an Italian, born 1590, died 1666.
 Guido, Reni. an Italian, born 1575, died 1642.
 Hals, Frank, a Dutchman, born 1590, died 1666.
 Hayman, Francis, died Feb. 2, 1776.
 Hemskirk, a Dutchman, born 1498, died 1574.
 Highmore, Jos. died aged 88, March 1781.
 Hilliard, Nicholas, of London, born 1547.
 Hogarth, William, died 1765, aged 64.
 Holbein, Hans, born 1498, died in London, 1544.
 Hollar, Wenceslaus, died 1650, aged 43.
 Hondicooter, Melch. a Dutchman, born 1636, died 1695.
 Hondius, a Dutchman, born 1573.
 Honthorfe, a Dutchman, born 1592.
 Hoskins, John, flourished, 1630.
 Houston, Mr. metzotinto engraver, died Aug. 4, 1775.
 Huyfym, John Van, a Dutchman, born 1682, died 1749.
 Johannes ab Eyk, commonly called John of Bruges, inventor of oil painting in 1410, born 1370, died 1441.
 Johnson, Cornelius, flourished 1620.
 Jordaens, James, a Dutchman, born 1594, died 1678.
 Jouvenet, Francis, born 1644, died 1727.
 Kneller, Sir Godfrey, died Oct. 19, 1723, aged 77.
 Lancrink, Prof. Hen. a German, born 1628, died 1692.
 Lanfranco. Giov. an Italian, born 1581, died 1647.

- Laroon, Marcel. born at the Hague 1653, died 1705.
 Lauro, Filip, an Italian, born 1623, died 1694.
 Lazari, an Italian, born 1444, died 1514.
 Leblon, Mich. of Francfort, died 1650.
 Lely, Sir Peter, a German, born 1617, died 1680.
 Lemens, Balthazer, a Dutchman, died in London, 1704.
 Lemput or Remee, Remigius, a Dutchman, died in London, 1680.
 Le Seur, Charles, born at Paris, 1617, died 1655.
 Licinio, Gio, an Italian, born 1434, died 1540.
 Ligorio, a Neapolitan, born 1493, died 1573.
 Lippi, Filippo, a Florentine, born, 1371, died 1438.
 Lippi, jun. ditto, born 1428, died 1505.
 Lomazzo, born 1538.
 Lombardo, born 1500.
 Lorenzetti, Aub. of Sienna, flourished 1330, died aged 83. He was the first that painted storms.
 Lucas, de Leyden, died 1535, aged 40. His print of a bagpiper sold in Holland for 16l.
 Maas, D. a Dutch painter, flourished in 1696.
 Mabuse, died 1532.
 Magnard, Mich. born 1604, died 1668.
 Maio, a Dutchman, born 1500, died 1559.
 Mander, Charles Van, born 1539, died 1607.
 Mantegna, Andr. an Italian, born 1431, died 1517.
 Maratti, Carlo, an Italian, born 1625, died 1713.
 Margaritone, of Arezzo, inventor of the art of gilding with leaf gold, on bole-armoniac, died 1275, aged 77.
 Masolino, an Italian, flourished 1432.
 Massaccio, a Florentine, born 1417, died 1443.
 Matham, of Haerlem, born 1571, died 1631.
 Matsys Quintian, died 1529.
 Maturino, a Florentine, born 1492, died 1527.
 Mazzuoli, of Parma, born 1504, died 1540. He invented etching.
 Memmi, of Sienna, born 1285, died 1345.
 Meulen, Vand. born 1634, died 1680.
 Mieres, Francis, a Dutchman, died 1683.
 Mile, Francis, a Dutchman, born 1648, died 1680.
 Mitian, Jerome, born at Brescia 1528, died 1590.
 Modena, Pellegrino da, flourished 1520.
 Mola, Pierro Francesco, born 1609, died 1665.
 More, Sir Anthony, born 1519, died 1575.

- Mortimer, Mr. John, died Feb. 5, 1779.
 Moser, John Michael, died Jan. 24, 1783.
 Murillo, Bart. an Italian, born 1613, died 1685.
 Nieulant, a Dutchman, born 1584, died 1635.
 Nuzzi, born 1599, died 1672.
 Orgagna, And. a Florentine, born 1329, died 1389.
 Ort, Adam Van, born 1557, died 1641.
 Ostade, Adrian Van, a Dutchman, born 1610, died 1685.
 Otho, Venius, born at Leyden 1556, died 1634.
 Pace, Michael Angelo, born 1610, died 1670.
 Pagani, born 1525, died 1605.
 Palma, sen. born 1460, died 1556.
 Palma, jun. born 1544, died 1628.
 Parmegiano, an Italian, born 1504, died 1540.
 Parocet, John, died 1704.
 Parocel, Joseph, born in France 1648, died 1722.
 Passari, an Italian, born 1654, died 1714.
 Passignano, a Florentine, born 1559, died 1639.
 Patinier flourished 1520.
 Penni, a Florentine, born 1488, died 1559.
 Perrier, Francis, born 1603.
 Perugino, Pierro, of Perouso, died 1524, aged 78.
 Pesara, Simon da, an Italian, born 1612, died 1648.
 Pettitot, John, famous for enamel, born at Geneva, 1607, died 1691.
 Pinturicchio, of Sienna, born 1466, died 1523.
 Piombo, Seb. a Venetian, born 1485, died 1547.
 Pisano, Giunto, a Grecian, sent for to Florence by the senate, 1236.
 Polenburgh, a Dutchman, born 1590, died 1667.
 Polliolo, Ant. a Florentine, born 1436, died 1498.
 Ponta, born 1510, died 1592.
 Porta, a Venetian, born 1515, died 1564.
 Potter, Paul, a Dutchman, born 1625, died 1654.
 Poussin, Gaspar. an Italian, born 1600, died 1663.
 Poussin, Nich. a Frenchman, born 1594, died 1665.
 Primaticcio, Francesco, of Bologna, died 1570.
 Procaccini, an Italian, born 1554, died 1626.
 Pughet, Peter Paul, a Frenchman, born 1623, died 1695.
 Puntormio, an Italian, born 1493, died 1556.
 Raibolini, Fr. of Boulogna, born 1450, died 1526.
 Ramsay, Allan, did Aug. 10, 1784, aged 71.
 Raphael d'Urbino, born at Urbino 1483, died 1520.

- Ravenet, Mr. the engraver, died, aged 69, 1774.
 Raymond, John, died Aug. 25, 1784.
 Reggio, Raphael da, born 1552, died 1580.
 Regillo, Antonio, born 1484, died 1548.
 Rembrant, a Dutchman, born 1606, died 1668.
 Reni, Guido, an Italian, born 1575, died 1643.
 Ricci, Sebastian, born at Venice 1659, died 1734.
 Riley, John, born 1646, died 1691.
 Romanelli, an Italian, born 1612, died 1662.
 Romano, Julio, died 1446, aged 54.
 Rosa, Alba Carreira, born at Venice 1672, died 1757.
 Rosa, Salvat. an Italian, born 1614, died 1673.
 Roselli Cosmo, a Florentine, born 1416, died 1480.
 Rosso, an Italian, born 1496, died 1541.
 Rotenhamer, a Dutchman, born 1564, died 1604.
 Rubens, Sir Peter Paul, born 1577, died 1640. He painted the Banqueting-house at Whitehall, London, and the Luxemburgh gallery, at Paris.
 Ruffico, a Florentine, born 1446.
 Ruysdale, Jacob, a Dutchman, born 1640, died 1681.
 Sacchi, Andrea, an Italian, born 1601, died 1661.
 Sadeler, J. engraver, of Brussels, born 1550, died 1600.
 Sadeler, Raphael, of ditto, born 1555.
 Salimbini, an Italian, born 1536, died 1583.
 Salviati, a Florentine, born 1510, died 1563.
 Salviati, Gioseppe, born at Venice 1535, died 1585.
 Sarto, And. del. born 1478, died 1530.
 Savory, a Dutchman, born 1551.
 Schaverty, Christ. born at Inglestad 1550, died 1594.
 Schivone, born 1522, died 1582.
 Schidoni, an Italian, born 1560, died 1616.
 Schorel, a Dutchman, born 1425, died 1592.
 Segers, Ger. a Dutchman, born 1591, died 1651.
 Slingelanet, John Peter, born 1640, died 1691.
 Snyders, Francis, born at Antwerp, 1579.
 Solimeni, an Italian, born 1657, died 1747.
 Spinello, Gasp, a Florentine, flourished 1330, died aged 77.
 Squartione, Fr. an Italian, born 1394, died 1474.
 Stella, a Frenchman, born 1596, died 1647.
 Stradano, born 1527, died 1604.
 Strado, born 1547.
 Swanevelt, born 1620.
 Taffi, Andrea, a Florentine, born 1213, died 1291.

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- Tempesta, Antonio, an Italian, born 1555, died 1630.
 Teniers, David, sen. of Antwerp, born 1582, died 1649.
 Teniers, David, jun. a Dutchman, born 1610, died 1694.
 Testa, Pietro, born 1611, died 1650.
 Thornhill, Sir James, died 1734, aged 57.
 Tibaldi, born 1512, died 1592.
 Tintoret, an Italian, born 1512, died 1594.
 Tintoret, Mary, born 1560, died 1590.
 Titian, a Venetian, born 1477, died 1576.
 Uccel, Paolo, a Florentine, died 1432.
 Udine, Giovanni, da, born 1494, died 1560, celebrated
 for having been the revivor of stucco-work.
 Vaga, Pierino del, a Florentine, born 1500, died 1547.
 Van Balen, a Dutchman, born about 1540.
 Vandermaelen, born 1634, died 1690.
 Vanderneer, Eglon, a Dutchman, born 1643, died 1703.
 Vanderwerf, Adrian, a Dutchman, born 1659, died 1727.
 Vandevelde, Wm. born 1633, died 1707.
 Vandyck, Sir Anth. born at Antwerp, 1599, died 1641.
 Vaneck, Hubert, born 1566, died 1426.
 Vaneck, John, born 1370, died 1441. He first intro-
 duced oil colours.
 Van Gorvon, John, a Dutchman, born 1596, died 1656.
 Vanni, Francesco, born at Sienna 1563, died 1610.
 Vanuden, a Dutchman, born 1595, died 1665.
 Vasari, George, an Italian, born 1514, died 1578.
 Vecchio, Palma, an Italian, born 1508, died 1556.
 Venetiano, Dom. of Venice, where he introduced the use
 of oil colours, flourished 1470.
 Venius, Otho, born 1556, died 1634.
 Verheacht, born 1566, died 1631.
 Vermeyer, John Cor. a Dutchman, whose beard touched
 the ground when he stood upright, born 1500, died 1559.
 Veronese, Alexander, born at Verona 1600, died 1670.
 Veronese, Paul, an Italian, born 1532, died 1588.
 Verocchio, And. a Florentine, who first found out the
 method of taking off a likeness in plaister of Paris,
 born 1432, died 1488.
 Vezelli, an Italian, born 1479, died 1554.
 Vinci, Leon. da, an Italian, born 1445, died at Paris, in
 the arms of Francis I. King of France, 1520.
 Viola, Gio, Baptisti, born 1576, died 1622.
 Vivares, Mr. Francis, the engraver, died No. 25, 1780.

- Vos, Martin, born 1542, died 1604.
 Volterra, born 1509, died 1556.
 Vouet, Sim. a Frenchman, born 1582, died 1641.
 Vouverman, Philip, a Dutchman, born 1620, died 1668.
 Vroom, a Dutchman, born 1566.
 Vernet, the Marine Painter, died Dec. 8, 1789, aged 81.
 Wale, Samuel, professor of perspective, died Feb. 9, 1785.
 Watteau, Anthony, a Fleming, born 1684, died 1721.
 Wollet, Mr. William, the engraver, died May 23, 1785, aged 50.
 Worledge, Mr. the engraver, died March 1783.
 Zampieri, Dom. born 1581, died 1641.
 Zeuxis flourished, 468 before Christ.
 Zoppo, Marco, an Italian, born 1451, died 1517.
 Zuccharo, Taddeo, yn Italian, born 1529, died 1556.
 Zuccharo, Fred. an Italian, born 1540, died 1609.
 Zuccarelli, an Italian, died Dec. 1788.

EMINENT MEN.

- A**ARON, the first high priest of the Jews, born 1570, died 1453 before Christ.
 Aaron-ben-asfer, a rabbi, flourished 475.
 Abbot, archbishop of Canterbury, killed his park-keeper, Jan. 20, 1621, died Aug. 3, 1633, aged 71.
 Abbadie, the Rev. James, born 1658, died 1727.
 Abdalla, son of Omar, flourished 625.
 Abel, born in 3 of the world, killed by Cain 129 ditto.
 Abelard, Peter, died 1142, aged 62.
 Abernethy, John, the Divine, born 1680, died 1740.
 Abraham entertained three Angels 1897; offered up Isaac 1871, died 1821 before Christ, aged 175.
 Abu Bekr, died 624, aged 63.
 Abulfeda, the geographer, died 1345, aged 72.
 Achilles died 1184 before Christ.
 Achmet III. Emperor of the Turks, who encouraged printing in Constantinople, died 1730.
 Adam died 3074 before Christ.
 Addison, Joseph, born 1672, died June 17, 1719.
 Ado, the historian, died 875.
 Adolphus, of Nassau, Emperor, deposed 1293.

Adrian, the Emperor, visited Britain, and built a strong rampart, and died 138, aged 72.

Adrian IV. Pope, an Englishman, died 1159.

Æschylus, the poet, died 456 before Christ, aged 69.

Africanus, Julius, the historian, died 232.

Agamemnon died about 904 before Christ.

Agard, Arthur, the antiquarian, died 1615, aged 75.

Agathius flourished 565.

Agilnoth, Abp. of Canterbury, who refused to crown Harold, died 1038.

Agis died 241 before Christ.

Agnes, St. martyred 308, aged 13.

Agricola, the Roman general, died 93, aged 56.

Agricola, Rod. died 1485, aged 43.

Agrippa, Cornelius, died 1534, aged 48.

Agrippa, King of Judea, died 64, aged 54.

Ahab died 897 before Christ.

Ahaz died 726 before Christ.

Ajax, the son of Telamon, flourished 1149 before Christ.

Ajax, the son of Teucer, flourished 1154 before Christ.

Akenfide, Dr. Mark, born 1721, died June 23, 1770.

Alban, St. the first English martyr, died 303.

Alberoni, Cardinal, died 1752, aged 88.

Albertus, Magnus, died 1280.

Albinus, the anatomist, died 198.

Albornus, Cardinal, died 1367.

Albumazar flourished 841.

Alceus, the lyric poet, flourished 607 before Christ.

Alceus, the tragic poet, flourished 378 before Christ.

Alcibiades, the Athenian, died 404 before Christ, aged 46.

Alcwyn, an Englishman, founded the university of Paris, 800.

Alexander the Great, born 356; succeeded Philip 336; founded the Grecian empire 331; died at Babylon, March 21, 323 before Christ, aged 32.

Alexander III. Pope, compelled the Kings of England and France to hold his stirrups, died 1181.

Alfred, son of Etheldred II. had his eyes put out by Earl Godwin, and 600 of his train murdered at Guildford, 1036, died at Ely soon after.

Algharetti, Italian critic, born 1736, died 1764.

Allen, Ralph, of Prior Park, near Bath, died 1764.

Alleyn, Edward, the player, born 1556, died 1626.

Ally Cawn, made a Nabob by Col. Clive, June 23, 1765.

- Alphonsus X. of Castile, died 1284, aged 67.
 Alva, Duke of, died 1582, aged 74.
 Ambrose, St. Bishop of Milan 374, died 397.
 Ambrosius Aurelius, chosen King of the Britons, and crowned at Stonehenge 465, died 508.
 Amyot, Bishop of Auxerr, born 1514, died 1594.
 Anacharsis, the Scythian philos. lived 554 before Christ.
 Anacreon died 474 before Christ, aged 85.
 Ananias and his wife Saphira struck dead, 33.
 Anastasius died 518, aged 87.
 Anaxagoras, died 428 before Christ, aged 70.
 Anaxandrides, the com. poet, flourished 378 before Christ.
 Anaxarchus flourished 340 before Christ.
 Anaximander died 547 before Christ, aged 64.
 Anaximenes died about 504 before Christ.
 Anderson, James, Commercial Writer, died 1764.
 Andre, Major, hanged by the Americans for a spy, October 2, 1780.
 Andrew, St. martyred, Nov. 30, 69.
 Andrews, Bp. of Winton, born about 1555, died 1626.
 Andronicus, the peripatetic, flourished 100 before Christ.
 Anhalt, Rev. Geo. Prince of, born 1507, died 1557.
 Annibal, Carthaginian General, died 260 before Christ.
 Anselm died 1109, aged 76.
 Anson, Admiral, died 1762, aged 62.
 Anthony, Marc. died 30 before Christ, aged 53.
 Anthony the Great, St. died Feb. 14, 356, aged 105.
 Anthony, St. of Padua, died 1231.
 Antiochus, died 164 before Christ.
 Antipater died 319 before Christ.
 Antisthenes, the philosopher, lived 395 before Christ.
 Antoninus Pius, Emperor of the Romans, died 159.
 Antoninus M. the orator, died 87 before Christ, aged 56.
 Anvari, the Persian Poet, died 1201.
 Apollodorus, the Architect, flourished 104.
 Apollonius, the geometrician, lived 242 before Christ.
 Appian, the historian, flourished in 143.
 Aquila flourished 128.
 Aquinas, St. Thomas, died 1274, aged 50.
 Arbuthnot, Dr. born 1611, died 1735.
 Arcefilaus, the academick, flourished 300 before Christ.
 Archelaus, of Macedon, patron of learning, 913 bef. Ch.
 Archilocus, invented iambic verse 686 before Christ.

- Archimedes, the mathematician, inventor of the sphere, killed at Syracuse 212 before Christ.
- Ardevelt, Jacob, of Ghent, assassinated 1345.
- Argyle, Marquis of, beheaded May 27, 1661.
- Argyle, Earl of, executed at Edinburgh, 1685.
- Arion, the musician, flourished 620 before Christ.
- Ariosto, the Italian poet, born 1474, died 1534.
- Aristarchus, the astronomer, died 280 bef. Christ, aged 81.
- Aristarchus, the poet, alive 453 before Christ.
- Aristides, the Grecian orator, lived 488 before Christ.
- Aristonicus strangled at Rome 126 before Christ.
- Aristophanes died 200 before Christ, aged 80.
- Aristotle died at Calcide 322 before Christ, aged 63.
- Arius, the heretic, died 336.
- Armstrong, Dr. born 1732, died 1780.
- Arne, Dr. died 1778.
- Arne, Michael, the musician, died 1785.
- Arnobius flourished 303.
- Arfaces died 245 before Christ.
- Artabanus died 229.
- Artaxerxes, King of Persia, died 242 before Christ.
- Artemidorus flourished 146 before Christ.
- Arviragus, the general, flourished in 80.
- Arundel, Rev. Thomas, died 1413.
- Asaph, St. died 590.
- Ascham, the Rev. Roger, born 1515, died 1563.
- Ascue, Anne, burnt for heresy 1546.
- Ash, Dr. author of the English Grammar, &c. died aged 55, April 1775.
- Ashmole, Elias, the antiquarian, born 1617, died 1692.
- Askew, Dr. Anth. died Feb. 27, 1774, aged 52.
- Athanasius, St. died 371, aged 73.
- Athenagoras, the Athenian philosopher, flourished 177.
- Atkins, Sir Robert, died 1709, aged 88.
- Atterbury, Bishop of Rochester, committed to the Tower, Aug. 24, 1722; exiled May 27, 1723; died Feb. 22, 1731-2, aged 69.
- Aubrey, John, the antiquarian, born 1626, died 1700.
- Augustin, St. father of the Latin church, born 354, baptized 387, died 431.
- Augustin, St. landed on the isle of Thanet, 597, made the first Archbishop of Canterbury, died 694.
- Augustus, King of Poland, died 1733.

- Aulius Gellius flourished 112.
 Aurelius, the Roman Emperor died 179.
 Aurengzebe died 1707, aged 90.
 Aufonius died about 393.
 Bacon, Lord Verulam, died 1625.
 Bacon, Roger, born 1214, died 1292.
 Bacon, Sir Francis, sent to the Tower, 1622; died April 9, 1627, aged 57.
 Baker, Sir Richard, born 1584, died 1645.
 Baker, Henry, natural philosopher, died 1774.
 Baldwin, the Emperor, died 1206.
 Balchen, Adm. lost in the Victory man of war, Oct. 1744.
 Bale, Bishop of Ossory, the historian, born 1495, died 1563.
 Balmerino, Lord, beheaded for treason, Aug. 18, 1746.
 Balsamon flourished 1191.
 Balzac, the French writer, born 1594, died 1654.
 Bancroft, a Lord Mayor's officer, died worth 30,000l. in 1729.
 Banks, John, born 1709, died 1751.
 Barbarossa, the famous corsair, died 1517, aged 43.
 Barbeyrat, Ch. died 1696.
 Barclay, Alexander, died 1552.
 Barclay, John, died 1621, aged 37.
 Barclay, Robert, the Quaker, born 1648, died 1690.
 Baron, Mich. died 1729.
 Baronius died 1607, aged 69.
 Barrow, the Rev. Dr. Isaac, died 1677, aged 46.
 Bartholomew, St. martyred Aug. 24, 71.
 Basil, St. died 378, aged 51.
 Baskerville, Mr. John, of Birmingham, died Jan. 18, 1775.
 Bauhin, Casp. botanist, died 1616.
 Bauhin, John, died 1623.
 Bautru, Wm. French, writer, born 1588, died 1665.
 Baxter, Rev. Richard, born 1615, died 1691.
 Baxter, William, died 1723, aged 72.
 Bayer, the astronomer, died 1627.
 Bayle, Peter, died 1706, aged 59.
 Beaumont, Francis, the poet, born 1555, died 1615.
 Beaumont, Sir John, died 1628.
 Beaton, Cardinal, murdered May 28, 1546.
 Becket, Thomas, made Chancellor to Henry II. 1157; made Archbishop of Canterbury, 1162; impeached, 1164; retired to France that year; reconciled to Hen-

- ry, June 22, 1170; murdered in the cathedral church at Canterbury, Dec. 29, 1170; canonized by Alexander III. Ash Wednesday, 1172; his bones enshrined in gold set with jewels, 1220; dismantled and stripped of its treasures by Hen. VIII. 1541.
- Beckford, Ald. died 1770.
- Bede, Venerable, died 735, aged 70.
- Bedell, Bishop of Kilmore, born 1570, died 1642.
- Bedford, Duke of, made a Regent of France, 1422, died 1435.
- Bedford, John, late Duke of, died 1771.
- Behn, Mrs. Aphara, died 1689.
- Bellai, Cardinal du, died 1560.
- Bellarmin, born in Italy, 1542, died 1621.
- Belleau, the French poet, died 1577.
- Belleisle, Marshal, and his brother, prisoners at Windscastle, 1745.
- Bellenden, Sir John, Scotch historian, died 1550.
- Bellisarius deprived of all his dignities 561, died 565.
- Bembo, Cardinal of Venice, died 1547, aged 68.
- Bernard, Peter Quesnel, a French writer, died 1773.
- Benedict, St. founder of the Benedictines, died 546, aged 66.
- Benserades, the French poet, born 1612, died 1691.
- Bentivoglio, Cardinal, died 1644, aged 65.
- Bentley, the Rev. Dr. Richard, born 1662, died 1742.
- Berenger died 1088, aged 90.
- Berkeley, Bishop of Cloyne, died 1753, aged 73.
- Berkenhead, Sir John, born 1615, died 1679.
- Bernard, St. died 1153.
- Bernard, Dr. Ed. the astronomer, born 1638, died 1996.
- Bernard, Sir John, statue erected on the Exchange, died 1764, aged 80.
- Bernoulli, James, died 1705.
- Bernoulli, John, died 1748.
- Berosus, the Chaldean historian, flourished 268 bef. Chr.
- Bertholdus, who discovered gunpowder, died 1340.
- Berwick, Duke of, killed in a siege, June 12, 1734.
- Betterton, the player, born 1635, died April 7, 1710.
- Beza, Theodore, born at Vezelai, 1519, died 1605.
- Biddle, John, born 1615, died 1662.
- Bidloo, the anatomist, born 1649, died 1713.
- Birch, Rev. Dr. died 1768, aged 78.
- Biron, Duke of, executed in the Bastile, Paris, 1602.

- Blackmore, Sir Richard, died 1729.
 Blackstone, Judge, author of the Law Commentaries, died Feb. 14, 1780.
 Blackwell, Dr. executed at Stockholm, July 29, 1747.
 Blake, Admiral, born 1598, died 1647.
 Blandy, Miss, hanged at Oxford, April 6, 1752.
 Blois, Peter, the historian, died 1200.
 Blood, seized the Duke of Ormond, with an intent to hang him at Tyburn, but was prevented, Dec. 6, 1670; attempted to steal the crown, May 9, 1671.
 Blount, Sir Charles, born 1654, died 1693.
 Blount, Sir Thomas Pope, born 1649, died 1697.
 Blow, John, the musician, born 1648, died 1708.
 Boadicea, Queen of the Britons, burnt London, and killed 70,000 of the inhabitants; poisoned herself, 61.
 Boccace, born in Tuscany 1313, died 1375.
 Bocart, Samuel, of Rouen, born 1599, died 1667.
 Bodley, Sir Thomas, born 1544, died 1612.
 Boerhave, Dr. died Sept. 23, 1738, aged 69.
 Boetius, the historian, died about 1450.
 Boileau, the French poet, born 1630, died 1712.
 Boss, Rob. Fr. de, French writer, born 1592, died 1662.
 Bohemia, Queen of, visited England, May 17, 1661, and died there.
 Bolingbroke, Lord died 1751, aged 73.
 Bonner, Bishop of London, born 1512; deprived, May 1559; died in the Marshalsea, Sept. 5, 1569.
 Booth, Barton, the p'ayer, born 1681, died May 1733.
 Borgia, Cæsar, killed himself, March 12, 1508.
 Borlace, Rev. William, the antiquarian, died 1772.
 Borlase, Dr. died April 26, 1776, aged 82.
 Borlase, Edmund, died about 1682.
 Boscawen, Admiral, died 1761, aged 50.
 Bossu, Renelle, died 1680.
 Bossuet, Bishop of Meaux, born 1627, died 1704.
 Boufflers, Marshal de, died 1711.
 Bourdeloue, Lewis, Fr. writer, born 1632, died 1704.
 Boulter, Archbishop of Armagh, who gave 30,000l. to charitable uses, died 1742.
 Bourignon, Mad. the enthusiast, born 1617, died 1680.
 Boursait, Edme, Fr. French writer, born 1631, died 1701.
 Bowles, the widow, of West Hannay, Berks, died April 4, 1749, aged 124.
 Bowyer, Mr. the printer, died Nov. 18, 1776.

- Boyce, Dr. the organist, died Feb. 9, 1779, aged 69.
 Boyer, the lexicographer, born 1664, died 1729.
 Boyle, Richard, Earl of Cork, born 1566, died 1632.
 Boyle, Roger, first Earl of Orrery, born 1621, died 1679.
 Boyle, Robert, the philosopher, died 1691, aged 65.
 Boyle, Charles, Earl of Orrery, born 1676, died 1731.
 Boyse, Samuel, born 1708, died 1749.
 Braddoc, Gen. killed at Du Quesne, July 9, 1755.
 Bradley, Dr. James, the astronomer, died 1762.
 Brady, Rev. Dr. Nicholas, born 1659, died 1726.
 Brahe, Tycho, born 1546, died 1601.
 Brerewood, Edward, born 1565, died 1613.
 Brewer, Anthony, flourished in the reign of Charles I.
 Brice, Andrew, of Exeter, died Nov. 7, 1773, aged 75.
 Bright, Mr. of Malden, in Essex, died Nov. 10, 1756,
 who weighed $42\frac{1}{2}$ stone.
 Briggs, Henry, born 1556, died 1631.
 Briggs, Dr. William, died 1704.
 Brigham, Nicholas, died 1559.
 Brindley, Mr. the Duke of Bridgewater's engineer, died
 Sept. 27, 1772.
 Britton, Thomas, the musical small-coal man, died 1714.
 Brook, Roger, of Halifax, in Yorkshire, died Oct. 8,
 1568, aged 133.
 Brooke, Sir Robert, died 1558.
 Broöke, Lord Fulke Greville, stabbed by his servant,
 Sept. 30, 1628, aged near 70.
 Brookey, John, of Broad Rush Common, in Devon, was
 135 years old, and was living there July 1778.
 Brown, R. founder of the Brownists, died 1630, aged 80.
 Brown, Thomas, died 1704.
 Brown, William, the poet, born 1590, died 1645.
 Browne, Thomas, born 1605, died 1682.
 Bruno, founder of the Carthusians, died 1090.
 Brutus, Junius, died 509 before Christ.
 Brutus, Marcus, died 24 before Christ, aged 43.
 Bruyere, died 1696, aged 56.
 Bucer, Martin, born 1491, died 1551.
 Buchanan, George, born 1506, died 1582.
 Buck, Sir George, flourished 1612.
 Buckingham, Duke of, beheaded Nov. 2, 1483.
 Buckingham, Edw. Duke of, beheaded May 13, 1521.
 Buckingham, Duke of, killed at Portsmouth, by Felton,
 Aug. 23, 1628, aged 35.

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- Buckingham, George Villiers, Duke of, born 1627, died 1688.
- Buckingham, John Sheffield, Duke of, born 1649, died Feb. 24, 1721.
- Buckland, Ralph, died 1612.
- Buckridge, Bp. of Ely, died May 23, 1631.
- Bude, Vill. French writer, born 1467, died 1540.
- Budgell, Eustace, born 1685, drowned himself 1736.
- Buffon, Count de, the naturalist, born 1707, died April 16, 1788.
- Bunyan, John, born 1628, died 1688.
- Burgo, Luc. de, the first European writer on algebra, died 1494.
- Burkitt, Rev. Wm. born 1650, died 1703.
- Burleigh, Capt. murdered at Winton, Feb. 10, 1648.
- Burleigh, Lord Exeter, made minister of state to Queen Elizabeth 1560, died 1598.
- Burnet, Bishop of Sarum, born 1643, died 1715.
- Busby, Rev. Dr. Richard, born 1606, died 1695.
- Butler, Samuel, born 1612, died 1680.
- Byng, Adm. misbehaved off Minorca, May 20, 1756; brought prisoner to Greenwich, Aug. 9, 1756; tried at Portsmouth and condemned, Jan. 28, 1757; shot at Spithead, March 14, 1757.
- Byron, Lord, tried for murder, and acquitted, April 16, 1765.
- Cabot, Sebastian, died 1557, aged 70.
- Cade, Jack, the rebel, killed by Alexander Iden, 1451.
- Cadmus, first king of Thebes, 1094 before Christ.
- Cæsalpinus, And. the first systematic writer of botany, born 1519, died 1603.
- Cæsar, after fighting fifty pitched battles, and slaying above 1,192,000 men, was killed in the senate-house, 44 before Christ.
- Caille, Nic. Lou. de la, astronomer died 1762, aged 49.
- Caligula died 41, aged 29.
- Calmet, the learned Benedictine, died in France Oct. 25, 1757, aged 86.
- Calprenede, the French writer, died 1663.
- Calvert, Bernard, of Andover, went from Southwark to Calais, July 17, 1720, in one day, and returned the same evening.
- Calvin, died at Geneva, May 27, 1564, aged 45.

- Cambray, Fencelon, Archbishop of, died 1716, aged 64.
 Cambden, the historian, died Nov. 2, 1623, aged 72.
 Cameron, Dr. Archibald, executed at Tyburn, 1753.
 Cameron, Mary, died at Inverness, aged 130, May 1785.
 Camoens, Portuguese poet, died 1579, aged 50.
 Campbell, Dr. the author, died Dec. 20, 1775.
 Campbell, Dr. John, died Jan. 1, 1776, aged 67.
 Candaules, King of Lydia, 735 before Christ.
 Canning, Eliz. tried and transported, 1754; died 1773.
 Caracalla, died 217, aged 43.
 Caradoc, of Llancarvan, the Welch historian, died 1157.
 Caranus, first King of Macedon, 814 before Christ.
 Cardan, Jer. died 1576.
 Carew, Thomas, died 1639.
 Carew, Sir Alex. beheaded Dec. 23, 1645.
 Carlos, Don, Prince of Spain, poisoned by order of his father through jealousy, 1568.
 Carneades, a philosopher, died 128 before Christ, aged 85.
 Casaubon, Isaac, born at Geneva, died 1614, aged 54.
 Casaubon Meric. born at ditto, 1599, died 1671.
 Casimir III. of Poland, died 1370.
 Casson, Wm. letter-founder, died Jan. 24, 1766, aged 74.
 Cassander flourished 298 before Christ.
 Cassandra flourished 1149 before Christ.
 Cassini, J. Dom. died 1712.
 Cato killed himself, Feb. 5, 45 before Christ, aged 48.
 Catullus born at Verona, 87 before Christ.
 Cavallerius, Bon. inventor of indivisibles, died 1647.
 Cave, Edward, the compiler of the first periodical magazine, born 1691, died 1754.
 Caverley, Sir Hugh, the first person who used guns for the service of England, died 1389.
 Caxton, Wm. the first printer in England 1474, died 1494, aged 82.
 Cecrops, first King of Athens, 1556 before Christ.
 Celsus, a great physician, flourished 150.
 Centlivre, Susan, died Dec. 1, 1723.
 Cervantes, Mich. de, born at Madrid, died 1620, aged 69.
 Chambaud, Mr. Lewis, died Sept. 22, 1776.
 Chambers, Ephraim, died 1740.
 Chambre, John a, the rebel, executed 1488.
 Chapman, Geo. born 1557, died 1635.
 Chaple, Mr. Wm. of Exeter, died Sept. 1781.

Charlemagne died 813, aged 70.

Charles, King of Spain, landed at Portsmouth, Dec. 1703.

Charles XII. of Sweden, killed at Frederickshall, in Norway, Nov. 30, 1718, aged 30.

Charles VI. Emperor of Germany, killed his master of the horse by accident, July 5, 1732, died 1740.

Charroa, Pierre, died 1603.

Chârtres, Col. convicted of a rape, 1730.

Chatel, Peter du, French writer, died 1552.

Chattelet, Paul du, ditto, born 1532, died 1636.

Chatterton, Thomas, poet, born 1752, died 1770.

Chaucer, born 1328, died 1400.

Cheneveux, Dr. Richard, the good Bishop of Waterford, died Aug. 11, 1779.

Chesterfield, Earl of, died 1773, aged 78.

Chillingworth, Wm. born 1602, died 1644.

Christiana, Queen of Sweden, resigned the crown, June 6, 1654; died at Rome April 9, 1689.

Chrysostom, St. made Bishop of Constantinople 308; banished 404, aged 53.

Chudleigh, Lady, born, 1656, died 1710.

Churchill, Rev. Charles, born 1731, died 1764.

Churchyard, Thomas, died about 1750.

Cibber, Colley, born 1671, made Poet Laureat, Dec. 1730, died 1757.

Cicero born 107, made an oration against Verres 70, his second oration against the Agrarian law, and banished April 58, put to death 43 before Christ, aged 64.

Cincinnatus, Quinctius, made Dictator of Rome from the plough, 458 before Christ.

Cinna died 84 before Christ.

Clarence, Duke of, brother to Edward IV. murdered in the Tower 1478, aged 27.

Clarendon, Hyde, Earl of, born 1612; banished Dec. 12, 1667; died Dec. 7, 1674.

Clarke, Rev. Dr. Samuel, born 1675, died May 17, 1729.

Claude, John, French writer, died 1687.

Claudian, born at Alexandria about 395.

Clemens, Alexandrinus, flourished 192.

Cleopatra, Queen of Egypt, 50, killed herself 20 before Christ, aged 41.

Clerc, John le, died 1736, aged 79.

- Clive, Col. defeated the Nabob, June 26, 1757; created a Peer 1762; killed himself Nov. 1774, aged 49.
- Clum, Mrs. near Litchfield, died Jan. 23, 1772, aged 138, and had lived 103 years in one house.
- Cockaine, Sir Aston, born 1608, died 1683.
- Cockburn, Catharine, died May 11, 1749.
- Codrus, the last Athenian King, voluntarily gave his life for the good of his country, after reigning 21 years, 1095 before Christ.
- Cohorn, Mi. h. engineer, died 1704.
- Coke, Lord Chief Justice, born 1549, died 1634.
- Colet, Dr. John, founder of St. Paul's school, born 1466, died 1519.
- Coligni, Admiral, killed 1572.
- College, Stephen, hanged at Oxford, Aug. 18, 1681.
- Collier, Mr. Joseph, died Feb. 20, 1776.
- Collier, Rev. Jeremiah, born 1650, died 1726.
- Collins, Anthony, born 1676, died 1729.
- Collins, Arthur, died 1760, aged 76.
- Colson, John, of Cambridge, died 1761, aged 80.
- Columbinus, Christopher, died 1526.
- Commines, historian of Flanders, died 1509.
- Condamine, M. de, F. R. S. died Feb. 8, 1774, aged 74.
- Confucius, the Chinese philosopher, born 515 before Christ.
- Congreve, Wm. born 1672, died 1729.
- Constantin, tyrant of Gaul, died 411.
- Constantine the Great, died 337, aged 66.
- Constantius, Emperor of Rome, died at York, 306.
- Cook, Capt. James, the navigator, killed Feb. 14, 1779.
- Copernicus, of Thorn in Prussia, died 1543, aged 70.
- Coram, Capt. Tho. projector of the Foundling-hospital, died March 29, 1751, aged 84.
- Corbet, Bishop of Norwich, died 1635.
- Corelli, Signora, the learned Italian lady, received the triumph of a coronation at Rome, July 31, 1776.
- Corelli, the musician, died 1733.
- Coriolanus banished from Rome 491 before Christ.
- Corneille, Peter, died 1684, aged 78.
- Corneille, Th. died 1709.
- Cornelius Nepos died about 25 before Christ.
- Cornish, an Alderman of London, hanged and quartered, Oct. 28, 1685.

- Cortes, Ferdinand, died 1547, aged 62.
 Cosmo de Medicis, died 1464, aged 75.
 Cotton, Sir Rob. the antiquarian, died 1631, aged 60.
 Coventry, Sir John, maimed and defaced, Dec. 25, 1670.
 Cowley, Abraham, born 1618, died 1667.
 Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury, introduced to King
 Hen. VIII. 1529; burnt at Oxford March 21, 1556.
 Cratinus, the comic poet, died 431 before Christ.
 Creech, Rev. Tho. born 1659, destroyed himself 1702.
 Crisp, Ed. of Bury, in Suffolk, cut and mangled 1729.
 Cræsus, King of Lydia, flourished 562 before Christ.
 Cromwell, Lord, made Vicar-General, Oct. 1535; be-
 headed July 28, 1540.
 Crook, Japhet, his ears cut off in the pillory 1731.
 Croxall, Rev. Dr. Samuel, died 1751.
 Ctesias, the historian, died about 384 before Christ.
 Cudworth, Rev. Ralph, born 1617, died 1688.
 Cujus, James, French writer, born 1520, died 1590.
 Cunningham, Mr. the poet, died 1773.
 Curtius, M. rode into a gulph at Rome, 362 bef. Christ.
 Curtius, Quintus, lived in 64.
 Cyprian, St. martyred 258.
 Cyril, of Alexandria, flourished 412.
 Cyril, of Jerusalem, flourished 350.
 Cyrus died 529 before Christ.
 D'Abzacourt, French writer, born 1606, died 1664.
 Dacier, Andr. French writer, born 1651, died 1722.
 Dacier, Mad. born 1651, died Aug. 6, 1720.
 Dælius, the architect, flourished 987 before Christ.
 D'Alembert, Mons. the mathematician, died Oct. 27,
 1783.
 Damm, Tho. of Leighton, near Minchnal in Chester,
 died 1648, aged 154.
 Danchet, French poet, born 1671, died 1748.
 Danes, Peter, French writer, born 1497, died 1577.
 Danet, Peter, French writer, died, 1709.
 Daniel sent captive to Babylon 606; interpreted Ne-
 buchadnezzar's dream 603; cast into the lions den 538;
 predicted the Persian empire 534 before Christ.
 Daniel, Samuel, born 1562, died 1619.
 Daniel, the French historian, born 1649, died 1723.
 Dante, an Italian poet, born 1265, died 1321.
 Darius, the Mede, King of Assyria, 538 before Christ.

- Darnley, Lord, married Mary, Queen of Scots, 1561; murdered, and blown up, Feb. 10, 1567.
- D'Aubigne, French writer, born 1550, died 1630.
- Daurat, French poet, born 1507, died 1588.
- David succeeded Saul in Israel 1055; committed adultery with Bathsheba 1033; married her 1035; died 1015 before Christ.
- David, King of Scotland, died in London, Feb. 22, 1371.
- Davies, Rev. Dr. John, born 1679, died 1732.
- Day, John, printer, the first introducer of the Greek and Saxon characters into England, died 1584.
- Death, Capt. killed in an engagement, Dec. 23, 1077.
- De Champagne, Phil. born at Brussels 1602, died 1674.
- Decker, Tho. cotemporary with Ben Johnson.
- Dee, John, born 1527, died 1608.
- Defoe, Daniel, died 1731.
- De l'Isle, Jos. Nic. astronomer, died 1772.
- De l'Isle, Will. geographer, died 1726.
- Democritus died 361 before Christ, aged 109.
- Demosthenes recalled from banishment 322; poisoned himself 313 before Christ, aged 60.
- Denham, Sir John, born 1615, died 1669.
- Dennis, John, born 1656, died 1733.
- Derham, Dr. Wm. born 1657, died April 1735.
- Dering, Sir Cholmley, killed in a duel, May 9, 1711.
- Derwentwater, Earl of, and Lord Kenmuir, beheaded on Tower-hill, Feb. 24, 1716.
- Descartes born at Touraine 1556, died 1650.
- Descafeaux, Chev. the little French poet, died Feb. 1775.
- Deshouliers, Ant. French writer, born 1638, died 1694.
- Desmond, Tho. Earl of, beheaded in Ireland 1468.
- Desportes, Phil. French writer, born 1546, died 1606.
- Deucalion died 1500 before Christ.
- D'Ewes, Sir Symond, born 1602, died 1650.
- Dido flourished 833 before Christ.
- Digby, Sir Everard, born 1581; hanged with other conspirators in the powder plot, Jan. 30, 1606.
- Digby, Sir Kenelm, born 1603, died 1665.
- Dillenius, John James, professor of botany at Oxford, died 1747.
- Diodorus Siculus lived 45 before Christ.
- Diogenes, the cynic, died 324 before Christ, aged 89.
- Diogenes, Laertius, flourished 147.

- Dionysius, of Alexandria, flourished 285 before Christ.
 Dionysius, tyrant of Syracuse, died 368 before Christ.
 Dionysius Halicarnassæus, lived 30 years before Christ.
 Diophantus, the first writer on algebra, 365.
 Dodd, Rev. Dr. executed for forgery, June 27, 1777.
 Doddridge, Dr. died Oct. 26, 1751, aged 50.
 Dodwell, Henry, born 1641, died 1711.
 Domitian died 96 after Christ, aged 45.
 Donne, Rev. Dr. John, died 1631, aged 58.
 Dorset, Tho. Sackville, Earl of, born 1536, died 1608.
 Dorset, Ch. Sackville, Earl of, born 1637, died 1706.
 Draco flourished 624 before Christ.
 Drake, Sir Francis, set sail on his voyage round the world
 1577; died Jan. 28, 1595, aged 50.
 Drakenburgh, Mr. Christian Jacob, died in Denmark,
 aged 146, 1770.
 Drayton, Michael, born about 1573, died 1631.
 Drelincourt, Ch. born at Sedan 1595, died 1669.
 Drummond, Wm. the poet, born 1585, died 1640.
 Drusus, John, born at Oudenarde 1550, died 1616.
 Dryden, John, born 1631, died May 1, 1700.
 Dubois, Phil. French writer, died 1694.
 Ducarel, Dr. Andrew Coltee, the antiquarian, died aged
 72, May 29, 1785.
 Duchange, Char. French writer, died 1688.
 Duck, Rev. Stephen, drowned himself 1756.
 D'Udine, reviver of stucco work, born 1494, died 1564.
 Dudley, Edmund, beheaded Aug. 1510, aged 48.
 Dudley, D. of Northumberland, (whose son married Lady
 Jane Grey) beheaded on Tower-hill Feb. 12, 1554.
 Dudley, Lord Guilford, his son, beheaded 1553.
 Dugdale, Sir Wm. born 1605, died Feb. 1685.
 Duncan, King of Scotland, murdered by Macbeth 1054.
 Duns Scotus died 1308.
 Dunstan, St. died 988.
 D'Urfey, Thomas, died Feb. 1724.
 Eachard, Rev. Dr. John, born 1615, died 1696.
 Eachard, Rev. Laur. the historian, born 1671, died 1730.
 Edgar Atheling died about 1120, aged 70.
 Egialeus, King of Sycion, 2089 before Christ.
 Eginhart, the historian, died 842.
 Eli, the eleventh Judge of Israel, broke his neck at
 Shiloh, 1116 before Christ, aged 98.

Elijah prophesied 911; supported by the widow of Sarepta 910; taken up into Heaven 896 before Christ.

Elisha died 830 before Christ, having prophesied 60 years.

Ellis, Mr. W. died at Liverpool, Aug. 1780, aged 130 years and a half.

Elzevir, Lewis, a Dutch printer, flourished 1598.

Elzevir, Daniel, ditto, died 1681.

Emma, mother of Edward the Confessor, accused of incontinency, 1042; stripped of her possessions 1043; sent to Wherwall nunnery 1051.

Empedocles flourished 455 before Christ.

Empson beheaded on Tower-hill, Aug. 28, 1510.

Eneas, the Trojan general, died 1177 before Christ.

Ennius, Quintus, born 239 before Christ, died aged 70.

Enoch translated into Heaven 987 of the world, aged 365.

Ephraim, Syras, flourished 370.

Epictetus lived in 94.

Epicurus born 342, died 271 before Christ.

Epimethius, the inventor of earthen vessels, died 171 before Christ.

Epiphanius born in Palestine about 332, died 403.

Erasmus, born at Rotterdam 1467, died 1536.

Esof died 556 before Christ.

Essex, Cromwell, Earl of, beheaded July 28, 1540.

Essex, Devereux, Earl of, beheaded July 25, 1601.

Estrees, Cardinal de, died 1714.

Etheridge, Sir George, born about 1638, died 1689.

Euclid died about 300 before Christ, aged 74.

Eudisia died 460.

Eugene, Prince, commanded at the battle of Höchstet, Aug. 5, 1704; victorious at Turin, Sept. 7, 1706; victorious at Oudenarde 1708; wounded before Lisle 1708; defeated the Grand Vizier at Peterwarden, August 5, 1716; died April 10, 1735, aged 73.

Euler, Monf. the mathematician at Peterburgh, died Sept. 18, 1783.

Euripides died 407 before Christ, aged 77.

Eusden, Rev. Lawrence, died Sept. 27, 1730.

Eusebius flourished 315.

Eutropius flourished, 428.

Eutychus born 876, died after 900.

Evagoras, King of Cyprus, murdered 373 before Christ.

Evagrius flourished 380.

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- Evelyn, John, born 1620, died 1706.
Evremond, St. died Sept. 9, 1703, aged 9.
Exeter, Marquis of, Lord Montague, and Sir Nicholas Carew, beheaded Dec. 31, 1558.
Ezra flourished 447 before Christ.
Faber, Tannaquil, French writer, born 1615, died 1672.
Fairbrother, Mr. died at Wigan, in Lancashire, aged 138, in May 1770.
Fairclough, Dan. born 1582, died 1645.
Fairfax, Edw. the poet, lived in the reign of James I.
Falkland Lucius, Lord, born 1610; killed at the battle Newbury, Sept. 1643.
Fanshaw, Sir Richard, born 1607, died 1666.
Farnaby, Thomas, born 1575, died 1647.
Farquhar, Geo. born 1678, died 1707.
Falktolfe, Sir John, lived in 1428.
Faulkener, Geo. of Dublin, printer, died 1775.
Faust, or Faustus, John, claimant of the invention of printing, died 1466.
Faux, Guy, executed in Parliament-yard, Jan. 31, 1606.
Fenelon, Archbishop of Cambray, died 1716.
Fenoillet, Bishop of Montpelier in the 17th century.
Fenton, Elijah, died July 12, 1730.
Fenton, Sir Geoffry, died 1608.
Fenwick, Sir John, beheaded on Tower-hill 1697.
Ferdinando, Marq. de Paleotti, brother to the Dukes of Shrewsbury, hanged for murder at Tyburn, Feb. 28, 1717-18.
Ferguson, James, the astronomer, died Nov. 16, 1776.
Ferrar, Bishop of St. David's, burnt at Caermarthen, 1555.
Ferrars, Geo. born 1510, died 1579.
Ferrers, Lawrence, Earl, committed to the Tower for murdering his steward, Feb. 13, 1759-60; tried and condemned April 18, hanged at Tyburn May 5, 1760.
Fiddes, Rev. Dr. Richard, born 1671, died 1725.
Fielding, Henry, died 1754, aged 47.
Fielding, Sir John, died Sept. 6, 1780.
Fingal died 283.
Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, beheaded June 22, 1535.
Fitzgerald, with five of his uncles, Irish rebels, executed at Tyburn, Feb. 3, 1537.

Fitzgerald, George-Robert, hanged at Castlebar, June 12, 1786.

Flamel, Nicholas, died 1409.

Flaminius, Lat. the poet, born in Italy in the 16th century.

Flamsteed, John, astronomer, born 1646, died 1719.

Flechier, Bishop of Nismes, born 1632, died 1710.

Fletcher, John, dramatic writer, born 1576, died 1625.

Fleury, Claude, French writer, born 1640, died 1723.

Flurry, Card. died 1743, aged 90.

Folkes, Martin, antiquarian, died 1754, aged 64.

Fontain, John de la, born 1621, died 1695.

Fontanelle, died Jan. 9, 1757, aged 100.

Foote, Sam. the English Aristophanes, died Oct. 21, 1777, aged 59.

Forbes, John, died 1648.

Ford, John, dramatic writer, died about 1651.

Forrest, John, burnt in Smithfield, for denying the King's supremacy, May 22, 1538, aged 42.

Fortescue, Sir John, made Chancellor about 1641.

Forthon, James, aged 127, died at Grenada, in the West Indies, Feb. 10, 1773.

Foster, Dr. James, the anabaptist, born 1696, died 1753.

Foster, Samuel, the mathematician, died 1652.

Fothergill, Dr. died Dec. 26, 1780, aged 69.

Fox, George, founder of the Quakers, lived in 1655.

Fox, John, martyrologist, born 1517, died 1587.

Francis, St. died 1227, aged 46.

Franklin, Dr. Benjamin, died at Philadelphia, Jan. 16, 1788, aged 78.

Fresne, Charles de, French writer, born 1610, died 1688.

Fresnoy, Charles du, born at Paris 1611, died 1665.

Friend, Dr. John, born 1675, died 1728.

Frobisher, Martin, Admiral, died 1594.

Froissart, John, born about 1333, died 1400.

Frowde, Philip, died Dec. 19, 1738.

Fryth, John, burnt in Smithfield, July 4, 1533.

Fuller, Rev. Dr. Thomas, born 1606, died 1661.

Galba, the Roman emperor, died 69, aged 72.

Gale, Rev. Dr. John, born 1680, died 1721.

Gale, Rev. Dr. Thomas, born 1636, died 1702.

Galen, born at Pergamos about 131, died 201.

Galeon, William, died 1507.

Galileo, born in Italy 1564, died 1642.

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- Gamaliel, chief of the synagogue, died in 53.
Gardiner, bishop of Winchester, died Oct. 22, 1555.
Garnet, Thomas, a Jesuit, hanged 1608.
Garden, Peter, of Aucherness, in Scotland, died Jan. 1775, aged 131.
Garrick, David, the English Roscius, died Jan. 20, 1779. aged 62, and 10 months; first appeared on the London stage in 1741.
Garth, Sir Samuel, died Jan. 1719.
Gascoigne, Geo. inventor of telescopic sights, died 1645.
Gassendi, Peter, astronomer, born 1592, died 1656.
Gaveston, the favourite of Ed. II. beheaded June 19, 1312.
Gaubius, Dr. of Leyden, died Nov. 26, 1780, aged 76.
Gaunor, Fychan, died Sept. 16, 1786, at Aber-cowarch, near Dinas Mowddwy, in Merionethshire, aged 140.
Gay, John, born 1688, died 1732.
Gaza, Theo. died 1475.
Geminiani, the musician, died 1762, aged 96.
Gent, Mr. of York, the printer, died 1778, aged 87.
Gentilis, Albericus, born in Italy 1551, died 1611.
Geoffrey, bishop of Norwich, put to death 1210.
Gerbert, afterwards Pope Sylvester II. introduced the Arabic figures into Europe about 1000.
Gerbice, Sir Baltb. born 1592.
Gervase, of Canterbury, the historian, wrote in 1202.
Gefner, Conrad, died 1565, aged 49.
Ghent, Henry of, died 1293, aged 76.
Gideon, Sir Sampson, died 1762.
Gildas, the historian, born 493, died 570.
Gildon, Charles, born about 1666, died 1724.
Gilpin, Bernard, died March 4, 1583, aged 65.
Girard, the Jesuit, tried for seducing Miss Cadiere, 1731.
Glanvil, Joseph, born 1636, died 1680.
Glauber, the chymist, died 1500.
Glendower, Owen, died 1409.
Gloucester, duke of, uncle to Richard II. smothered between two feather-beds, Feb. 28, 1397.
Gloucester, Humphry, duke of, fourth son of Henry IV. murdered and buried at St. Alban's, 1447.
Gloucester, Richard, duke of, brother to Edward IV. murdered Edward, prince of Wales, 1483; drowned the duke of Clarence, his brother, in a butt of Malmsey wine, 1478.—Vide Richard III.

- Glynn, Serjeant, died Sept. 1779.
 Godeau, bp. Ant. Fr. writer. born 1605, died 1672.
 Godfrey, of Boulogne, died 1100.
 Godfrey, Sir Edmondbury, murdered Oct. 17, 1678.
 Godwin, Earl of Kent, invaded England, 1502; tried for the murder of Alfred the same year, and bought his pardon; choaked in protesting his innocence at table with the King, 1053.
 Godwin, bishop of Hereford, died 1633.
 Gaff, Rev. Thomas, born about 1592, died 1627.
 Goldsmith, Dr. Oliver, died April 4, 1774, aged 46.
 Gombauld, John de, French writer, died 1666.
 Goodier, Capt. hanged at Bristol, for the murder of his brother, Sir John Goodier, Jan. 20, 1740-1.
 Gorgins, flourished 436 before Christ.
 Gower, Sir John, first English poet, died 1402.
 Grabe, John Ernest, born 1666, died 1711.
 Gracchus died 121.
 Grævius born in Germany 1632, died 1703.
 Graham, George, improved clocks, and invented the compound pendulum, 1721.
 Grain, John, French historian, born 1565, died 1743.
 Grainger, Rev. Mr. died suddenly as he was administering the sacrament, April 5, 1776.
 Grandier burnt in France for witchcraft, 1634.
 Gratian flourished 1151. ○
 Grattius, cotemporary with Ovid.
 Gravinia, John Vincent, an Italian writer, born 1664.
 Gray, Thomas, the poet, died July 30, 1771, aged 54.
 Greaterix, that healed by stroking, born in Ireland 1629, died after 1681.
 Greaves, John, born 1602, died 1652.
 Green, Robert, died 1592.
 Gregory, Thaumaturgus, flourished 254.
 Gregory, St. died 270, after 30 years episcopacy.
 Gregory, Nazianzen, flourished 370.
 Gregory, Rev. John, born 1607, died 1646.
 Gregory, James, the mathematician, died 1675, aged 40.
 Gresham, Sir Thomas, died 1580.
 Greville, Fulke, Lord Broke, born 1544, killed by his servant, Sept. 30, 1628.
 Grew, Dr. Nehemiah, died 1711.
 Grey, Rev. Thomas, died July 30, 1771.

- Grocyn, William, died 1523, aged 80.
 Gronovius, James, born at Deventery, 1645, died 1716.
 Grotius, Hugo, born at Delft, 1583, died 1645.
 Gruter, Janus, the philologer, born 1560, died 1627.
 Guericke, Otto. de, invented the air-pump, 1654.
 Guicciardini, Italian historian, died 1540, aged 58.
 Guise, duke of, murdered 1590.
 Gunter, Rev. Edm. the mathemat. died 1726, aged 46.
 Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, killed in battle,
 Nov. 6, 1632.
 Gustavus Vasa, died 1560, aged 70.
 Guthrie, Mr. William, died 1770.
 Guttemberg, John, one of the candidates for the inven-
 tion of printing, at Mentz, in Germany, died 1467.
 Guy, Earl of, flourished 939.
 Guy, Thomas, bookseller, died Dec. 27, 1724, aged 79,
 and left 200,000*l.* for maintaining his hospital.
 Guyon, Mary, the quietist, born 1648, died 1717.
 Habakkuk, the prophet, flourished 731 before Christ.
 Hackett, Wm. the fanatic, hanged July 28, 1592.
 Higgai, the prophet, flourished 520 before Christ.
 Hale, Sir Matthew, died Dec. 25, 1676, aged 66.
 Hales, Judge, committed to the Marshalsea, 1553.
 Hales, Rev. Stephen, died Jan. 4, 1761, aged 84.
 Hall, Bishop of Norwich, died 1659, aged 82.
 Haller, Dr. of Berne, Swisserland, died Dec. 1778, aged 75.
 Halley, Dr. the astronomer, died 1769.
 Halley, Edmund, born 1656, died 1742.
 Halifax, Charles, Earl of, born 1661, died 1715.
 Haman hanged by order of Ahafuerus, 509 before Christ.
 Hampden born 1594, killed in battle June 24, 1643.
 Hamel John Bapt. du, French writer, died 1698.
 Hamel, John, French philosopher, born 1623, died 1706.
 Hamilton, Duke of, and others, executed 1649.
 Hamilton, Duke of, and Lord Mohun, killed in a duel in
 Hyde Park, Nov. 15, 1712.
 Hammond, Rev. Dr. Henry, born 1605, died 1660.
 Hammond, Mr. died 1343, aged 30.
 Hampton, the translator of Polybius, died 1778.
 Handel, Geo. Fred. died April 12, 1759, aged 74.
 Hannibal died 183 before Christ, aged 64.
 Hanno flourished 403 before Christ.
 Hanway, Jonas, died August 1786.

Harcourt, Earl of, drowned in a well in Oxfordshire, Sept. 17, 1777.

Harding, John, the chronologer, died 1461.

Hårdwick, Earl of, Lord Chancellor, died 1764, aged 73.

Harley, Robert, Earl of Oxford, born 1661, stabbed at the council board, March 8, 1711, died 1724.

Harley, Edward, Earl of Oxford, died 1755.

Harrington, Dr. John, died 1612.

Harrington, James, born 1612, died 1677.

Harriot, the mathematician, died 1621, aged 61.

Harris, James, a celebrated writer, died Dec. 21, 1780.

Harrison, Mr. inventor of the watch for discovering the longitude, died March 24, 1776, aged 84.

Harvey, Dr. William, who discovered the circulation of the blood, born 1578, died 1657, aged 79.

Hastings, Earl of Pembroke, died 1375.

Hastings, Lord, put to death in the Tower, June 13, 1483.

Hatton, Sir Christopher, made Lord Chancellor, being the first that was neither priest nor lawyer that held that office, 1583, died 1591.

Hawes, Stephen, the poet, flourished 1506.

Hawkesworth, Dr. John, died Nov. 17, 1773, aged 50.

Haye, Sieur de la, died Feb. 2, 1774, aged 120.

Hayes, Catharine, hanged for the murder of her husband, April 20, 1726.

Hayward, Sir John, the historian, died June 1627.

Haywood, Mr. Justice, stabbed in Westminster-hall by a Papist, 1640.

Head, Richard, cast away at sea, 1678.

Hearne, Thomas, born 1678, died 1735.

Hector, the Trojan general, died 1184 before Christ.

Heinsius, Daniel, died 1655.

Heister, Laur. anatomist, died 1758.

Helen, rape of, by Paris, 1198 before Christ.

Heliodorus flourished in the 4th century.

Heloisa, died 1162, aged about 63.

Helvetius, the learned, died 1772.

Helvicus, died 1617, aged 36.

Henderson hanged for murdering Mrs. Dalrymple, March 25, 1746.

Henley, John, commenced orator, July 10, 1726, died Oct. 14, 1756.

Henry III. of France, murdered by a monk, Aug. 1, 1589.

- Henry IV. of France, killed by Ravillac, May 14, 1610.
 Hephestion, the Macedonian general, died 325 bef. Christ.
 Herbelot, Barth. de, Fr. writer, born 1636, died 1696.
 Herbert, Edward Lord, born 1581, died 1648.
 Herbert, Rev. Geo. the poet, born 1593, died 1635.
 Herod reigned in Judea, 55; put his wife Mariamne to death, and his mother-in-law, Alexandria, 28; his two sons put to death by order of the Jewish council 6 years before Christ, died Nov. 25, 4 before Christ.
 Herodotus born 484, died after 413 before Christ.
 Herring, Archbishop of Canterbury, died 1757.
 Hesiod lived 944 before Christ.
 Hefychius flourished 499.
 Hetheringt-n, Rev. William, died Dec. 2, 1778, who left 20,000l. for a fund to relieve 50 blind persons each with 10l. annually.
 Heylin, Peter, born 1599, died 1663.
 Heywood, Jasper, born 1547, died 1598.
 Heywood, John, died 1565.
 Heywood, Thomas, flourished in 1596.
 Hicks, Rev. Dr. George, born 1642, died 1715.
 Hicks, William, left 300l. per ann. to the Marine Society, died 1763.
 Hierocles flourished 202.
 Hill, Aaron, born 1685, died Feb. 8, 1750.
 Hill, Sir John, the botanist, died Nov. 22, 1775.
 Hilary, St. died 367, aged 80.
 Hipparchus flourished between 160 and 125 before Christ.
 Hippias flourished 436 before Christ.
 Hippocrates died 361 before Christ, aged 98.
 Hiram, of Tyre, died 900 before Christ.
 Hoadly, Bishop of Winchester, died 1761.
 Hobbes, Thomas, died 1679, aged 90.
 Holinshed, the author, died 1580.
 Holles, Mr. Thomas, of Corsecombe, Dorset, died Dec. 22, 1773.
 Holofernes killed by Judith 668 before Christ.
 Holt, Lord Chief Justice, died March 6, 1710, aged 67.
 Holyday, Rev. Dr. Barton, died 1661.
 Homer born about 1041, flourished 907 before Christ.
 Hood, Robin, and Little John, noted highwaymen, 1189.
 Hooke, Robert, inventor of the pendulum watches, born 1635, died 1703.

- Hooker, Rev. Richard, born about 1553, died 1600.
 Hooper, Bishop of Gloucester, burnt Feb. 4, 1555.
 Hopkins, Bishop of Londonderry, born 1633, died 1690.
 Horace born 65, died 8 before Christ.
 Horneck, Rev. Dr. Ant. born 1641, died 1697.
 Horrox, Jerc. the astronomer, born about 1619, died 1641.
 Horfa slain by Vortimer in 455.
 Hotham, Sir John, and his son, beheaded, Jan. 1, 1645.
 Hotman, Francis, the civilian, born 1524, died 1590.
 Hotspur, Henry Percy, killed July 22, 1403.
 Hovedon, Roger de, the historian, wrote 1192.
 Howard, Mr. Justice, stabbed Nov. 21, 1640.
 Howard, Sir Robert, died soon after 1692.
 Howe, Ld. Vis. slain in America, July 8, 1758, aged 34.
 Howel, James, born 1594, died 1666.
 Hoyle, Mr. Edmund, died 1769.
 Huet, Peter Dan. Fr. writer, born 1674, died 1721.
 Hughes, John, born 1678, died 1720.
 Hume, David, died Aug. 25, 1776, aged 65.
 Humphrey, Rev. Lau. born 1527, died 1589.
 Hunter, Dr. the anatomist, died 1783.
 Hufs, John, the martyr, burnt July 15, 1415.
 Hutcheson, Dr. Fran. born 1694, died aged 53.
 Hutchinson, John, born 1674, died 1737.
 Huxham, Dr. died 1768.
 Huygens, Dutch astronomer, born 1629, died 1695.
 Hyde, Dr. Thomas, the first librarian of the Bodleian Library, died Feb. 18, 1703.
 Hyginus, Bishop of Rome, the first Pope martyred 158.
 Hypathia died about 415.
 Ignatius made a Bishop by St. Peter and Paul, died 107.
 Ignatius Loyola, founder of the Jesuits, born 1491, died 1556, canonized by Paul V. 1609.
 Inachus, first King of Argos, 1859 before Christ.
 Ingulphus, the historian, lived 1100.
 Innocent XI. Pope, died Aug. 2, 1689.
 Irenæus died 202, aged 82.
 Isaac, Abraham's son, died 1717 before Christ, aged 180.
 Isaiah began to prophesy 786, put to death 696 bef. Christ.
 Isocrates, Athen. orator, died 338 before Christ, aged 89.
 Jackson, Rev. Dr. Thomas, born 1579, died 1640.
 Jacob stole the blessing from Esau 1776, went into Egypt, 1723; and died 1689 before Christ, aged 147.

- James, St. put to death 41; made patron to Spain 796.
 James, St. the Less, Bishop of Jerusalem, martyred 62.
 James, Dr. Robert, died Feb. 28, 1776.
 James I. of Scotland, murdered by his uncle 1437.
 James III. of Scotland, killed by his nobility, 1487.
 James IV. of Scotland, killed Sept. 9, 1513.
 Janfenius, Corn. died 1638.
 Janssen, Sir Stephen Theodore, died April 7, 1777.
 Jason flourished 937 before Christ.
 Jefferies, Lord Chief Justice, sent to the Tower by the Lord Mayor of London, Dec. 12, 1688, where he destroyed himself, April 18, 1689.
 Jefferies, Miss, and Swan, hanged for the murder of her uncle at Chelmsford, March 11, 1751-2.
 Jenkins, Henry, of Yorkshire, died 1670, aged 169.
 Jephthah took his rash vow 1187, died 1182 before Christ.
 Jeremiah began to prophesy 629; foretold the Jewish captivity 607; and died 577 before Christ.
 Jerome, St. born 329, died 420.
 Jerome of Prague, burnt May 30, 1416.
 Jesus, son of Sirach, lived 247 before Christ.
 Jesus Christ was born Dec. 25, in the year of the world 4005, died April 3.—Vide Religious Institutions.
 Joan d'Arc, maid of Orleans, burnt June 14, 1431.
 Joanna of Naples, strangled her husband, Oct. 5, 1345.
 Joan, Pope, died 857.
 Job died 1553 before Christ, aged 189.
 Jodelle, Stephen, French writer, born 1552, died 1573.
 Joel prophesied 800 before Christ.
 John, King of France, taken prisoner by Edward the Black Prince, and brought to England, but afterwards ransomed for 500,000l. 1357; died at the Savoy, in the Strand, London, on a visit, 1364.
 John of Gaunt, 4th son of Edward III. was born 1339; created duke of Lancaster 1362; appointed regent to Richard II. 1377; supported Wickliff against his opposers, 1378; had his palace at the Savoy destroyed by Wat Tyler's mob, 1381; ravaged Scotland to the gates of Edinburgh, 1384; assumed the title of King of Castile and Leon, having married the daughter of Peter the Cruel, 1385; died Feb. 1399.
 John, St. the Baptist, died 32.
 John, St. the Evangelist, died Dec. 27, 99, aged 91.

- Johnson, Dr. Sam. the lexicographer, died Dec. 14, 1784, aged 78.
- Johnson, Ben. died 1637, aged 62.
- Johnson, Rev. Sam. degraded and whipped from Newgate to Tyburn, Dec. 1, 1686.
- Johnson, Rev. John, born 1662, died 1672.
- Johnson, Charles, died about 1744.
- Jones, Inigo, born 1572, died 1652.
- Joseph and Mary, with Jesus, returned to Nazareth 3 years before the common æra.
- Joseph sold to the Egyptians 1728; tempted by Potiphar's wife, 1718; made Governor of Egypt, 1715; died in Egypt 1635 before Christ, aged 110.
- Julian, the Apostate, sent a vicar into Britain, 358; died 363, aged 31.
- Julius Cæsar, born July 10, 100; landed at Deal, August 26, 55; killed March 15, 44 before Christ.
- Justin Martyr flourished 140.
- Justin, St. died 163, aged 64.
- Justin lived about 250.
- Justinian, the Emperor, reigned 527.
- Juvenal, born 45, died 127.
- Keil, John, the astronomer, born 1671, died 1721.
- Kempis, Thomas a, died 1471.
- Kennet, Rev. Basil, died 1714.
- Kennicott, Dr. Benj. died Aug. 24, 1783, aged 83.
- Kenrick, Dr. dramatic writer, &c. died June 10, 1779.
- Kent, Earl of, brother to Edward II. beheaded 1330.
- Kent, the maid of, executed at Tyburn 1534.
- Kepler, John, born at Wittemberg 1571, died 1630.
- Keyser, architect, of Amsterdam, born 1565, died 1621.
- Kidder, Bishop of Bath, and his lady, killed in bed by the fall of a stack of chimnies, 1703.
- Killegrew, Anne, died 1685, aged 24.
- Killegrew, Sir William, born 1605, died 1693.
- Kilmarnock, Lord, and Lord Balmerino, beheaded August 18, 1746.
- King, Capt. the companion of Capt. Cook, died Nov. 1784.
- King, Dr. Wm. born 1663, died 1712.
- King, Archbishop of Dublin, born 1650, died 1729.
- Kirby and Wade, sea Captains, shot at Plymouth, 1703.
- Knight, Mr. cashier of the South-sea company, absconded

- with 100,000*l.* 1720; compounded with government for 10,000*l.* and returned to England in 1743.
- Knowles, Sir Robert, died 1407
- Knox, John, the reformer, born 1515, died 1572.
- Kouli Kan usurped the Persian throne, March 11, 1732; assassinated June 8, 1747, by his son.
- Lactantius flourished 303.
- Laertius lived in 183.
- Lamb, Dr. murdered in London, June 24, 1628.
- Lambert, burnt in Smithfield 1538,
- Lancaster, Plantagenet, Earl of, beheaded March 23, 1321.
- Lancelot, Ch. French writer, 1695.
- Landsdown, Geo. born about 1667, died 1736.
- Langhorne, Dr. John, the writer, died Sept. 1, 1779.
- Latimer, Bp. of Worcester, burnt at Oxford, Oct. 1555.
- Laud, Archbishop, beheaded Jan. 10, 1645, aged 71.
- Lauderdale, Duke of, died Aug. 24, 1682.
- Laver, Counsellor, hanged for treason, March 17, 1722.
- Lazarus raised from the dead 33, died Dec. 17, 63.
- Lee, Archbishop of York, died 1544, aged 62.
- Lee, Nathaniel, flourished 1690, died aged 33.
- Lee, the Rev. Mr. who invented the stocking frame, resided at Cambridge, 1589.
- L'Enfant, James, French writer, born 1661, died 1728.
- Legat, burnt in Smithfield for Arianism, 1612.
- Leibnitz, born at Leipsic 1646, died 1716.
- Leicester, Dudley, Earl of, born 1532, died 1588.
- Leigh, Edward, born 1602, died 1671.
- Leland, John, the antiquarian, died 1552, aged 45.
- Leland, Dr. died Jan. 16, 1766, aged 73.
- Leland, William, of Ireland, died Jan. 1732-3, aged 139.
- Lenox, Earl of, Regent of Scotland, murdered 1571.
- Leo I. Emperor, ordered 200,000 books to be burnt, 476.
- Leo IX. the first Pope that kept an army, 1054.
- Leofricus, the first Bishop of Exeter, died 1073.
- Lesley, Bishop of Ross, born 1527, died 1596.
- Lesley, the great writer, died April 13, 1722.
- Lestock, Admiral, tried and acquitted, June 3, 1746.
- Lever, Sir Ashton, collector of the Museum, died Jan. 30, 1788.
- L'Estrange, Sir Roger, born 1617, died Dec. 11, 1704.
- Llewellyn, last Prince of the Welch, defeated 1284.
- Llewellyn, Martin, died 1682, aged 65.

- Lewis, St. King of France, died August 25, 1270.
 Lewis XIV. of France, died 1715, aged 77, reigned 72.
 Lewis XV. of France, narrowly escaped being burnt, July
 1, 1747; stabbed by Damien, Jan. 5, 1757; died May
 10, 1774, aged 64, reigned 59 years
 Lewis, Rev. Mr. the historian and antiquary, died Jan.
 16, 1746, aged 73.
 Ley, Rev. John, born 1583, died 1662.
 Lightfoot, Rev. Dr. John, born 1601, died 1675.
 Libburne, John, whipt, Feb. 19, 1638, died Aug. 1657.
 Lilio, Aloyf. inventor of the Gregorian calendar, 1570.
 Lille, George, born 1693, died Sept. 3, 1739.
 Lilly, John, flourished 1575.
 Lilly, Wm. the astrologer, born 1602, died 1681.
 Lillye, Wm. the grammarian, died 1523, aged 55.
 Linnæus, Dr. the botanist, died at Upsal, in Sweden, Jan.
 10, 1778, aged 71.
 Linnæus, Mr. Charles, died Nov. 1, 1783.
 Linus and Orpheus flourished 1281 before Christ.
 Lisle, Lady, beheaded at Winchester, Sept. 2, 1685.
 Littlebury, Isaac, born 1657, died 1710.
 Littleton, Rev. Adam, born 1627, died 1694.
 Livius, Titus, born 58 before Christ, died in 18.
 Lloyd, Mr. the poet, died 1776.
 Locke, John, born 1632, died Nov. 28, 1704.
 Lodge, Thomas, died 1625.
 Lollard propagated his opinions 1315, burnt 1351.
 Lombard, Peter, flourished 1158.
 Long, Dr. Roger, of Cambridge, died 1771, aged 91.
 Longbeard, William Fitz-Olbert, a notorious ruffian,
 hanged at Tyburn 1197.
 Longinus, the orator, put to death 273.
 Longland, Bishop of Lincoln, died 1547.
 Lovat, Lord, beheaded on Tower-hill, 1746.
 Love, Rev. Chris. beheaded August 22, 1658, aged 33.
 Loyer, Peter le, born 1540, died 1634.
 Lucan, born at Corduba, in Spain, Nov. 11, 37; con-
 demned and bled to death in a bath, April 30, 64.
 Lucas, Rev. Dr. Richard, born 1648, died blind 1715.
 Lucas, Dr. of Dublin, died Nov. 5, 1771.
 Lucius, the first Christian King of Britain, reigned 77
 years, founded the first church in London, at St. Pe-

- ter's, Cornhill, which was made the see of an Archbishop, till removed to Canterbury, 179.
- Lucretius born at Rome 95, put an end to his life in a raging fit, 52 before Christ.
- Luke died about 70, aged 80.
- Lulli, J. Bapt. French writer, died 1687.
- Luther, Martin, began the reformation, 1518, died 1546.
- Luttrell, Col. Henry, shot by an assassin in his chair, in the streets of Dublin, Oct. 22, 1717.
- Lycophron, the poet, flourished 303 before Christ.
- Lycurgus, the Spartan law-giver, born 926, established his laws 884, died in Crete 872 before Christ.
- Lydgate, John, the historian, lived in 1440.
- Lyons, Israel, jun. the mathematician, of Cambridge, died May 1, 1775, aged 34.
- Lyfimachus, died 281 before Christ, aged 80.
- Lytelton, Thomas, died 1481, aged 79.
- Lytelton, Bp. of Carlisle, the antiquarian, died 1770.
- Lytelton, Lord, born 1700, married 1742, created a peer 1756, died Aug. 25, 1773.
- Mabillon, John, French writer, born 1632, died 1707.
- Macarius flourished 373.
- Maesindlay, Esq. of Tipperary, died June 1773, aged 143.
- Machiavel died 1530.
- Mackenzie, Geo. born 1636, died 1691.
- Macmahone, Lord, hanged for treason, Nov. 1, 1644.
- Macquire, Lord, hanged at Tyburn, Feb. 20, 1645.
- Macrobius died about 415.
- Magellan, Ferd. died 1520.
- Magliabechi, the librarian, died 1714, aged 81.
- Mahomet born at Mecca, May 5, 570 ; began his errors, 612 ; the sect commenced, 622 ; died June 18, 631.
- Malachi flourished 397 before Christ.
- Malcolm, Sarah, executed in Fleet street, March 7, 1733.
- Malebranche, born at Paris 1638, died 1715.
- Malherbe, Francis, French writer, born 1555, died 1628.
- Mallet, David, died 1765.
- Malmesbury, William of, wrote in 1140.
- Malpighi born in Italy 1628, died 1694.
- Manasseh chosen high-priest 253 before Christ.
- Mandeville, Bernard, of Holland, died 1733, aged 65.
- Mandeville, Sir John, died 1372.
- Manetho, the Egyptian hist. flourished 261 before Christ.

- Manlius, M. thrown down from the Tarpeian rock 484 before Christ.
- Manning, Cromwell's spy, executed abroad, 1655.
- Marca, Archbishop of Paris, born 1594, died 1662.
- Marcellos died 23 before Christ.
- Marife, William, a nobleman's son, drawn, hanged, and quartered for piracy, 1241.
- Mark, St. died in 68.
- Markland, Mr. the author, was born August 1662, died July 7, 1776.
- Marlborough, J. Duke of, died June 16, 1722, aged 72.
- Marlborough, Sarah, Duchess of, died Oct. 18, 1744.
- Marloe, Christopher, killed by his rival, 1593.
- Marolles, Mich. de, French writer, born 1600, died 1681.
- Marot, John, died 1523.
- Marot, Clement, French Poet, born 1495, died 1544.
- Marsham, Sir John, born 1602, died 1685.
- Marsten, John, died about 1614.
- Martin, St. died about 402.
- Martial born at Bilboa, 34, died 109.
- Martyr, Peter, born 1500, died at Zurich, Nov. 12, 1562.
- Marvel, Andrew, born 1620, died 1678.
- Mary de Medicis, Queen-mother of France, visited England 1638.
- Mary, mother of Christ, died in 45, aged 60.
- Mary, Queen of Scots, fled to England, May 16, 1568 (Vide Sovereigns) beheaded Feb. 8, 1589, aged 44.
- Massillon, J. B. French writer, died 1743.
- Massinger, Philip, died 1640, aged 55.
- Matthew, St. died in 65.
- Matthews, Adm. discarded the navy service, Oct. 22, 1744.
- Matthews, John, hanged at Tyburn, Nov. 6, 1716.
- Matthias was high-priest 6 years before Christ.
- Maty, Dr. Matt. died Aug. 2, 1776.
- Mauritius, alias O'Fihely, Archbishop of Tuam, died 1513.
- Maximilian, the Emp. enlisted as a Captain and subject under Henry VIII. when he invaded France, 1513.
- May, Thomas, died 1652.
- Mayer, Tobias, the astronomer, died 1672.
- Mayne, Rev. Dr. Jasper, born 1604, died 1762.
- Maynwaring, Arthur, born 1668, died 1712.
- Mazarine, Cardinal, died 1661, aged 59.
- Mead, Dr. Richard, born 1673, died 1754.
- Mecrænus died 8 years before Christ.

- Melancthon, Phillip, died 1560, aged 63.
 Menage, Giles, born at Angiers, 1613, died 1692.
 Menander, the Athenian, born 342.
 Merlin, the prophet, lived in 477.
 Merrick, the learned James, died 1769.
 Mersennus, French writer, born 1588, died 1648.
 Mervin, Lord Audley, convicted of sodomy, and a rape on his wife, hanged May 13, 1631.
 Metastasio, the Italian poet, died 1782, aged 84.
 Methuselah died 1656 of the world, aged 969.
 Meton, inventor of the Metonic circle, 430 before Christ.
 Mezéray, the French historian, born 1610, died 1683.
 Micah, the prophet, flourished 754 before Christ.
 Middleton, Dr. Conyers, born 1683, died 1750.
 Mill, Rev. Dr. John, born about 1645, died 1707.
 Miller, Rev. James, born 1703, died 1743.
 Miller, Phil. died Dec. 18, 1771, aged 80.
 Milo banished for killing Clodius, 52 before Christ.
 Milton, John, born, 1608, died blind 1674.
 Minos, the law-giver, reigned at Crete 1432 bef. Christ.
 Minutia, the vestal, buried alive 337 before Christ.
 Mist, the printer, imprisoned, June, 1721.
 Mitchell, Joseph, born 1684, died 1738.
 Moliere born 1626, died 1672.
 Molina, Louis, died 1600.
 Molineux, Wm. born 1656, died 1698.
 Monk, Gen. arbiter of England's fate 1659, made Duke of Albemarle, July 13, 1660, died Jan. 4, 1669-70.
 Monmouth, Jeffery of, wrote in 1152.
 Monmouth, Duke of, beheaded 1685, aged 35.
 Montagne, Michael de, died 1502, aged 59.
 Montesquieu, Char. Secondat. Baron, born 1689, died 1755.
 Montfaucon, died 1741, aged 86.
 Montrose, Marquis of, exec. at Edinburgh, 1650, aged 37.
 More, Sir Thomas, beheaded July, 6, 1535, aged 55.
 Morell, Dr. Thomas, the learned divine, aged 83, Feb. 19, 1784.
 Moreri, born in France 1643, died 1680.
 Morley, Lord, tried at Westminster-hall for murder, 1666.
 Mortimer, Roger, Earl of March, hanged Nov. 29, 1330.
 Morton, Bishop of Durham, born 1564, died 1659.
 Moses, born 1571; sent the ten plagues of Egypt 1492; received the tables of stone on Mount Sinai, May 4, 1491; died 1451 before Christ.

- Moss, Rev. Dr. Robert, born about 1667, died 1729.
 Motteaux, Peter, murdered 1718, aged 58.
 Movat, Mr. a surgeon at Dumfries, in Scotland, died Feb. 21, 1776, aged 136.
 Moulin, Cha. du, French writer, born 1500, died 1566.
 Mount, Mr. John, of Langholm, Dumfries, Scotland; died in March 1776, aged 136.
 Mountford, William, born 1659, murdered, aged 32.
 Mountain, Mr. the mathematician, died May 5, 1779.
 Mowbray, Robert de, died about 1125.
 Moyle, Walter, born 1672, died 1721.
 Muntzer, Tho. founder of the sect of Anabaptists, put to death 1525.
 Muret, Mark Anth. Fr. writer, born 1526, died 1585.
 Murphy, David, died Jan. 16, 1775.
 Murray, Earl of, Regent of Scotland, killed Jan. 23, 1570.
 Musgrave, Dr. Sam. died 1780.
 Narbonasser died 734 before Christ.
 Nahum, the prophet, flourished 758 before Christ.
 Napier, Sir John, inventor of logarithms, died 1622, aged 67.
 Nash, Richard, Esq. of Bath, died Feb. 12, 1764.
 Navarre, Margaret, Queen of, died 1594.
 Naylor, the quaker, whipped, &c. Dec. 4, 1656.
 Nebuchadnezzar, King of Assyria, 606 before Christ.
 Nehemiah, the prophet, flourished 450 before Christ.
 Nelson, Robert, born 1656, died 1715.
 Nennius, the Bangor historian, lived in 620.
 Nero murdered his mother 55, died 68, aged 32.
 Netterville, Lord Vis. tried for a murder in Dublin, and acquitted, Feb. 1744.
 Newburgh, Wm. the historian, wrote 1197.
 Newton, Sir Isaac, born Dec. 25, 1642; knighted by Queen Anne 1705; died March 20, 1726-7.
 Nicolle, Peter, born in France, 1625, died 1705.
 Nicot, J. introducer of tobacco into France, died 1600.
 Noah directed to build the ark 1536 of the world, 120 before the flood; died 1998 before Christ, aged 950.
 Noailles, Ant. de, died 1562.
 Noailles, Cardinal, died 1729.
 Noailles, Francis de, died 1585.
 Nollet, Abbe, died 1770.

- Norfolk, Duke of, beheaded on Tower-hill, May 8, 1572.
 Norman, John, the first Lord Mayor of London that went
 by water to Westminster to be sworn, 1453.
 Norris, Rev. John, born 1657, died after 1710.
 Northumberland, Earl of, killed by the mob 1488.
 Northumberland, Dudley, beheaded for attempting to put
 Lady Jane Grey on the English throne, 1553.
 Northumberland, Earl of, beheaded at York, 1572.
 Nugent, Thomas, LL. D. died May 27, 1772.
 Nugent, Dr. Christ. died 1775.
 Norwood, Richard, measured a degree in England 1632,
 which was the first accurate measure.
 Obadiah prophesied 587 before Christ.
 Occam, William, died 1343.
 O'Connor, Roderic, last Irish monarch, died 1198, very
 old.
 Odo, St. died 942, aged 64.
 Oecolampadius, the reformer, died 1531, aged 49.
 Oedipus, King of Thebes, 126 before Christ.
 Ogilby, John, the geographer, born 1600, died 1676.
 Oldcastle, Sir John, hanged and burnt without Temple-
 bar 1418; the first Protestant martyr.
 Oldham, John, born 1653, died 1683.
 Oldmixon, John, born in George I.'s reign.
 Orange, William I. Prince of, assassinated June 30,
 1584.
 Origen died 254, aged 69.
 Orlando Furioso, died 772.
 Orleans, Duke of, assassinated at Paris, Nov. 23, 1407,
 by order of the Duke of Burgundy.
 Orleans, Duke of, regent of France, died Nov. 22, 1723.
 Ormond, Duke of, impeached June 21, 1715; retired
 to France August following; 10,000l. reward offered
 by Ireland for taking him, Jan. 19, 1718-19, 5000l.
 offered by the English, March, 1718-19; died in
 France, and was brought to England, and buried at
 Westminster, May 22, 1749.
 Orpheus, the poet, flourished 576 before Christ.
 Orsato, Sertorio, the antiquarian, poet, and historian, was
 born 1617, died 1678.
 Orsato, John Baptist, the physician, born 1674, died
 1720.

Orsi, John Joseph, philologer and poet, born 1652, died 1733.

Ortellius, Abraham, the geographer, born 1527, died 1598.

Olbernus, the historian, lived in 1020.

Olborn and his wife murdered at Tring, Hertfordshire, for supposed witchcraft, April 22, 1751.

Olburn, Francis, born about 1590, died 1659.

Offat, Arnould de, author of Polite Literature, and a Cardinal, was born 1536, died 1604.

Ossian flourished as a poet in 300.

Ostervald, John Fred. the divine, was born 1663, died 1747.

Otho, the Roman Emperor, died in 69, aged 37.

Otho, Emperor of Germany, visited England 1207.

Ottoman, first Emperor of the Turks, 1223.

Otway, Thomas, born 1651, died 1685.

Oughtred, Rev. William, born 1573, died 1660.

Ouin, Peter, conspired to kill the French King, 1598.

Overbury, Sir Thomas, poisoned in the Tower, Sept. 17, 1613, aged 32.

Ovid born at Sulmo 43 before Christ, died 15 after Christ.

Owen, Rev. Dr. John, died 1683, aged 66.

Oxford, Earl of, tried and acquitted 1717, but excepted out of the act of grace the same year.

Ozanam, James, an eminent mathematician, born 1640, died 1717.

Ozell, John, died Oct. 1743, a master of the languages.

Pace, Rich. Dean of St. Paul's, died 1532, aged 50.

Page, Sir Gregory, died Aug. 9, 1775, aged 90.

Pagi, Anthony, the critic, born 1624, died 1694.

Pagnius, Sanctes, the Oriental writer, born 1466, died 1536.

Palladio, the architect, flourished in 1576.

Par, Robert, died at Kinver, Salop, aged 124, Sept. 21, 1757.

Par, Tho. died 1635, aged 152. He lived in 10 reigns.

Paracelsus died 1541, aged 48.

Pantaloön, Sa, the Spanish Ambassador's brother, executed for murder, July 6, 1654.

Pare, Ambrose, died about 1584.

Paris, Matthew, the historian, died 1259.

- Parmonides, the philosopher, lived 505 before Christ.
 Parry, Dr. executed for a plot against Elizabeth, 1585.
 Parsons, Robert, the Jesuit, born 1654, died 1610.
 Partridge, John, the astrologer, born 1644, died 1715.
 Pascal, Blaise, born at Auvergne 1623, died 1662.
 Pasquire, Stephen, Fr. writer, died 1615, aged 81.
 Paterculus, Vall. flourished about 30.
 Patrick, St. first Bishop in Ireland, died 491, aged 122.
 Patru, Oliver, French writer, born 1604, died 1681.
 Paul, St. converted 33, caught into the 3d Heaven 44 ;
 visited Athens and Corinth 50, died June 29, 67.
 Pausanias flourished 134.
 Pavillon, Stephen, French writer, died 1705.
 Peace, Dr. Zach. Bp. of Rochester, died June 29, 1774,
 aged 84.
 Peckham, John, Ab. of Canterbury, the first writer on
 perspective, 1279.
 Pierce, James, born 1674, died 1726.
 Pelham, Henry, died 1754, aged 60.
 Pell, Rev. Dr. John, born 1611, died 1685.
 Pembroke, Earl of, Protector of England, died May,
 1216.
 Penn, Wm. settler of Pennsylvania, born 1644, died 1718.
 Pennay, Mr. of Clement's-inn, murdered by his servant,
 May 18, 1741.
 Percy, Henry, Earl of Northumberland, last male heir of
 that family, died 1669.
 Perdiccas died 321 before Christ.
 Pericles, the Athenian General, died 429 before Christ,
 aged 70.
 Perrault, Ch. French writer, died 1703.
 Perrault, Cl. French writer, died 1688.
 Perreau, Robert and Daniel, were executed for forgery,
 Jan. 17, 1775.
 Perron, Cardinal du, born 1556, died 1618.
 Perrot, Mr. a bankrupt, hanged for embezzling his effects,
 Oct. 6, 1761.
 Perseus, first King of Mycene, 1028 before Christ.
 Persius, Flaccus, born Dec. 4, 42, died aged 28.
 Pertinax died 193, aged 66.
 Petau, Dennis, French writer, born 1583, died 1652.
 Petavius, died 1652, aged 69.

- Peter, St. baptised Cornelius, and established a bishop at Antioch 37, established the see of Rome 41, died 76.
- Peter I. of Russia, visited England 1698; disinherited his eldest son, Feb. 1716-7; condemned him to death, June 26, 1717; took the title of Emperor, Oct. 1721.
- Peter II. married his prime minister's daughter, Nov. 30, 1729; died of the small-pox, Jan. 19, 1730.
- Peter III. deposed and murdered July 16, 1762.
- Petrarch, Francis, born at Arezzo 1304, died 1374.
- Petronius, Arbiter, died 66 before Christ.
- Peyrere, Isaac de, French writer, died 1677.
- Phædrus born 47 before Christ, died 31 after.
- Pharamond, first French monarch, died 428.
- Pharaoh ordered all the male children of the Hebrews to be destroyed 1573; drowned, with his army, Monday, May 11, 1491 before Christ.
- Phidias, the statuary, lived 486 before Christ.
- Philetus, of Cos, grammarian, flourished 280 before Christ.
- Philip, King of Macedon, murdered by Pausanias, 336.
- Philip III. of Spain renounced his crown to his son, on whose death he was re-chosen, 1724, died 1746.
- Philip, of Castile, driven by a storm to England, 1505.
- Philips, Ambrose, died 1748.
- Philips, Cath. the celebrated Orinda, died 1644.
- Philips, John, died 1708, aged 32.
- Philo Judæus, flourished in 40.
- Philpot, John, an alderman of London, stabbed Wat Tyler in Smithfield, 1381.
- Pibrac, Guy de, born 1529, died 1584.
- Pierce, Alice, concubine to Edward III. 1375.
- Pilate made Governor of Judea 27, slew himself 40.
- Pilkington, Letitia, born 1712, died August 20, 1750.
- Pindar, the poet, died 435 before Christ, aged 80.
- Pitcairne, Dr. Archibald, born 1652, died 1713.
- Pithou, Pierre, French writer, died 1596.
- Pithou, Francis, French writer, died 1621.
- Pitt, William, Earl Chatham, died May 11, 1778, aged 70, and buried at the public expence in Westminster Abbey, June 9 following.
- Pitt, Rev. Christian, born 1699, died 1748.
- Pizarro, Admiral Francis, died 1541, aged 63.
- Plantagenet, Geoffrey, married the Empress Maude, 1127.

- Platina, the historian, died 1481, aged 60.
 Plato died 384 before Christ, aged 80.
 Plautus died 184 before Christ.
 Pliny, the elder, died in 79, aged 56.
 Pliny, the younger, lived in 99.
 Plotinus, the philosopher, died in 370.
 Plunket, Oliver, titular Archbishop of Dublin, hanged at Tyburn, with Edward Fitzharris, July 1, 1681.
 Plutarch died 119, aged 69.
 Pococke, Rev. Dr. Edward, born 1604, died 1661.
 Pole, Cardinal, died Nov. 18, 1558, aged 58.
 Polignac, Cardinal, French writer, died 1741.
 Polybius born at Megelopolis 205 before Christ.
 Polycarpus died 167.
 Pomfret, Rev. Mr. died young, 1709,
 Pompadour, the Marchioness, died 1765.
 Pompey killed in Egypt 48 before Christ, aged 59.
 Pope, Sir Thomas, founder of Trinity-college, Oxford, born 1508, died 1588.
 Pope, Alexander, died 1744, aged 55.
 Porphyry died 304, aged 71.
 Porteous, Capt. attending an execution at Edinburgh, apprehending a rescue, ordered the soldiers to fire, April 14, 1736; accused of murder and convicted, but respited by Q. Caroline, June 22, 1736; put to death by the mob at Edinburgh, Sept. 7, 1736.
 Portuguese Ambassador's brother, beheaded for murder, 1654.
 Postel, Wm. French writer, born 1505, died 1581.
 Potter, Archbishop, died 1747, aged 73.
 Pouch, Capt. hanged, 1607.
 Powell, the comedian, died 1769.
 Praxiteles, the statuary, died after 288 before Christ.
 Pretender, the old, born June 10, 1688, died 1776.
 Pretender, the young, his son born Nov. 31, 1720, died Jan. 31, 1788, without male issue. His natural daughter assumed the title of Duchess of Albany, and was born in 1763, and died 1789. His brother the Cardinal was born March 6, 1725, now living.
 Priam, King of Troy, died 1184 before Christ.
 Prideaux, Humphry, born 1648, died 1724.
 Prior, Matthew, died Sept. 18, 1721, aged 56.
 Procopus flourished 537.

Prodicus flourished 436 before Christ.

Prometheus flourished among the Greeks 1687 bef. Chr.

Provinzale, eminent in mosaic, born 1535, died 1579.

Prudentius born 348, died 412.

Prynne, Wm. born 1600; tried by the Star Chamber 1633; stood in the pillory May, 1634; again 1637; took his seat in the Long Parliament Nov. 28, 1640; died Oct. 24, 1669.

Ptolemy flourished 141.

Ptolomy, Philo. flourished 284 before Christ.

Puffendorff died 1694, aged 63.

Pulteney, Wm. struck out of the list of Privy-councillors, July 1, 1731; died Earl of Bath, 1770.

Pyrrhus began to reign at Epirus 295; lost 20,000 men in battle with the Romans to their 5000; killed by a woman's throwing a tile at him, 272 before Christ.

Pythagoras died 497 before Christ.

Quivedo died 1647.

Quin, the comedian, died 1766, aged 73.

Quinault, Phil. French writer, born 1635, died 1688.

Quintilian died about 94.

Quivedo died in 95.

Rabelais, Francis, born 1483, died 1553.

Rabutin, Count de Busly, born 1622, died 1693.

Racan, Marq. of, French writer, born 1589, died 1670.

Racine, French writer, died 1699, aged 59.

Radcliff, Dr. John, died Nov. 1, 1714.

Rainwell, John, Lord Mayor of London, 1426.

Raleigh, Sir Walter, beheaded Oct. 29, 1618, aged 65.

Ramus, Peter, French writer, born 1515, died 1573.

Randolph, Thomas, born 1605, died 1534.

Rapin, Nich. died 1607.

Rapin, Rene, died 1687, aged 72.

Rapin de Thoyras, died May 16, 1725, aged 64.

Ratcliff, Dr. John, died and left 40,000l. to the University of Oxford, Nov. 1, 1714. His statue erected

Dec. 21, 1723. Library began May 12, 1737.

Ratcliffe, Mr. beheaded Dec. 8, 1746.

Ravencroft, Edw. wrote in 1670.

Ray, Rev. John, the naturalist, born 1628, died 1706.

Raynolds, Rev. Dr. John, born 1549, died 1607.

Rawlinson, Dr. Rich. died 1755.

- Read, an alderman of London, sent as a common soldier, for refusing the King an arbitrary benevolence, 1544.
- Reaumur, M. de, the French philosopher, born 1683, died 1757.
- Record, Rob. first English writer on algebra, about 1557.
- Regiomontanus, John Muller, astronomer, poisoned at Rome, 1476.
- Regnier, Mathur, French writer, born 1573, died 1613.
- Retz, Cardinal de, died 1679.
- Rhees, the last King of South Wales, killed 1094.
- Ricci, Lawrence, the last General of the society of the Jesuits, born Aug. 2, 1793; made General of the order, May 21, 1758; imprisoned at Rome, Sept. 22, 1773; died Nov. 24, 1776, aged 72.
- Richardson, Samuel, died 1761, aged 72.
- Richlieu, Cardinal, died 1642, aged 57.
- Ridley, Bp. of London, burnt at Oxford, Oct. 16, 1555.
- Ridley, Dr. Gloucester, died Nov. 1774, aged 72.
- Rigaud, Hyacinth, painter, died 1744.
- Rivers, Anth. Earl of, beheaded June 13, 1483.
- Rizzio, an Italian musician, killed March 9, 1596.
- Robert, Duke of Normandy, died in prison, 1107.
- Rochefoucault, Cardinal, died 1645.
- Rochefoucault, Duke of, died 1680, aged 68.
- Rocheſter, William, Earl of, died 1680, aged 32.
- Roger de Hoveden, the historian, flourished 1192.
- Rogers, Rev. Thomas, died 1616.
- Rollin, Charles, died 1741, aged 80.
- Rollo, first Duke of Normandy, conquered that country from the crown of France 876.
- Romulus flourished 627 before Christ.
- Ronsard, Peter, French poet, died 1585, aged 60.
- Rooke, Admiral Sir George, died 1708, aged 47.
- Rosamond, born 1162; shut up at Woodstock 1177.
- Roscius flourished 50 before Christ.
- Roscommon, Earl of, died 1684.
- Rotrou, French writer, born 1609, died 1650.
- Roubilliac, the sculptor, died Jan. 11, 1762.
- Rousseau, John James, French poet, died July 2, 1778, aged 72.
- Rowe, Nicholas, made poet laureat, Aug. 11, 1715; died Dec. 6, 1718, aged 44.
- Rowe, Eliz. died Feb. 20, 1737, aged 63.

- Rowley, William, cotemporary with Shakespeare.
 Roxana, and her son Alexander, killed 311 before Christ.
 Rupert, Prince, died Nov. 29, 1681, aged 62.
 Rushworth, John, born 1607, died 1690.
 Russell, Lord, beheaded July 21, 1683.
 Russell, Admiral, died 1627, aged 75.
 Rust, Archbishop of Dromore, died 1670,
 Rutherford, Dr. Thomas, died 1770, aged 66.
 Ruyter, Admiral, died 1676, aged 69.
 Ryer, Peter du, French writer, born 1605, died 1678.
 Ryfbrac, the sculptor, died 1762.
 Sacheverel, Rev. Dr. silenced March 23, 1710.
 Sackville, Lord George, tried August 15, 1760, and degraded for misconduct.
 Sadler, John, born 1615, died 1674.
 Salisbury, Richard Neville, Earl of, beheaded 1461.
 Salisbury, Countess of, the last of the Plantagenets, beheaded May 27, 1540.
 Salisbury, Sally, died in Newgate, Feb. 25, 1724.
 Sallo, Dennis de, French writer, born 1626, died 1669.
 Sallustius died 34 before Christ.
 Samuel, born 1149, died 1061 before Christ.
 Sandcroft, Abp. of Canterbury, born 1616; committed to the Tower, tried and acquitted, 1688; deprived 1689; died Nov. 26, 1693, aged 77.
 Sandys, Sir Edwin, born about 1561, died 1629,
 Sandys, George, died 1643.
 Sanquir, Lord, hanged for killing a fencing master, 1612.
 Santeuil, J. Baptist, Fr. writer, born 1630, died 1697.
 Santry, Ld. condemned for murder in Ireland, Ap. 27, 1739.
 Sappho lived 603 before Christ.
 Sarah, Abraham's wife, died 1859 bef. Christ, aged 127.
 Sardinia, Victor Amadeus, King of, died 1732.
 Sarni, Father Paul, born 1552, died 1623.
 Sarrafin, John, French writer, died 1654.
 Savage, Rich. born 1698; condemned for murder 1727; pardoned 1728; died about 1740.
 Savile, Sir Henry, born 1540, died 1622.
 Saul, King of Israel, 1095; killed himself 1055 bef. Ch.
 Saumaise, Claude de, Fr. writer, born 1588, died 1653.
 Saunderson, the mathematician, died 1739, aged 57.
 Saxe Count, died 1750, aged 54.
 Scævola, Mutius, burnt his right hand before Porsenna,

for killing the secretary, when he intended to have slain Porfenna himself, 608 before Christ.

Scales, Lord, murdered by a ferryman, Aug. 19, 1460.

Scaliger, Julius Cæsar, died 1558, aged 75.

Scaliger, Jos. French writer, died 1609, aged 69.

Scanderbeg, died 1467, aged 63.

Scharron, Paul, French writer, born 1610, died 1660.

Schombergh, Dr. Isaac, died 1780.

Schomberg, Duke of, landed in Ireland, Aug. 13, 1689; killed at the battle of the Boyne 1690.

Scot, Reginald, died 1599.

Scott, Rev. John, born 1638, died 1695.

Scotus, John, died 883.

Scotus Marianus, the historian, flourished 1086.

Scrimshaw, Mrs. Jane, died in Rosemary-lane workhouse, Tower-hill, aged 127, Dec. 6, 1711.

Scudery, Geo. French writer, born 1603, died 1667.

Scudery, Magdalen de, French writer, died 1701.

Season, Dr. Henry, died 1775.

Seaton, Rev. Thomas, who instituted the prize poems at Cambridge, born about 1684, died 1750.

Sedley, Sir Charles, born about 1636, died about 1720.

Sejanus, died 31.

Seldon, John, born 1584, died Oct. 30, 1654.

Semiramis, Queen of Assyria, died 1665 before Christ.

Seneca, born at Corduba in 1, died 64.

Serres, John de, French writer, died 1598.

Servetus, burnt at Geneva, Oct. 27, 1553.

Settle, Elkanah, born 1645, died 1724.

Severus died 211, aged 56.

Seueur, Eust. born 1617, died 1655.

Sevigne, Marchioness de, born 1626, died 1696.

Sewell, Dr. Geo. master of the rolls, died Feb. 8, 1727.

Seymour, Lord, made Lord High Admiral 1547, married the widow of Henry VIII. March 1548, who died in childbed September following: he was beheaded on Tower-hill, March 20, 1549.

Shada died 1649.

Shadwell, Thomas, born 1640, died Nov. 20, 1692.

Shaftesbury, Earl of, born 1671, died 1713.

Shakespeare, Wm. born 1564, died April 3, 1616.

Sharp, Archbishop of St. Andrew's, born 1618; shot in his coach, May 3, 1679.

- Sharp, Archbishop of York, died 1714.
 Shebbeare, Dr. pillored in Charing Cross, Dec. 5, 1758 ;
 died Aug. 1788, aged 79.
 Sheldon, Archbishop, died No. 9, 1677.
 Shem, son of Noah, died 1846 before Christ, aged 600.
 Shepery, John, the poet, died 1542, aged 33.
 Shepheard, John, executed at Tyburn 1725.
 Shepherd, James, executed for plotting to take away the
 life of George I. March 1717.
 Sherard, Will. founder of the botanic professor at Oxford,
 died 1728.
 Sherburne, Sir Edward, born 1618, killed in a mutiny at
 Oxford, June 12, 1646.
 Sheridan, Rev. Dr. Thomas, born 1685, died 1738.
 Sherlock, Wm. Dean of St. Paul's, born 1641, died 1707.
 Shirley, James, born 1594, died 1666.
 Shore, Jane, mistress of Edward IV. did penance 1483 ;
 her husband executed for coining 1496.
 Shovel, Sir Cloudsley, lost on the rocks of Scilly, Oct. 22,
 1707, aged 56.
 Shuter, Edward, the comedian, died in Nov. 1776.
 Sidney, Sir Phil. born 1554, killed in battle Sept. 22, 1586.
 Sidney, Algernon, beheaded Dec. 7, 1683.
 Sigebert, the historian, died 1113.
 Sigismund, the Emperor, visited England 1419, died 1438.
 Simnel, Lambert, crowned King in Ireland, 1487.
 Simon Magus, the first heretic, came to Rome 41.
 Simonides, the poet, flourished 503 before Christ.
 Simpson, Thomas, died 1761.
 Sirmond, James, French writer, born 1559, died 1631.
 Sisypus, first king of Corinth, 1504 before Christ.
 Sixtus V. Pope, 1585.
 Skelton, Rev. John, the poet, died 1589.
 Slingsby, Sir Henry, Governor of Hull, and Dr. Hewit,
 beheaded on Tower-hill, June 8, 1658.
 Sloane, Sir Hans, born 1660, died Jan. 11, 1752-3.
 Smart, Rev. Christopher, died 1771.
 Smith, Sir Thomas, born 1514, died 1577.
 Smith, Edmund, died 1710, aged 41.
 Smith, Dr. Robert, of Cambridge, died 1768, aged 82.
 Smith, Rev. Dr. Thomas, born 1638, died 1710.
 Smollet, Dr. died Sept. 17, 1771.

Snape, Rev. Dr. born 1672.

Snell, Hannah, the female soldier, had a pension settled on her, June 1730.

Sobieski, John, King of Poland, died 1696.

Socrates put to death 401 before Christ, aged 70.

Solander, Dr. died May 13, 1782.

Solomon born 1043; succeeded his father, David, on the throne 1015; laid the foundation of his temple, May 21, 1012; finished his palace 991; died 975 bef. Chr.

Solon, the Athenian lawgiver, born 549 before Christ, died aged 80.

Somerfet, Duke of, made protector 1547; deprived 1549; beheaded on Tower-hill Jan. 22, 1553.

Somerfet, H. Beaufort, Duke of, beheaded May 15, 1464.

Somner, Wm. the antiquary, born 1606, died 1669.

Sophocles died 406 before Christ, aged 90.

Sorblere, Sam. French writer, born 1650, died 1670.

South, Rev. Dr. Robert, born 1633, died 1716.

Southern, Thomas, born 1660, died May 26, 1746.

Spanheim, Ezek. born at Geneva 1629, died 1701.

Spanheim, Fred. born at ditto 1632, died 1710.

Speed, John, the historian, died July 1629, aged 76.

Spelman, Sir Henry, died 1641, aged 80.

Spencer, John, Dean of Ely, died 1693, aged 62.

Spencers, father, son, and grandson; the father was hanged at Bristol, aged 90, in Oct. 1329; the son was hanged at Hereford, Nov. 24, following; the grandson was beheaded at Bristol, 1400.

Spencer, the poet, born 1510, died 1598.

Spinckes, Rev. Nathaniel, born 1653, died 1727.

Spinoza, Bened. born at the Hague, 1677, aged 44.

Spooner, Mr. at Tamworth, Warwickshire, died aged 57, who weighed 40 stone 9lb. and measured 4 feet 3 inches across the shoulders, April 30, 1775.

Spotwood, Abp. of St. Andrew's, born 1565, died 1639.

Stafford, Humphrey, for rebelling against Henry VII. beheaded at Tyburn, 1486.

Stafford, Lord Viscount, beheaded Dec. 29, 1680.

Stanislaus, the abdicated King of Sweden, burnt by accident, Feb. 6, 1766, aged 89.

Stanley, Thomas, died 1678.

Stanley, Geo. of Homington, near Salisbury, died 1719, aged 151 years.

- Stapleton, Walter, Bishop of Exeter, murdered in London, in an insurrection of the people, 1326.
 Stapleton, Sir Robert, died 1669.
 Statius, born about 41, died about 102.
 Steele, Sir Richard, died Sept. 1, 1729, aged 53.
 Stephen, the martyr, died Sept. 26, 33.
 Sterne, Rev. Lawrence, died 1768.
 Sternhold, Thomas, the poet, died 1541.
 Stillingfleet, Bishop of Worcester, died 1699.
 Stilpo, the philosopher, died about 294 before Christ.
 Stow, John, died April 5, 1605, aged 80.
 Strabo flourished 30 before Christ.
 Strafford, Lord, beheaded May 12, 1642.
 Struensee and Brandt, Danish Counts, beheaded at Copenhagen, April 28, 1772.
 Strype, John, born 1643, died Dec. 1737.
 Stuart, Dr. Gilbert, the historian, died Aug. 13, 1786.
 Stukely, Dr. died 1765.
 Suckling, Sir John, born 1613, died 1642.
 Sudbury, Abp. of Canterbury, beheaded by the rebels on Tower-hill, June 14, 1381.
 Suetonius, the historian, flourished 110, died 118.
 Sueur, Eust. le, French painter, died 1655.
 Suffolk, Duke of, murdered 1450.
 Suffolk, Duke of, beheaded Feb. 1554.
 Suffolk, Edmund de la Pole, Earl of, beheaded 1513.
 Suidas lived in 1087.
 Sully, Duke de, died 1641, aged 82.
 Sulpicius, the historian, died 420.
 Surry, Earl of, beheaded on Tower-hill, 1547.
 Sutton, Thomas, founder of the Charter-house, born 1532, died 1611.
 Suze, Mad. de la, died 1673.
 Sweine, of Denmark, killed at Gainsford, Feb. 2, 1013.
 Swift, Dean of St. Patrick's, died Oct. 1745, aged 78.
 Swieten, Baron Van, died June 1772.
 Swithin, St. Bishop of Winchester, died 854.
 Sydenham, Dr. Thos. died Dec. 29, 1689, aged 65.
 Sydney, Algernon, died 1683, aged 66.
 Sydney, Sir Philip, died 1586.
 Sylvius Æneas died 1464.
 Symachus flourished 201.
 Syngé, Abp. of Tuam, born 1659, died July 14, 1741.

- Syfigambis, mother of Darius, on hearing of the death of Alexander, starved herself, 324 before Christ.
- Tacitus lived in 97.
- Talbot, Lord Chancellor, died 1737, aged 50.
- Tallard, Marshal, taken prisoner by the English, 1704.
- Tamerlane, conqueror of Asia, born 1336, died 1405.
- Tarquin born 493 before Christ, aged 90.
- Tasso, Orland. musician, died 1594.
- Tasso, Tor. died 1595, aged 51.
- Tate, Nahum, died 1716.
- Taverner, Richard, born 1605, died 1575.
- Taylor, John, the water-poet, died 1654, aged 74.
- Taylor, Bishop of Downe, died Aug. 13, 1667.
- Tedworth, drummer of, transported 1661.
- Tell, Will. shot Grissler, the Austrian governor, 1317.
- Temple, Sir William, died Jan. 1669, aged 69.
- Terence, died 159, aged 64.
- Terpander, the musician, lived about 706 before Christ.
- Tertullian died 196, aged 85.
- Teucer, first King of Troy, 1502 before Christ.
- Thales, the philosopher, born 640, died 572 before Christ.
- Thaymis, the poet, flourished 1104 before Christ.
- Themistocles, the Athenian general, died 449 before Christ.
- Theobald, Lewis, wrote in George I's reign.
- Theocritus flourished 285 before Christ.
- Theodore, King of Corsica, abdicated his kingdom 1737; died in an obscure lodging in Soho, London, 1757.
- Theodosius the Great died 395, aged 90.
- Theodotian flourished 175.
- Theopraustus born at Lesbos, 322, died 288 before Christ.
- Theseus, who slew the Minotaur, flou. 1134 bef. Christ.
- Thespis, the poet, flourished about 539 before Christ.
- Thomson, James, died Aug. 27, 1748, aged 46.
- Thoresby, Ralph, born 1658, died Oct. 16, 1725.
- Thornton, Bonnell, died 1768.
- Thorp, murdered by the mob, 1640.
- Thou, Ja. Aug. de, French writer, born 1553, died 1617.
- Thrasylbulus, the Athenian general, slain 390 before Christ.
- Throgmorton, Francis, executed 1583.
- Thucydides, the Athen. general, banished by Ostracism, 444 before Christ, aged 26.
- Thynne Thomas, shot in Pall-Mall, Feb. 12, 1682.
- Tibullus, born 43, died 11 before Christ.

Tickle, Thomas, died 1740.

Tice, Mr. died at Hagley, Worcestershire, Feb. 26, 1774,
aged 125.

Tillotson, Abp. of Canterbury, died 1694, aged 63.

Timeus, the historian, flourished 262 before Christ.

Timoleon, of Syracuse, died 337 before Christ.

Tindale, Dr. Matthew, born 1657, died 1733.

Tindale, William, hanged at Auxburg, 1536.

Tindal, Rev. Mr. Nicholas, died June 26, 1474.

Tofts, Mary, the rabbit woman, imposed upon the public,
1726.

Toland, John, born 1670, died 1722.

Torquatus, M. caused his own son to be put to death for having fought contrary to his orders, 340 before Christ.

Tournefort, Joseph, botanist, died 1708.

Trap, Rev. Dr. John, born 1601, died 1669.

Trap, Rev. Dr. Jos. born 1679, died Nov. 1747.

Trenchard, John, born 1662, died 1723.

Trefilian, Sir Robert, Chief Justice, hanged 1388.

Trumbull, born 1639, died 1716.

Trump, Van, the Dutch Admiral, killed July 29, 1653.

Turner, Dr. William, the first English botanist, about 1550.

Ticho, Brahe, of Denmark, born 1546, died 1601.

Tyler, Wat, the rebel, killed 1381.

Ulysses flourished 1149 before Christ.

Urbain VI. and Clement VII. anti-popes, in 1337.

Usher, Abp. of Armagh, born 1581, died 1656.

Valentin, the first professed polytheist, lived in 110.

Valois, Henry de, French writer, born 1603, died 1676.

Vanburgh, Sir John, died March 26, 1726.

Van Swieten, the physician, died 1772.

Vanini burnt at Thoulouse, Feb. 19, 1619, aged 33.

Varro, Terentius, died 28 before Christ, aged 88.

Vasco di Gama, a Portuguese, discoverer of the East-Indies, 1524.

Vauban, Seb. Marechal, engineer, died 1707, aged 74.

Vaugelas, Claud, French writer, born 1585, died 1650.

Velleius Paterculus, died in 31.

Venner, &c. executed, Jan. 20, 1661.

Vernon, Admiral, died 1757, aged 73.

Verstegen, Rich. died after 1625.

Vertot, French writer, died 1735.

Vesputius Americus, a Florentine, discoverer of the West Indies, died after 1497.

Vida, Hieron, died 1566.

Vieta, Fr. died 1603.

Virgil, born at Andes, near Mantua, in 63; died at Brundisium, in Italy, 18 before Christ.

Virgil, Polydore, died 1553, aged 80.

Virginus, slew his daughter, that she might not fall a sacrifice to the lust of Appius Claudius, 446 bef. Christ.

Viterbes, Annus de, died 1492.

Vitruvius, the architect, flourished 135 before Christ.

Vittori, Pietro, died 1585.

Voiture, Vincent, Fr. writer, born 1598, died 1648.

Voltaire, M. de, died 1778, aged 85.

Wade, Marshal, died 1748, aged 75.

Wager, Admiral, died 1743, aged 77.

Wagstaffe, the Rev. Mr. Thomas, born 1645, died 1712.

Walker, the Rev. Mr. defended Londonderry 1689; slain at the battle of the Boyne, 1690.

Waller, Edm. died 1687, aged 81.

Walpole, Sir Robert, Earl of Oxford, born 1674; committed to the Tower 1712; took his seat in the House of Peers, Feb. 11, 1741-2; died 1745.

Walsh, born 1659, died 1708.

Walsingham, Thomas, the historian, lived in 1454.

Walton, Brian, Bishop of Chester, editor of the Polyglot Bible, died 1661.

Walworth, Lord Mayor of London, knocked down Wat Tyler with the city mace, 1381.

Warbeck, Perkin, executed Nov. 1499.

Warburton, Dr. Bp. of Gloucester, died June 11, 1779.

Ward, Dr. Seth. born 1616, died 1689.

Warwick, Earl of, the King Maker, Governor of Henry VI. 1427; died 1440.

Warwick, Richard, Neville, Earl of, defeated at the battle of Barnet, April 14, 1471, and slain.

Warwick, Earl of, son to the Duke of Clarence, beheaded on Tower-hill, Nov. 21, 1499.

Watts, Dr. Isaac, born 1673, died 1748.

West, James, the antiquarian, died July 2, 1772.

Westminster, Matthew of, died about 1380.

Wharton, Philip, Duke of, declared a traitor, April 3, 1729, died May 31, 1731.

- Whiston, Wm. the astronomer, born 1667, died 1752.
 Whitby, Rev. Dan. born 1638, died 1726.
 Whitehead, Paul, died Dec. 30, 1774.
 Whitehead, William, poet laureat, died April 17, 1785.
 Whitfield, Rev. Geo. preached in the fields 1735; excluded the church, May 10, 1739; died 1770, aged 56.
 Whittington, Sir Rich. Lord Mayor of London 1377.
 Whittington, Rob. the rhetorician, flourished 1530.
 Wickliffe, opposed the Pope's supremacy 1377; died 1385; and 40 years after burnt for being a heretick.
 Wilcox, Rev. Thomas, flourished 1599.
 Wild, Jouathan, hanged June 15, 1725.
 William, Prince, son of Henry I. lost in his passage from Normandy, 1120.
 Williams, Rev. D. Dan. died 1716, aged 71.
 Willis, Dr. Browne, died Feb. 1760.
 Wilson, Arth. the historian, born 1596, died 1652.
 Wilson, Sam. of London, bequeathed 20,000l. to be lent out in small sums to industrious tradesmen, 1771.
 Wingate, Edm. died Dec. 16, 1656, aged 62.
 Winkleman, Abbe, murdered at Trieste, 1768.
 Wit, John de, murdered at the Hague, Aug. 10, 1672.
 Wolfe, Gen. killed before Quebec, Sept. 13, 1759, aged 33.
 Wolfius died 1580, aged 64.
 Wollaston, Rev. William, born 1652, died 1724.
 Wolfey, Minister to Henry VIII. 1513, Abp. of York, 1514, Cardinal 1515, Chancellor Dec. 24, following, Legate 1518, resigned the seals Oct. 18, 1529, stripped of all his possessions, and died Nov. 18, 1530, aged 59.
 Wood, Anth. born 1632, died 1695.
 Woodward, Dr. John, born 1665, died 1708.
 Woolsey, Sir Wm. drowned in his coach, July 4, 1728.
 Woolston, Thomas, born 1669, died 1763.
 Wootton, Sir Henry, born 1568, died 1639.
 Wotten, Rev. Dr. William, died 1726, aged 60.
 Wren, Sir Christopher, died 1725, aged 91.
 Wyat, Sir Thomas, the poet, died 1541, aged 37.
 Wycherly, William, born 1640, died Jan. 1, 1715-16.
 Xavier, St. Francis, died 1552.
 Xenophon died at Corinth 359 before Christ, aged 90.
 Ximenes Cardinal de, died 1517, aged 80.
 Yates, Mrs. Mary, of Shiffnal, died Aug. 1776, aged 128.
 Young, Dr. Edward, 1765, aged 81.

Zamet, died 1614.
 Zechius, the first King of Bohemia, 550.
 Zeno, died 264 before Christ, aged 98.
 Zenodatus, librarian at Alexandria, 287 before Christ.
 Zephania, the prophet, flourished 641 before Christ.
 Zinzendorff, Count Nicholas Lewis, founder of the Herren-
 hunters of Moravians. died June 9, 1760, aged 60.
 Zonaris, flourished 1118.
 Zoroaster, flourished 1066.
 Zosimus, flourished 425.
 Zuinglius, killed in the Swiss war 1531, aged 44.

KINGS OF FRANCE, from CHARLEMAGNE.

Charlemagne began in	867	John	1316
Lewis I. the Pious	884	Philip V.	1316
Charles II. the Bald	840	Charles IV. the Fair	1322
Lewis II. the Stam- merer	876	Edward of England crowned	
Lewis III.	879	Philip V. the Courtier	1328
Carloman	879	John	1350
Charles the Fat	884	Charles V. the Wise	1364
Eudes	888	Charles VI. the Well-beloved	1380
Charles III. the Simple	898	Charles VII. the Victorious	1422
Lewis IV.	936	Henry VI. of Eng- land proclaimed	
Lothaire	954		
Lewis V. the last of the Carolinians	986		
Hugh Capet	987	Lewis XI.	1461
Robert	996	Charles VIII.	1483
Henry I.	1031	Lewis XII.	1498
Philip I.	1059	Francis I.	1515
Lewis VI.	1106	Henry II.	1547
Lewis VII. the younger	1137	Francis II.	1559
Philip II. the August	1180	Charles IX.	1560
Lewis VIII.	1223	Henry III.	1574
Lewis IX.	1226	Henry IV.	1589
Philip III. the Hardy	1271	Lewis XIII.	1610
Philip IV. the Fair	1285	Lewis XIV.	1643
Lewis X.	1314	Lewis XV.	1715

Lewis XVI. the present King of France, 1773.

KINGS OF SPAIN from ALPHONSUS I.

Alphonfus I. ———	738	Sancho III. ———	1157
Froila I. ———	757	Ferdinand ———	1158
Aurelius ———	768	Alphonfo IX. ———	1158
Silon ———	775	Henry I. ———	1214
Mauregat ———	783	Ferdinand III. ———	1216
Veremund I. ———	789	Alphonfus X. ———	1252
Alphonfus II. ———	791	Sancho IV. ———	1284
Ramiro I. ———	824	Ferdinand IV. ———	1295
Ordogno I. ———	850	Alphonfo XI. ———	1312
Alphonfus the Great	866	Peter the Cruel ———	1350
Garcias ———	910	Henry II. ———	1368
Ordogns II. ———	913	John I. the Bastard	1379
Froila II. ———	923	Henry III. ———	1390
Alphonfus IV. ———	927	John II. ———	1406
Ramiro II. ———	933	Henry IV. ———	1454
Ordogno III. ———	950	Ferdinand and Ifa-	} 1474
Sanchio I. ———	955	bella, the first	
Ramiro III. ———	967	stiled Catholic	
Veremund II. ———	982	Philip I. ———	1504
Alphonfus V ———	999	Charles I. ———	1516
Veremund III. ———	1027	Philip II. ———	1555
Ferdinand the Great	} 1035	Philip III. ———	1591
under whom Cas-		Philip IV. ———	1621
tile and Leon were		Charles II. ———	1665
united.		Philip V. resigned	1700
Sancho the Strong	1065	Lewis ———	1724
Alphonfo the Valiant	1072	Philip re-assumed, died	1726
Alphonfo VII. ———	1109	Ferdinand VI. ———	1745
Alphonfo VIII. ———	1122	Charles III. ———	1789

Charles IV. the present King, 1789.

LORD LIEUTENANTS OF IRELAND, since
his MAJESTY'S Accession.

Dunk, Earl of Halifax, Oct. 6, 1761.

Hugh, Earl of Northumberland, Sept. 22, 1763.

Lord Viscount Weymouth, June 5, 1765.

Francis, Earl of Hertford, Oct. 18, 1765.

Augustus, Earl of Bristol, Oct. 6, 1766.

George, Viscount Townshend, Aug. 19, 1767.
 Simon, Earl Harcourt, Oct. 1772.
 John, Earl of Buckinghamshire, Nov. 30, 1776.
 Frederick, Earl of Carlisle, Oct. 13, 1780.
 William, Henry, Duke of Portland, April 10, 1782.
 George Nugent Grenville, Earl Temple, July 31, 1782.
 Robert, Earl of Northington, April 20, 1783.
 Charles, Duke of Rutland, Feb. 14, 1784.
 George, Marquis of Buckingham, Dec. 16, 1787.
 John, Earl of Westmorland, Dec. 1789.

LORD CHANCELLORS since his MAJESTY's Accession.

Lord Henley, afterwards Earl of Northington, Jan. 1761.
 Charles Pratt, Lord Camden, July 1766.
 Charles Yorke, Jan. 1770.
 In Commission, viz. Sir Sidney Stafford Smythe, Knt.—
 Hon. Henry Bathurst, and Sir Rd. Aston, Knt. Jan.
 1770.
 Henry Bathurst, Earl Bathurst, Jan. 1771.
 Thurlow, Lord Thurlow, of Ashfield, June 2, 1778.
 In Commission, viz. Lord Loughborough, Sir William
 Ashurst, and Sir William Beaumont Hotham, April 3,
 1783.
 Lord Thurlow again, Dec. 23, 1784.

CHANCELLORS of OXFORD, since the Revolution.

James, Duke of Ormond, installed 1688.
 Earl of Arran, 1715.
 John, Earl of Westmoreland, 1759.
 George Henry, Earl of Litchfield, 1762.
 Frederick, Lord North, 1772.

CHANCELLORS of CAMBRIDGE, since the Revolution.

Charles Seymour, Duke of Somerset, installed 1688.
 Thomas Holles Pelham, Duke of Newcastle, 1748.
 Augustus Fitzroy, Duke of Grafton, 1768.

LORD MAYORS of LONDON, from the year 1758.

Sir Charles Asgill	1758	Frederick Bull, Esq.	1774
Sir Richard Glyn	1759	John Wilkes, Esq.	1775
Thomas Chitty, Esq.	1760	John Sawbridge, Esq.	1776
Sir Mat. Blackiston	1761	Sir Thos. Halifax	1777
Sir Samuel Fludyer	1762	Sir James Esdaile	1778
Wm. Beckford, Esq.	1763	Brack. Kennett, Esq.	1779
Wm. Bridgen, Esq.	1764	Sir Watkin Lewes	1780
Sir Wm. Stephenson	1765	Sir William Plomer	1781
George Nelson, Esq.	1766	Nat. Newnham, Esq.	1782
Sir Robert Kite	1767	Rob. Peckham, Esq.	1783
Rt. Hon. Thos. Harley	1768	Rich. Clark, Esq.	1784
Samuel Turner, Esq.	1769	Tho. Wright, Esq.	1785
Wm. Beckford, Esq.	} 1770	Tho. Sainsbury, Esq.	1786
Bar. Trecothick,		John Burnell, Esq.	1787
Bras Crosby, Esq.	1771	William Gill, Esq.	1788
William Nash, Esq.	1772	William Pickett, Esq.	1789
James Townshend, Esq.	1773		

The present ARCHBISHOPS and BISHOPS of ENGLAND, with the Date of their Succession to their Sees, the Value of each as charged in the King's Books, and their Real Value, with their Precedence.

Dates of Crea.	Dio-cese.	Archbishops Name	As Rated in the King's Books	Real Va-lue.
1783	Canterbury,	Dr. John Moore	2682 12 2	=8000
1776	York,	Dr. W. Markham	1600 0 0	=7000

B I S H O P S.

1787	London,	Dr. Beil. Porteus	1000 0 0	=6200
1787	Durham,	Dr. T. Thurlow	1821 1 3	=8700
1781	Winchester,	Dr. B. North	2873 18 1	=7400
1754	Chichester,	Sir W. Ashburnham	677 1 3	=2600
1768	Peterborough,	Dr. J. Hinchcliffe	414 17 8	=1700
1774	Rocheſter,	Dr. J. Thomas	358 4 0	=2400
1774	Bath & Wells,	Dr. C. Mofs	533 1 3	=2200
1777	Exeter,	Dr. J. Ross	500 0 0	=2700
1781	Worceſter,	Dr. R. Hurd	929 13 3	=3400
1781	Ely,	Hon. Dr. J. Yorke	2134 18 6	=4000

1781	Litchfield and	Hon. Dr. James			
	Coventry	Cornwallis	559	17	3=2800
1782	Salisbury,	Hon. Dr. Shute			
		Barrington	1385	5	9=3500
1782	Landaff,	Dr. R. Watfon	154	14	2=1600
1783	Bangor,	Dr. J. Warren	131	16	3=1200
1783	Norwich,	Dr. Lewis Bagot	834	11	7=5000
1783	Bristol,	Dr. Chris. Wilfon	294	11	0=1500
1787	Lincoln,	Dr. G. Prettyman	828	4	9=3200
1787	Carlisle,	Dr. J. Douglas	531	4	9=2800
1787	Hereford,	Dr. J. Butler	768	11	0=3000
1787	Chester,	Dr. W. Cleaver	420	13	3=2700
1788	Oxford,	Dr. S. Smallwell	381	11	0=2800
1788	St. David's	Dr. S. Horsley	428	12	1=2400
1788	St. Asaph,	Dr. S. Halifax,	187	11	8=1600
1789	Gloucester,	Dr. R. Beadon	315	7	3=2200
1780	Soder and Man	Dr. C. Crigan			

F I N I S.



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